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SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR TALKS

LD061129 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 6 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today for the 5th round of talks with a U.S. delegation on nuclear and space arms.

Viktor Karpov, leader of the Soviet delegation, said in a statement for the press at the Geneva airport that the delegation is under precise instructions to seek concrete solutions to the issues under discussion on the basis of equality and equal security. But obtaining results, he added, requires reciprocity from the U.S. side.

Karpov Comments

LD061432 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 6 TASS -- The fifth round of the USSR-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms will be opening on May 8. Whether or not it will be possible to arrest the dangerous trend toward a continued and intensified arms race, to reduce tensions and diminish the threat of nuclear war largely depends on the resolution of the issues which make up the agenda for the Soviet-American negotiations, Viktor Karpov, the head of the Soviet delegation to the negotiations said upon arrival here today.

From the very outset of the talks, Viktor Karpov said, the Soviet Union has sought to negotiate and conclude, on a mutually acceptable basis, effective agreements that would result in preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth. The programme for phased elimination of nuclear weapons set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement of January 15, 1986, constitutes the basis of the Soviet position at the negotiations.

The Soviet side has tabled detailed and concrete proposals at the talks in all three negotiating areas -- space, strategic offensive arms and medium-range arms in Europe. These proposals are fully consistent with the objective of implementing the mandate for the negotiations agreed upon earlier with the United States.

Given the other side's goodwill and willingness to search for mutually acceptable solutions, the Soviet position opens up real opportunities for reaching agreement. There is no escaping the fact that no real progress has thus far been made at the talks. Despite the positive accords on fundamental issues and agreement to accelerate the Geneva negotiations, reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the U.S. side so far has been doing virtually nothing to translate these decisions into reality.

Indeed, most recently -- this time outside the negotiations -- the United States has taken actions openly aimed at escalating tensions and heightening the military threat. This cannot but alarm everybody.

We are in no way advocating a linkage between the solution to the questions discussed in Geneva and the problems not directly related to it. The objective or curbing and stopping the arms race is our long-term policy of principle recently reaffirmed and further elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress. It is precisely this position that the USSR delegation has been instructed to proceed from in the negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

This delegation is under clear instruction to see concrete solutions to the questions under negotiation on the basis of equlaity and equal security and in the interests of strengthening world peace. Obviously, getting results requires reciprocity from our partners -- the U.S. side, Viktor Karpov said.

In conclusion, Viktor Karpov on behalf of the USSR delegation expressed appreciation to the people and authorities of the canton and the city of Geneva for their invariable hospitality.

Preliminary Talks

LD061539 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 6 TASS -- Preliminary Soviet-American consultations on studying the question of centres to lessen nuclear danger were held here on May 5-6. The group of Soviet experts was headed by Ambassador Aleksey Obukhov and the group of American experts by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle.

Nitze Comments Decried

LD061411 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons are to be resumed in Geneva and the U.S. Administration is conducting "preparations" for this event, if we may call them such. Has Washington set about drafting new constructive proposals and responses to Soviet initiatives? No, this practice obviously does not fit into the programme of the current American leadership. Washington has another problem, that of justifying its negative policy on the international scene as a whole and on the reduction and limitation of armaments in particular, and of shifting to the other side the blame for the deadlock at the talks.

Such "preparations" for the Geneva forum are exemplified by an address of Paul Nitze, a special adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state, to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. The latest round of the talks, according to him, failed to justify the hopes of the USA for rapid progress, which had been urged by the joint statement on the results of the Soviet-American summit. So what was the conclusion of that special adviser? At the next round, he said on behalf of the U.S. Administration, the American negotiators will try anew to make the other side comply with its commitment to rapid progress.

These statements are intended for people who have no idea of the real state of affairs. The joint Soviet-American statement mentioned by Nitze clearly stipulated that work at the talks would be accelerated to fulfill the tasks formulated in the joint Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985, those of averting an arms race in space, terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and strengthening strategic stability.

The Soviet Union is firmly and consistently following this course. It stands for preventing the militarisation of space, has put forward a concrete and clear plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, proposed a compromise on medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, and extended two times its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, a unique chance for actually starting the process of disarmament.

As for Washington, it has embarked on the road of actually subverting the Geneva accords. The United States stubbornly refuses to agree on a ban on space-strike weapons, is persistently reiterating its firm commitment to the policy of militarising space, and is going ahead full steam with its "star wars" programme. Can such a policy pursue the goal of "rapid" or any progress at all at the Geneva talks? It is clear to everyone that the only result can be the multiplication of obstacles on the road to agreements.

As for the Soviet proposals on nuclear armaments, the reaction of the American leadership to them is hardly indicative of its serious readiness to set about actually tackling the cardinal problems of removing the nuclear threat. Washington has never revised in a constructive spirit its proposals on strategic nuclear weapons, tabled last November, which are intended to give the USA unilateral advantage. It blocks the solution of the question of eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe by references to the position of Britain and France and by the demand for the weakening of the Soviet defences on the eastern border while the U.S. Armed Forces in that region would remain intact.

The United States is trying to drown any constructive proposals of the other side in various reservations, "linkages" and "conditions," which actually block the solution of the fundamental problems of disarmament. The U.S. unwillingness to embark on the road of nuclear disarmament is especially manifest in the matter of nuclear explosions, while the whole world is demanding that they be ended.

All this shows that precisely the Soviet Union has every right to present serious complaints to the American side over its failure to fulfil Soviet-American accords. To break the stalemate at the talks, Washington should radically revise its positions, give up its hope to secure unilateral advantage, take a constructive path and follow at the talks the fundamental principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

U.S. LEADING NATO ALLIES INTO CHEMICAL BUILDUP

PM061148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentary": "Poisoners"]

[Text] The NATO bloc is getting ready to embroil Europe in a new militarist adventure. Under U.S. pressure, one NATO body after another is pushing through large-scale plans to produce and stockpile a new kind of chemical weapons, binary combat munitions.

A number of bloc committees and staffs have already come out in favor of modernizing and stockpiling chemical arsenals. Recently, this idea was supported by the NATO Council at the permanent representative level. NATO defense ministers will soon be meeting in Brussels and the press predicts that they will give the go-ahead to binary weapons production starting in the United States.

The bloc partners' formal assent is needed by Washington because of the stance adopted by the U.S. Congress, which has made the production of the new chemical binary weapons conditional on the West Europeans' readiness to accept them on their territory in a "crisis situation." In point of fact, Western Europe is now being required to give prompt permission to the Pentagon to turn it into a bridgehead for chemical warfare.

The new militarist venture is taking place against a background of growing protest in Western Europe against the plans of the transatlantic poisoners and their local accomplices.

A stormy debate about chemical arsenals has taken place in the British Parliament. Democratic forces in the FRG And a number of other bloc countries have sharply opposed the binary threat. But NATO officials and the military, as if nothing were amiss, are unconcernedly pushing forward step by step the Pentagon-drafted binary modernization program.

Here NATO is not averse to discussing the "need" for the bloc to continue the arms race, including the chemical arms race. Maximum mileage is being made out of the "Soviet threat." But wait a moment, surely the Soviet Union has submitted an official proposal to rid mankind of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, before this century is out. Is it not the case that our country has put forth a specific and realistic program, backed up by requisite verification [kontrol] measures, to eliminate chemical arsenals and the industrial base for manufacturing combat toxic agents? It is the United States and its NATO allies that thus far have obstructed the implementation of such a program?

You get the impression that nototious "solidarity" is being used to firmly strengthen the junior partners' almost vassal-like dependence on Washington's will within the NATO bloc. Whatever the White House or the Pentagon devises is readily "approved" at the regular NATO session, one of which is being prepared right now. Sad but true.

'GENERALS FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT' MEETING REPORTED

PM060937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent dispatch: "Austria: Generals for Peace and Dsiarmement"]

[Text] Vienna -- The fourth meeting of former top officers from Warsaw Pact and NATO countries created at the initiative of the "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" organization has opened in Vienna's Altmansdorf Hotel.

Two co-chairmen were elected for the meeting -- Netherlands representative (M. Fov Meyenfeldt) and Aviation Colonel General A.N. Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation.

Representatives of 14 countries -- 6 from the Warsaw Pact countries and 8 from the NATO countries — are taking part in the Vienna meeting. Nearly all representatives delivered brief speeches on the 1st day of work. All the speakers noted that international tension is being aggravated. They stressed that unless resolute measures are taken against the forces of war those forces may push the world into "the nuclear missile abyss."

The speakers sharply denounced the U.S. SDI plan that destabilizes the military-political situation in the world and whips up the arms race.

SOCIALIST STATES ISSUE JOINT ECONOMIC STATEMENT

LD061049 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] New York May 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

At the session of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the UN General Assembly, which resumed at the UN headquarters, the socialist countries supported the socialist states' demand that the foreign debt problem should have a fair solution, that international monetary-financial relations be restructured and that an international monetary-financial conference be held within the UN framework.

A joint statement by the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic says that the "trillion-strong debt noose is now stifling scores of countries and whole continents." The huge foreign debt is the direct consequence of the arms race, the consequence of the hardships of the economic crisis being put on the shoulders of the peoples of developing countries, of the heightening of their neocolonialist exploitation.

The "disarmament for development" principle should come in place of the "armament instead of development" principle which was imposed by militarism. The socialist states wholly and entirely support the programme of complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year of 2000, of ensuring reliable security of the living and would-be generations of people, which was formulated in the January 15 statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. That programme opens the way to a more realistic and efficient source of additional means stressing for accelerating economic and social progress of developing countries, including solution of the problem of their foreign debt, the statement stresses.

The statement points out that the socialist states bear no responsibility for exploitation of developing countries in the past and the present, for the heightening of their monetary and financial problems, including the growing foreign debt. Economic cooperation with socialist countries does not create payment problems for developing countries since it is regulated by bilateral inter-government agreements, making it possible to resolve questions of appearing debt with due account for the interests of both sides on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis.

The socialist countries consistently support the developing countries' efforts, aimed at establishing and strengthening the independent national economy, overcoming the inequitable state of affairs in the world capitalist economy, terminating neocolonialist exploitation and counteracting debt enslavement, the statement runs. They will continue rendering, as far as possible, economic and technical assistance to states which won freedom and independence, backing their efforts aimed at developing the national economy, attaining genuine economic independence.

REPORT, COMMENT ON RESULTS OF TOKYO SUMMIT

TASS on 'Sharp Contradictions'

LD061907 Moscow in English 1816 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 6 TASS -- TASS correspondents V. Golovnin and V. Zatsepin report: The summitt conference of the seven major capitalist countries -- Britain, Italy, Canada, the FRG, France, the USA and Japan -- as well as the Common Market representatives has ended its work here today. It was held in an atmosphere of sharp contradictions and crude pressure brought by Washington to bear on its partners. Speaking at a press conference, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone who chaired the summit, made public the "economic declaration" which is considered the main document of the summit. It admits that the capitalist countries are suffering from mass unemployment, economic instability, sharp fluctuations of currency exchange rates, protectionism in foreign trade and other chronic ailments.

The summit declared the establishment of a control group as a panacea against all evils. It will consist of finance ministers and managers of leading banks in the seven countries to monitor the state of capitalist economy as a whole.

However, the implementation of this idea has run into serious difficulties from the very outset due to great differences between the USA, Japan and Western Europe. Jacques Delores, president of the Commission of the Eruopean Communities who was present at the summit, refused to back the decision on establishing the control group. At the same time the USA and the Common Market refused to help Tokyo in bringing down the yen's high exchange rate, which results in lower competitiveness of Japanese good on foreign markets. France, on its party, blocked attempts by Washington and Tokyo to specify in the "declaration" a concrete date for the beginning of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The KYODO TSUSHIN AGENCY points out that the summit meeting has not given replies to the serious problems of the capitalist world.

Nakasone also read out at the press conference the "final remarks of the summit's chairman" which confirm the political documents published yesterday. The resolution on the so-called international terrorism imposed by Washington on its allies contains slanderous attacks on Libya and a set of "sanctions" against this country and other states which the USA will like to label as "accomplices of terrorists". KYODO TSUSHIN notes that the White House has hurried to assess this as an agreement for armed actions against governments and countries objectionable to Washington. "It is impossible to do away with terrorism with such 'resolutions'," underlines the newspaper "TOKYO SHIMBUN." "This can be done only by a just settlement of the Mid-East problem and countries participating in the summit should contribute to its solution".

The "final remarks" mention in general terms the importance of stable development of relations between the East and the West. However, they say nothing of any specific measured on disarmament and do not give a reply to the Soviet initiatives aimed at liquidating nuclear weapons and preventing war. Correspondents were forbidden to ask any questions at the press conference of the leaders of the "seven' who definitely did not want to touch on sharp contradictions between participating countries and to speak of the vital issues of ensuring peace and security. This decision, unprecedented for conferences, aroused indignation among journalists.

Economic Problems Remain Unsolved

LD062227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The meeting of heads of state and government of the seven developed capitalist countries has ended in Tokyo. I asked Political Observer Vladimir Tsvetov to comment on its results:

Conceived for the discussion of world economic problems, the regular meetings of heads of state and government have been acquiring a more political nature year by year, and this year's meeting turned out to be more politicized than all its 11 predecessors. This is a judgment of the content of the meeting. As for its form, year by year the meetings have become more pompous and bombastic. In this respect, the latest one has broken the record.

There is little that the Tokyo final declaration does not pronounce upon. Reading its test, I was struck by its high-flown style. It speaks of the fate of civilization, progress, concern for a variety of talents, faiths, and traditions. But of the economic contradications tearing the capitlist world apart, it says not a word. It mentions only fleetingly and vaguely the main question troubling humanity -- nuclear disarmament.

Is this really politicization, you will ask? Idle chitchat would be more like it, you will say. No, it is politics, a policy of getting away from the most important questions of our time, which, on the one hand, the capitalist camp is unable to resolve -- I am thinking of the economic questions -- and which, on the other hand, it has no wish to resolve, that is, questions of disarmament.

However, it would be a mistake to think that the presidents and prime ministers of the seven countries met in Tokyo because they wanted to compete in eloquence. Of course, they discussed problems of interest to each of them, but this was mostly done during bilateral talks. But there, a quite different language was heard: fierce battles on the economic front; Prime Minister Nakasone's struggle against the rest of the world; President Reagan threatens vengeance. Expressions such as these were used to report these conversations by the journalists covering the Tokyo meeting. As you see, this has nothing in common with the balm exuded from the final declaration.

Nevertheless, what are the results of the meeting? The economic problems have not been solved. No path to a solution of the problem of disarmament -- above all nuclear disarmament -- has even been outlined. Although there was talk of aid to developing countries, it was only in an extremely nebulous from.

The only question on which partipants in the meeting found it possible to map put anything definite was international terrorism. However, if one juxtaposes the measures proclaimed in the statement on international terrorism with the practice employed by the United States, it becomes clear that the participants gave Washington and its proteges their blessing for international brigandage. Renounce the export of arms to states which render aid or suport to terrorism, says the statement. But the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan and Israel continues. The statement speaks of speeding up the procedure for extraditing for prosecution individuals who have committed terrorist acts. But the Unitdd States does not intend to hand over to a Soviet court the Brazinskas bandits, for instance, who hijacked an Aeroflot plane to Turkey and killed a stewardess.

If Israel and Pakistan do not fall into the category of states supporting terrorism, this means they are being encouraged to commit terrorist acts against the Arab and Afghan peopoles.

If killers and hijackers are declared immune to prosecution, it follows that they are being invited to commit such crimes.

In conclusion, two brush strokes without which the picture of the Tokyo meeting would probably be incomplete. The only time the participants in the meeting broke into joyful smiles and applauded was when Prime Minister Nakasone announced that the next morning session would begin half an hour later than planned. And one more detail: The Japanese hosts of the meeting promised the 2,000 correspondents who had gathered in Tokyo free meals all day long. On the 2d day of the meeting the hosts withdrew the horn of plenty. The journalists are so bored at the meeting that they do nothing but eat, as they have nothing to do, stated the Japanese representative who had the role of bursar.

U.S.-EEC 'Trade War' Will Continue

LD062006 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: Because of what has been described by the U.S. television company ABC as fierce battles in the economic front, the participants in the Tokyo meeting of the leaders of major seven industrial nations failed to achieve important decisions on economic matters. The conference clearly showed the United States imperial positions, its striving to improve its economic situation at the expanse of allies by means of pressure and blackmail, to infringe positions of its partners.

The sponsors of the meeting strive to enter on the credit side of their account the provision of the "Economic Delcaration" on the coordination of the financial and economic strategy of the seven which is entrusted to a consultative group of finance ministers of the seven major capitalist countries. It is clear already now that this decision will lead to the aggravation, rather than lessening of inter-imperialist contradictions. It is no secret that Washington declaring for closer coordination of actions, wishes to keep the allies in submission, to continue imposing its will on them. This state of affairs is also associated with the United States striving to cut its 150 billion trading balance deficit at the expense of the partners.

Sharp contradictions in the commerical sphere between the United States and West European countries were manifested at the Tokyo meeting. The United States exerted efforts to compel its partners to arrest the stream of their goods to the U.S. market while opening their markets wider to U.S. goods, above all, farm produce. France has obstructed Washington's proposal at the meeting on multilateral commercial negotiations aimed at lowering the tariffs on farm produce that threatened West European producers. The British "TIMES" writes that after the Tokyo meeting the "trade war" between the United States and the EEC will break out with renewed force.

The interests of the United States and West European countries in the sphere of the financial policy also clashed at Tokyo meeting. Washington refused to assume a concrete obligation to cut the United States huge budgetary deficit which the United States West European allies wish. This enables Washington to continue manipulating with bankrates to draw capital from Western Europe to finance the U.S. economy and cover budgetary deficits. The calls of the FRG and other West European countries to arrest the fall of the dollar rate through which the United States wishes to increase the competitiveness of U.S. goods in world markets were coolly received by the U.S. in Tokyo. All the United States manoeuvres in Tokyo pursued the aim of preserving the dollar's domination in Western economy.

Terrorism Declaration 'Against Truth'

LD061909 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 6 May 86

[Commentary by Boris Dmitriyev]

[Excerpts] In Tokyo, the leaders of seven leading capitalist nations have adopted a declaration on combating terrorism. Commentary is by our observer Boris Dmitriyev:

The United States was the author of a declaration condemning terrorism in every possible way. Washington elevated terrorism to state policy level a long time ago. The authors of the declaration went so far as to blame Libya for the organization of terrorist acts 20 days after the bandit United States air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. During the raids the Americans used cluster bombs, designed for mass extermination.

The declaration adopted at Tokyo goes against the voice of conscience and the voice of truth, and the truth is that the so-called proof of Libya's involvement in international terrorism is a figment of the imagination of the Western politicians. Foreign Minister Abe admitted the absence of any conclusive evidence, speaking in Washington soon after the United States air raid on Libya.

There is, in fact, no evidence and no grounds for accusing Libya. Behind the declaration is Washington's stubborn desire to dictate its own terms to independent nations under the pretext of combating terrorism. Having adopted the declaration, the Tokyo summit voiced its support for the most dangerous aspirations of the United States. Having voiced his sympathy with the United States raid on Libya, Prime Minister Nakasone in effect supported an act of state-sponsored terrorism by the United States and the air pirates who dropped tons of bombs on residential areas in Tripoli. That support points to encouragement of these kind of policies and participants in the Tokyo summit must be aware of that.

The United States aircraft carriers, including the nuclear powered Enterprise, are still near Libya's shores and Washington has continued to issue threats. It is prepared to punish Nicaragua, Syria, and Iran. The sinister message of the declaration on combating terrorism adopted in Tokyo is that Washington will be able to feel far more confident in its future adventures, supported by its allies, and Washington is less likely now to deliberate long before delivering another strike.

The declaration on combating terrorism adopted at Tokyo may enable the United States in the future to order aggression automatically and in any part of the world. If the United States decides to punish somebody near Japan, using its military facilities on Japanese territory, there will be no way of stopping or controlling the consequences and America's allies will have only themselves to blame.

Stand on 'Third World' Condemned

LD061459 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Follows commentary by Ivan Ablamov, a TASS political news analyst:

Under the smokescreen of verbiage about "concern with the prosperity of the Third World," the big "Seven" has taken, under the U.S. pressure, a tough stand on the developing countries.

On the eve of the meeting, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged, as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the "seven" to help towards easing the problem of debts shouldered by the developing countries, to examine the issues pertaining to a drop in the price of raw materials, Western protectionism and monetary instability, which directly affect the interests of the developing countries.

Judging by the documents adopted at the Tokyo meeting, that call was, to put it bluntly, desregarded. The USA and the other participants in the meeting got off with vague promises, and thus demonstrated that they did not intend to change seriously their policy on the problem of debts of the developing countries, which is the most acute one. The "economic declaration" of the meeting lays emphasis on the so-called "Baker Plan."

This plan is known to provide for the additional appropriation of 20 billion dollars by commercial banks for the 15 biggest debtor nations. It is absolutely obvious, that these appropriations are far from resolving the problem of the one trillion debt of the developing countries, but may also become another link of the economic fetters binding many Asian, African and Latin American countries hand and foot. The aim of the plan is to sidetrack the developing countries onto the path of development of the so-called "market economy" ensuring vast profits for the West and advantage for the USA.

At the same time, the Tokyo summit passed over the silence the demand of the newly-liberated nations for lowering the rate of interest, for a limitation of debt servicing in such a way that it should not undermine the economic development of the Third World.

The burden of the debts shouldered by the newly-liberated states can be judged by, at least, the follwing figures: The developing countries spend nowadays nearly $140 billion a year to service the principal debt and interest on it. The outflow of hard currency from the debtor nations increases, albeit some of them have scored successes in the export of their products.

Yet on an average 30 percent of currency earnings in the developing countries, and in some countries even 100 percent of these earnings, are spent on debt servicing. In 1985 the indebtedness of the "Third World" was 50 percent up on the aggregate cost of their exports and 33 percent up on the aggregate GNP. Nowadays the developing countries are, as a matter of fact, unable to repay their debts to the West.

The monstrous press of the debts results in a situation, in which, even according to the IMF figures, the economy of the developing countries grows either at a very slow rate (of not more than 1.5 percent annually), or the GNP is generally on decline. These debts are a direct result of plunder by the USA and the other Western countries, of non-equivalent trade, deflated prices of raw materials, protectionism, and the wish to preserve the position of the developing countries as the West's raw material appendage.

But it is precisely this neocolonialist predatory policy which the West, above all the USA, does not wish to give up. This has again been strikingly demonstrated in Tokyo. It is not accidental that Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad accused on May 5 the participants in the Tokyo meeting of "disregarding the views of the developing countries", and strongly criticised the stand of the "seven".

IZVESTIYA: U.S. 'TO BLAME' FOR UN FINANCIAL CRISIS

PM021013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Soldatov under the rubric "At the UN General Assembly": "Condemning Arbitrary Actions"]

[Text] New York — The resumed 40th session of the UN General Assembly is discussing the causes of the world organization's present financial crisis and the steps needed to overcome it.

With rare exceptions, the delegates are saying that the fundamental causes of the United Nations' financial difficulties are political. The root of the problem can be found, the representatives of Iraq, Finland, India, China, Poland, Kuwait, and Cuba pointed out, in assessments of the role of the United Nations and in the attitudes of individual states toward it.

In a period when international tension has increased considerably, when many countries are experiencing economic crises, the United Nations must make a substantial effort to remain an independent and democratic institution, Cuban representative O. Oramas-Oliva said. It is no coincidence that the country conducting an increasingly aggressive policy is taking unilateral steps to weaken the United Nations.

There is particular concern, delegates said, at the fact that these actions are unilateral and that they violate the commitments of a UN member. If the United States, which is to blame for the financial crisis, it was stressed during the debate, wanted to alter the existing procedure for payments into UN funds, it should have acted in accordance with the Charter by holding consultations and submitting the matter for examination by the United Nations.

The United States, Iraqi representative I.T. Kittani said, has acted otherwise: By radically reducing its contribution to the UN budget, it has placed a gun to the head of the world organization's main administrative entity. That is not the way to change current practice. It should act through legal channels.

Those who contributed to the debate said that in recent years Washington has used strong-arm tactics in dealing with the United Nations. The United States quit UNESCO, took unlawful steps to limit the privileges and immunity of UN states' missions, and made an illegal demand for a reduction in the size of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR missions. All these measures jeopardize the United Nations' ability to perform its functions under the Charter.

Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, addressed the UN General Assembly session on its resumption. The Soviet Union, he said, has always attached great signficance to the United Nations as an important tool in the struggle for peace and international security. The Soviet Union's attitude is that the crucial tasks facing the United Nations can only be carried out when there is strict observance of the UN Charter and the organization has a healthy budget and administrative foundations. Displaying goodwill, the Soviet Union is prepared to contribute in a constructive spirit to overcoming the United Nations' financial difficulties and will take definite steps in that direction. The Soviet Union will continue to advocate the enhancement of the United Nations' role in strengthening peace and developing international cooperation.

The United Nations is needed by all who are committed to disarmament and to the creation of a better world free from wars, hunger, and poverty, the Soviet representative continued. The United Nations is essential to countries that are forced to protect themselves against outside encroachments on their national interests and on their inalienable right to build their national life on the foundation of the principles of the sovereignty, independence, and equality of all states.

The Soviet Union, which was one of the founders of the United Nations and has special responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council, has always advocated and will continue to advocate strengthening the United Nations on the basis of the observance of its Charter by all UN states.

SOVIET TRADE UNION'S SHALAYEV ADDRESSES PEACE MEETING

LD021822 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow May 2 TASS -- The Soviet people know the cost of war and, therefore, they do not have a stronger desire than to live and work in peace, said today Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. He spoke at an internationalist peace meeting at the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions. It was attended by representatives of trade unions from 118 countries who had come to Moscow for May Day festivities.

The leader of Soviet trade unions called on trade unions of all countries to pool the efforts of working people in the struggle for peace, for disarmament for the sake of development.

The year 1986 proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the U.N. can and must become a turning one in the work against the threat of a nuclear war and in achieving unity of all trade unions in the world. The continued arms race, he said, contributes to unemployment and leads to cuts in social appropriations and growth in prices and taxes. It aggravates the difficult problems in the developing countries where 500 million people now are jobless and where dozens of millions of people suffer from hunger, poverty and diseases.

Stepan Shalayev denounced actions by the USA which is seeking to fan up international tension to its extreme, to sow mistrust and fear among nations and is continuing stockpiling new types of weapons. The U.S. Administration, he said, is for peace and disarmament in words, but it turns down in its deeds the Soviet plan for liquidating mass destruction weapons by the year 2000 and appropriates new billions of dollars for "star wars".

U.S. irresponsible actions are a challenge not only to the USSR but to nations on all the continents, to the world as a whole, the Soviet trade union leader pointed out.

Further Report

LD042148 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- An international trade union conference, which ended here today, highlighted the need for the unity and cohesion of the world trade union movement. The conference was attended by trade union activists from 117 countries and representatives of international and regional organisations who were invited to the Soviet capital for the celebration of the first of May -- the day of international solidarity of the working people.

The meeting was held under the motto: "Trade union solidarity: May Day traditions and the present". In its sections and at plenary sessions the conference examined the prospects of the struggle by the working people and their trade unions for peace and disarmament, for socio-economic rights and freedoms. There was an exchange of views at the conference on the role played by trade union organisations in solving problems of developing countries.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent Aleksander Subbotin, secretary of the Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions, described as fruitful the two-days debate which had passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere. It shows that representatives of democratic unions from various countries hold identical or close views on urgent problems of the present.

The aggressive course of the U.S. imperialist circles and their allies in NATO, the policy of the arms race and reliance on military force, the rush for military supremacy and disregard for the sovereignty of independent states harbour a grave threat to mankind's peaceful future, trade unions activists from Bulgarian, Britain, the German Democratic Republic, Spain, Italy and other countries pointed out. They said that the imposing peace initiatives of the USSR indicated a real way to a drastic improvement of the international situation.

Delegates to the conference drew attention to the close link between preserving and strengthening peace and ensuring the working people's social needs. They said that flagrant trampling upon human rights against the backdrop of continually soaring military spending was a reality of modern capitalist society.

Representatives of Benin, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia and many other speakers emphasized that trade unions could make an immense contribution to the struggle against the policy of neo-colonial plunder and exploitation of developing states, and for the establishment of a new economic order. The huge funds squandered on the arms race should be diverted instead to the development needs.

U.S. TO INVOLVE NATO ALLIES IN ANTI-LIBYA ACTS

LD050235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 May 86

[Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Text] Annual maneuvers, in which troops of a number of NATO countries are taking part, started today in southern Europe. Here is a dispatch by our Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin:

These NATO maneuvers in which subdivisions of U.S., British, Netherlands, Italian, Turkish, and French ground, air and naval forces are taking part, are being conducted near the Middle East and North Africa. It is natural that the exercises are being closely followed by Middle East captials. The current maneuvers are causing alarm in particular, among the Arabs.

Many have in mind the recent piratic U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya. I will remind you that in April, the Washington administration failed to involve its NATO allies, excluding Great Britain, in the military venture against Libya. Now, by conducting various NATO maneuvers both in the Mediterranean and in southern Europe, the United States is obviously putting pressure on a number of West European states, trying to secure from them support for the U.S. policy of state terrorism. Arab capitals are also concerned about the fact that recently, a huge armada of warships from the U.S. 6th Fleet has been concentrated again in the Mediterranean. What is more, it has been joined by another detachment of U.S. warships headed by the Enterprise nuclear aircraft carrier. It is hard even to imagine the scale of the catastrophe if Washington should provoke a new armed conflict in the southern Mediterranean. Arab political cirlces do not rule out the possibility that the United States may be preparing another terrorist action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and will try, this time, to draw all the NATO military bloc into it.

GRAMOV AFFIRMS BACKING FOR COHOSTED OLYMPICS

PM051205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Interview with M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee and the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, with an unnamed TASS correspondent: "In Defense of the Olympic Ideals" -- first prograph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] At the end of April the fifth session of the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committee was held in Seoul, and was attended by representatives of 152 countries. In an interview M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee [NDC] and of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, told a TASS correspondent about the assembly's proceedings and the decisions adopted.

Question: Could you tell us, please, about the most topical issues on the agenda? The assembly proceedings and the decisions adopted attract great interest among sports fans.

Answer: Attention must be focused above all on the issues on whose solution the future of the Olympic movement will largely depend. These are primarily: the struggle against professionalism, commercialization, and apartheid in sports; the organization of the 1988 Games; and the definition of the long-term program of action of the Association of National Olympic Committees.

As is known, not so long ago the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Executive Committee drew up and went so far as to approve a so-called "Code of Conduct for Athletes." Certain circles tried to get the assembly to approve it and thus, with the help of this "code," to drag professionalism into the Olympic movement and make the games "open." The "code's authors claims that they have sportsmen's interests at heart. In actual fact their concern is confined to a handful of professionals.

During the debate on this issue at the assembly the stance of the Soviet delegation, which proceeded from positions of genuine sportsmanship in the spirit of the principles of the Olympic Charter, was supported by the overwhelming majority of participants. Respresentatives of 24 countries spoke on this issue and 22 of them, including delegates from India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Argentina, Australia, the CSSR, and other socialist countries, rejected the "code." As a result, the attempt to open the games to professionals was resolutely rebuffed.

Question: The press in many countries is attentively following the talks between representatives of the DPRK and South Korea about their joint holding of the 1988 Olympics. Was this issue touched upon at the assembly?

Answer: The problem of the 1988 Olympics is a pressing problem which demands a radical solution in the interests not just of the Olympic movement but also of the people who inhabit the Korean peninsula. The decision, 4 and 1/2 years ago, to hold the games in Seoul has created artificial problems for the Olympic movement.

The Soviet Union actively supported the DPRK proposal to organize the Olympics in both the North and the South. I would like to note that our stance was supported both at the assembly, and at the meeting between NOC representatives and the IOC Executive Committee, by the delegates of the PRC, the CSSR, and a number of other countries. However, I must admit that there still are people in the international sports movement who, using various arguments as a cover, are seeking to channel this sports issue into a political impasse.

Our stance on this issue is well known. And I emphasize again, we are in favor of the games being held both in the North and the South.

Question: The Olympic Charter proclaims the rejection of racism in any form, reaffirms the ideals of cooperation, and speaks of assistance to developing countries. What is the attitude of the leaders of the international Olympic movement toward these problems now?

Answer: The asembly participants not only reaffirmed their stances on apartheid in sports. A demand was presented to the Association of National Olympic Committee and the IOC to exert pressure on those international sports federations in which the Republic of South Africa still retains its membership. The problems of apartheid and professionalism are interlinked. After all, the attempts to open the games to professional tennis players who maintain contacts with the South African regime are, indirectly, also attempts to open the door to those who collaborate with the racists.

The USSR NOC delegation raised the question of the organization of assistance to developing countries. As is known, within the framework of the program "Olympic Solidarity," international seminars and conferences are held in our country and Soviet coaches visit various countries, sharing their experience. The assembly has instructed the presidium of the Association of National Olympic Committee to draw up a plan for the expansion of assistance to African, Asian, and Latin American countries through the year 2000.

Question: Could you describe the role played by the Association of National Olympic Committee in the international Olympic movement?

Answer: This organization was established in 1979. During the 7 years of its existence the association has strengthened and its prestige has increased. The NOCs are the leading force in the international Olympic movement and cannot be ignored. Both the IOC and international sports federations are beginning to understand this. The members of the Association of National Olympic Committee are well aware of the problems and difficulties in the world of sport and are capable of solving them jointly with other organizations in the interests of the international sports movement and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding among the world's young people.

CEMA NATIONS OPEN TO BILATERAL TIES WITH EEC

AU021600 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 2 (AFP) -- Comecon, the socialist bloc's economic group, has declared it has no objection to the opening of bilateral relations between each of its seven Eastern Eurpean member-countries and the European Economic Community, and EEC spokesman said Friday.

The declaration, contained in a letter by Comecon Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev to the European Commissioner for External Affairs Willy de Clercq, answers one of the major pre-conditions the EEC laid down in January for opening official relations with Comecon.

Mr. Sychev, whose letter was received early this week, confirms that his organization is "disposed to establish official relations with the Community" and adds that, parallel to this, "Comecon member-countries are ready in principle to regulate their relations with the Community on a bilateral basis," the EEC spokesman said.

Romania, in a separate letter sent to the EEC at the end of March, has already indicated it is ready to develop bilateral relations with the 12 EEC countries, and "other Comecon countries are expected to follow suit in the near future," the spokesman said.

Comecon's Eastern European members include the Soviet Union, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The group also includes Mongolia, Vietnam and Cuba.

The letters are answers to specific demands made in January by the EEC on opening official relations with Comecon. A dialogue on cooperation was revived by the Eastern bloc, after a five-year break, in June 1985 following the election of Mikhail Gorbachev as Soviet Communist Party chief.

Mr. Sychev's letter does not mention the question of West Berlin, which the EEC includes in all treaty agreements. The Eastern bloc has contested this automatic inclusion as it does not recognize the inclusion of West Berlin in West Germany.

The answer to the EEC demands will be forwarded to Community countries to be studied in detail, the spokesman said.

The EEC has already signed several trade agreements with the Comecon countries, including five accords on textiles trade, with Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia, and agreements in steel and agricultural exchanges.

CEMA OFFICIAL ADDRESSES UN ASIA-PACIFIC COMMISSION

LD021418 Mocow TASS in English 1342 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bangkok May 2 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Boris Chekhonin:

Increasing protectionism on the part of the West and above all the United States is one of the causes of the substantial slowing down of the rates of economic growth in the ESCAP member countries. This has been underlined at the 42nd session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

The session, which came to a close in the Thai capital, focussed its attention on the economic situation in the region's development nations.

The Soviet Government's April 24, 1986, statement on the questions of increasing security and expanding economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific evoked broad response.

The delegates from Vietnam and other countries stressed that the search for new constructive ways of strengthening peace and developing equitable economic cooperation was in full accord with the interests of the peoples in this region.

The session was addressed by Ladislaw Szupka, deputy secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. A global character was to be imparted to international scientific and technical cooperation, he said.

The CEMA countries were prepared to continue coordinating further on an equatable and mutually acceptable basis their actions with other interested nations.

The CMEA representative criticized the imperialist policy of bans and discrimination in the field of technology, saying that it was damaging international economic relations and contradicting the essence of scientific and technological progress.

In an interview with the TASS correspondent, Szupka highly assessed the results of the ESCAP session's work. The CMEA delegations, he said, had been attending the organization's session as observers since 1974.

Considerable work was done during that period in defining ways and forms of cooperation between the CMEA members and the EDCAP countries. As a result of their efforts, trade between the CMEA countries and the non-socialist countries in the region rose to one percent of the overall value of trade turnover.

The CMEA and its members regularly sent at their own expense experts to the ESCAP countries to provide them with practical scientific and technical aid. This practice would be continued, Seupka said. "We hope that cooperation between the CMEA and ESCAP countries will attain an even higher level".

AAPSO SESSION ON INFORMATION HELD IN KABUL

PM291255 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Apr 86 p.9

[Special Correspondent Sergey Merinov report under the rubric "Their Choice Is the Struggle": "The Truth About Lies"]

[Text] Kabul, Moscow -- John (Edzher), adviser to Presidents Nixon and Ford, said that the United States "should eliminate states' control of all the information used and transmitted."

The same idea was formulated in more detail by Harry Loomis, former deputy director of the American information agency USIA: "Our fundamental goal is to enable the United States to speak with any citizen of any country of the world, without taking into account the wishes of the country's government."

That is the essence of information imperialism, to give it its proper name. In order to be able to look public opinion steadily in the eyes, it hides behind expatiations about "freedom of the press," "freedom of information," an "uncensored press," and so forth.

The problems facing the developing countries in this connection were discussed in Kabul at the second AAPSO conference on the new international information order.

The intolerance of the old order is plain to see. The developing countries, where 75 percent of the world's population lives, possess only 10 percent of the information resources and 1 percent of data processing resources, which places them in ever increasing dependence on the mighty Western corporations. According to UN figures, the four biggest Western new agencies -- AP, UPI, REUTER, and AFP -- control 80 percent of the information disseminated in the capitalist and developing world, and transmit more than 35 million words daily. For comparison: The pool of nonaligned countries' agencies -- which includes agencies from 94 states -- disseminated only 60,000 words a day. Things are no better with the press, radio, and television.

More than 50 delegations from various countries and representatives of 8 international and regional organizations took part in the conference. The Soviet delegation was headed by V.N. Sebruk, member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The conference participants heard a message of greetings from B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Comrade B. Karmal stressed that the ideological war against revolutionary Afghanistan has become, in effect, an integral part of the undeclared war which is being waged against it. Undeclared, but entirely real and cruel. The death and destruction brought to Afghanistan by the dushman gangs are paid for generously by imperialism and reaction. The counterrevolution receives more than a billion dollars a year.

The conference participants went to Jalalabad, met with representatives of the jirga of free tribes, had contact with many Afghans, and were able once again to see for themselves the falsity of Western propaganda about everything concerning the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

In the conference's final communique its participants came out in favor of an all-round struggle by the information media against imperialism's attempts to exacerbate tension in the world and give new impetus to the arms race and called upon the developing states to rally in the face of imperialism's information aggression and to defend by joint efforts their spiritual values, traditions, and culture.

The conference adopted a telegram to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, a message to UNESCO Director General A.M. M'Bow, and a message to the DRP people.

USSR INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP BODY HOLDS FORUM

PM010905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Dialogue and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet public, by participating in the movement for friendship with the peoples of other states, is making a worthy contribution to carrying out the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. This was stressed at the third session of the Council of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Counties [SSOD] on 26 April.

Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the SSOD presidium, said in her report that the extensive propagandizing of the materials and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress aboad, and above all in-depth, will argued explanations of the general line of party domestic and foreign policy -- the line of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace -- is a most important task for SSOD, one of the largest public organizations.

The speaker noted that despite the complexity of the world situation and the hostile anti-Soviet campaign, the number of friendship organizations having ties with our country had grown in the last 6 years from 120 to 136. They are now active in 91 countries. We may justifiably say that through them the movement for friendship with the Soviet Union has become an integral part of the peace-loving forces' movement to avert the threat of war, end nuclear tests, and ensure a peaceful outer space. This is confirmed by the practice of carrying out within the SSOD sphere antiwar actions and international meetings, seminars, conferences, and round tables.

The joint action of the USSR and socialist states' friendship societies is extensive and varied. Relations with the public of liberated countries are occupying an ever-increasing place in SSOD's work.

The report drew particular attention to work shortcomings and way of overcoming them. It noted in particular the need to abandon outmoded forms and methods and resolutely combat cliches and stereotyped thinking. The way to achieve this was to adopt a differentiated approach to developing relations with the public of each country and to take care about the ideological thrust and political content of measures.

PRC CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF VISITS WEINBERGER

LD070703 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Washington May 7 TASS -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of China, who is now on a visit here, had a meeting with Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, at the Pentagon.

The Pentagon declined to give the news media any details of the meeting.

The American press noted that Yang Dezhi's visit was the first ever visit by the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Armed Forces to the United States in the entire history of relations between the U.S. and China.

Discuss Military Exercises, Sales

LD070908 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 7 TASS -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, who is currently on a visit in the United States, has met with Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defence secretary, a correspondent of the KYODO TSUSHIN agency in Washington said.

The report quotes the Pentagon sources as saying that an exchange of views was held at the meeting on the possibility of holding joint Sino-U.S. military exercises, the sale of U.S. electronic equipment and torpedoes for Chinese F-8 fighter aircraft and the calls of U.S. naval ships at Chinese ports.

The visit of the Chinese chief of General Staff is viewed in the United States as the most important event in bilateral military cooperation since the normalisation of diplomatic relations between the USA and the PRC in 1979, the agency said.

PRAVDA CITED ON CIA, MOSSAD LINKS TO BERLIN BLAST

LD070514 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 7 May 86

["ADEN NEWS AGENCY [ANA] Commentary" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- The daily PRAVDA publishes today: With reference to a number of its own sources the ANA has distributed a commentary concerning the April 5 explosion at the La Belle Disco in West Berlin.

The commentary points to the direct involvement of the American CIA and the Israeli Mossad secret service in organising the explosion. This is evidenced by a whole number of facts, in particular, by the circumstance that the Americans were preparing for this explosion in advance and already on April 4 sent to the West Berlin airport three Red Cross plans that were used after the explosion to evacuate the wounded.

Several minutes before the action, the commentary said, several members of the underground narcotics syndicate, who had dealings with American soldiers, learned about the imminent explosion and left the discotheque building in haste.

The police, investigating the circumstances of the explosion, found out that the bomb was manufactured from an American-made explosive and brought into the disco by an American soldier who was a member of a drug-dealing ring.

Such rings, ANA pointed out, were set up and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency and Israeli special services for carrying out terrorist actions.

As to the dispatch, allegedly intercepted by the Americans and ascribed by them to the Libyans, that was a hoax. According to the same source, the "coded message" was in fact transmitted by American Sergeant Hower known as "colonel". To transmit the message he used a special automobile sent for this purpose to the capital of the German Democratic Republic.

The commentary says that the West German political circles do not rule out the possibility of new U.S. military provocations against Libya. The secret services of the United States and the West might mastermind more provocative terroristic acts in Europe in order to "justify" further aggressive actions. Already now Washington is engaged in psychological conditioning of the public opinion for new actions against Libya. It spreads obvious misinformation about an alleged secret agreement between the USSR and the USA on "the division of the spheres of influences" between them and alleges that Moscow was informed in advance about the United States prepared armed aggression against Libya.

Such assertions of the U.S. mouthpieces of propanda hold no water and are false through and through, the news agency writes. They have been officially rejected by the Soviet Union. This "information" has been concocted by the CIA and its aim is to isolate Libya on the international arena, to sow distrust for the Soviet Union.

AMBASSADOR TROYANOVSKIY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN BEIJING

LD061504 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 6 TASS -- Oleg Troyanovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of China, presented credentials today in the premises of the National People's Congress to Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, chairman [title as received] of the People's Republic of China.

During the friendly talk held after the presentation of credentials both sides expressed the striving for a further improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

KHABAROVSK EXHIBITION DEMONSTRATES TRADE POTENTIAL

PM011000 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 24 Apr 86) p 21

[Own correspondent V. Bavin dispatch under the rubric "Exhibitions, Fairs"; "In the Interests of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Khabarovsk -- The potential for expanding Soviet-Chinese border trade was demonstrated at a trade and industry exhibition held in Khabarovsk. Trade organizations in the Soviet Far East exhibited a wide range of commodities offered for export to the PRC.

The exhibition was opened by V. Lozovoy, general director of the "Dalintorg" All-Union Association. The exhibition was toured by delegations of foreign trade companies from China's Heilongjiang Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region which are visiting Khabarovsk. The guests assessed highly the Soviet-made articles — electrical domestic appliances, everyday necessities, and products of the Far East's local industry.

The contracts signed in Khabarovsk by representatives of the "Dalintorg" All-Union Association and the Chinese foreign trade companies set out the volumes and time schedules of reciprocal commodity deliveries within the framework of border trade.

"We are please with the results of the talks," Liu Shichi, general director of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region border trade company, said. "Following the resumption of our border trade ties 3 years ago, new steps have been taken to develop mutually advantageous commodity exchange. The contracts that were signed will make it possible to expand our cooperation, increase variety, and boost the volume of reciprocal deliveries."

PRC WRITER CRITICIZES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

LD052256 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 5 TASS -- Ba Jin, chairman of the union of Chinese writers, has been quoted by the newspaper YANGCHENG WANBAO as saying that the "Cultural Revolution" brought immeasurable suffering to the country and to the people.

"Its influence, I'm afraid," he said, "will not disappear in the life of several generations. That is why it is necessary to criticise the 'Cultural Revolution' and generalize the bitter historical experience so that the subsequent generations do not forget it."

CHON TU-HWAN 'MANEUVERING' IN FACE OF OPPOSITION

PM051325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Dictator Maneuvering"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May -- "Chon Tu-hwan is trying to gain time" -- this is how the Japanese newspaper ASAHI evaluated the latest maneuver by the South Korean dictator, who has proclaimed some kind of "readiness to revise the Constitution" in accordance with "public opinion." He declared at a meeting in Seoul with leaders of the leading political parties that he will "agree to this concession" if the opposition "ends the street disturbances" and is able to reach a compromise with the authorities on drawing up a "joint draft reform." Official propaganda has already begun trumpeting the dictator's "unprecedented flexibility." In fact, however, it can only be regarded as a ruse designed to reduce the intensity of actions aimed at overthrowing the pro-American regime in South Korea.

For several months now the opposition has been running a campaign there to collect 10 million signatures to a demand for the introduction of a system of direct elections of the president by the whole people.

Despite mass arrests of student leaders, the inaugural conference of an association of youth committees in the struggle against imperialism and fascism was held in Seoul a few days ago. They damand the withdrawal of the American occupation troops and the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan junta.

PRAVDA CITES TASS REPORTS ON PLO AIDE'S DPRK VISIT

PM021445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PLO Delegation Visit"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr -- DPRK President Kim Il-song has received a PLO delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, which is on a visit here.

During his stay in the DPRK, F. Qaddumi held talks with Kim Yong-nam, deputy premier of the Administration Council and DPRK foreign minister. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the status and development of bilateral relations. The Korean people express full support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, the DPRK leader stressed. In turn, the head of the PLO delegation declared that his organization fully supports all the proposals and initiatives of the DPRK Government aimed at the peaceful unification of the country.

JAPANESE COMMISSION URGES 'STAR WARS' PARTICIPATION

LD052124 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 5 May 86

[Ivan Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The third Japanese mission that visited the United States to get acquainted with the star wars program has published a report that advises the government to join the American plans for militarizing outer space. The following commentary has been prepared by Ivan Andreyev; this is what he writes:

The report should become a document on the basis of which the Japanese Government will have to make a decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative. For the purpose, Prime Minister Nakasone has formed a special group of ministers and ordered it to thoroughly study the question of participation in Star Wars. The make-up of the group is notable. Four out of its five members are known as advocates of the militarization of space. The delegation that visited the United States included representatives of many private companies that actually already cooperate with the United States in the sphere of military technology. That's why the advice to join the star wars was predictable. Apparently certain circles in Tokyo are eager to say yes in reply to the American enquiry about the participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative. Those who are directly and almost personally interested in involvement in the program are in charge. However, these people realize that open support for the plans of the Pentagon for militarizing space is fraught with serious political consequences, and that's why they are trying to camouflage it.

The report worked out by the study mission emphasizes the (?advertisement) of the technical advantages Japan will allegedly gain by participating in the SDI. But the considerations of the advocates of star wars don't change anything. The news agency KYODO TSUSHIN has said that a new step forward has been taken in Japan's participation in the development of a partially space-based antimissile defense system. The advice of the delegation is not a step forward in technological progress, but a step to a new round of the arms race. No matter on what pretext Japan joins the SDI, it will be involved in the aggressive nuclear program of the United States that is directed against the Soviet Union.

The main thing that has to be taken into account is the military and political consequences of participation in the U.S. strategy of confrontation on a nuclear level. The WALL STREET JOURNAL has said that Japan is an ideal place for the implementation of the SDI program because the geographical location of the Japanese islands allows the deployment of such a system. This phrase reminds the report of American generals who outlined the targets for the nuclear bombardments in Japan at the end of World War II. The relations between Tokyo and Washington on the subject of star wars are a good lesson of how American allies after taking one imprudent step are getting more and more bogged in the quagmire of commitments, contradicting their own national interests.

The expression of understanding for star wars was the first step of this kind for Japan. Having expressed understanding, Japan gave the United States reason to require more. Now news analysts say that the question of Japan's involvement in star wars at the research stage has been almost settled. Having participated in research, it will almost be impossible to avoid participation in the practical deployment, because the two processes are interconnected. If Japan helps to deploy space weapons it will hardly be able to refuse to accept some of the U.S. components in its own territory. If space arms are ever used, no one will ask Japan whether it wants to be involved in a conflict with the use of nuclear arms or doesn't. Is it worth placing the country into such a position?

The last few steps of Japanese ruling circles in the direction of the SDI have shown that they think it's worth doing so. In this connection we'd like to quote from a recently published Soviet Government statement on Asian security. It says the world is living through an alarming and responsible stage of development that requires political will, new approaches, farsighted solutions, and practical steps to fundamentally improve the international situation. Unfortunately, Japan's approach to star wars shows a lack of these qualities. Japan is stepping into a slippery and dangerous road.

REPORTS ON ELECTION OF AFGHANISTAN'S NAJIBULLAH

PM061616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Task Is To Strengthen Unity"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 May -- BAKHTAR has transmitted the text of a speech by PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Najib [name as published] at the PDPA Central Committee 18th plenum.

Allow me to express a sense of deep and sincere respect for Comrade Babrak Karmal for his service to the cause of the April Revolution, Najib said. I have been given a greet responsibility, he said, in connection with my election as PDPA Central Committee general secretary, and I put it down to the party's great confidence in me. As a soldier of the party and as your comrade in the common struggle for the ideals of the April Revolution, I assure you that I will devote all my strength, energy, and knowledge to implementing the aims and tasks of the PDPA and the revolution. Relying on the collective thought and will of the members of the PDPA Central Committee and its Politburo, I will adhere to the fundamental principles of the domestic and foreign policy of the PDPA and the state.

The strengthening of the unity and cohesion of party ranks is a very important task since the strength of the PDPA and the guarantee of the enhancement of its leading and directing role lie in the party members' unity of thought and actions, he said. The PDPA will unswervingly implement the decisions of the 16th and 17th plenums of the Central Committee on widening and strengthening the social base of the revolutionary system and ensuring active participation by all strata of society and representatives of all Afghan ethnic groups and tribes in running state affairs.

In conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and reaction against our country and the revolutionary gains, the party and state will consider it a very important task to comprehensively strenthen the DRA Armed Forces and increase their combat capability. The fundamental task of the party and state is to stop the bloodshed and establish peace and tranquillity in our land.

All the work, Najib added, will be based on further strengthening and developing friendship with the great Soviet Union, the great Lenin's party, and the heroic and magnanimous Soviet people. The PDPA will continue to constantly strengthen cooperation with the communist and workers parties, the peoples of the socialist community countries, the nonaligned countries and all parties and organizations struggling for peace and progress.

The present situation and conditions demand that all of us, all members of the party, carry out intensive work to implement the majestic and humane goals of the PDPA and the April Revolution and demand comradely unity, revolutionary optimism, a new approach, and awareness of the need for new forms of activity, love for the working people, and unity with the people beneath the party banner.

BAKHTAR also provided the text of B. Karmal's address to the PDPA Central Committee. He assured the party leadership that while in the post of member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium he will devote all his life, energy, and experience to the struggle for peace, freedom, and progress and for the Afghan working people's happiness and to the cause of building a new society in revolutionary Afghanistan, comprehensively strengthening party unity, and ensuring the final victory of the April Revolution.

Profiled by PRAVDA

PM061512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 May -- BAKHTAR has broadcast the information report on a PDPA Central Committee plenum.

The PDPA Central Committee 18th Plenum was held 4 May 86 to examine an organizational matter.

The plenum agreed to Comrade Babrak Karmal's request to be released from the post of PDPA Central Committee general secretary on health grounds. The PDPA Central Committee plenum expressed gratitude to Comrade Babrak Karmal for his long service as PDPA Central Committee general secretary and for his contribution to the cause of the April Revolution and wished him success in his activity as member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Najib, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, to the post of PDPA Central Committee general secretary.

Comrade Najib was born in 1947, the son of an office worker. He is a Pashtun. He left Habibya High School in 1964 and graduated from Kabul University Medical Faculty in 1975. Comrade Najib joined the PDPA in 1965. As a member he was an active participant in the revolutionary struggle and had two spells in jail. Ever since the victory of the 1978 April Revolution he has worked productively to establish and strengthen people's power and carry out progressive socioeconomic transformations.

In 1978 he was doing diplomatic work. In 1980, as an experienced worker, he was sent by the PDPA Central Committee to take charge of the state information service. He has the military rank of lieutenant general. He has been decorated for combat and labor services.

Comrade Najib has been a member of the PDPA Central Committee since 1977 and a member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo since 1981. He is a member of the DRA Revolutionary Council. At the PDPA Central Committee 16th Plenum he was elected secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

At the PDPA Central Committee 18th Plenum Comrad Najib was elected PDPA Central Committee general secretary.

Sends Cable to Gorbachev

LD070915 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee M. Najib has expressed cordial gratitude to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the warm congratulations on his election as a general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and for the high appreciation of his activity in the party ranks in the name of triumph of the ideas of the April revolution.

"On my new important post, I will make every effort, leaning for support of all our party and people, to implement the basic line of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan of carrying out fundamental socio-economic transformations, upholding Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity and national sovreignty from the encroachments of counter-revolution, imperialism and regional reaction, of strengthening and broadening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community," the telegram says.

"The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan people are profoundly grateful and set high store by the invariable internationalist assistance and support for revolutionary Afghanistan by the CPSU and the courageous people of the land of the Soviets, firmly support the Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy directed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, preserving and strengthening peace in the world, ensuring an independent and free development of the peoples," the telegram stresses.

Gorbachev Congratulates

LD051659 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, genreal secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has cordially congratulated Najibullah on his election to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee on the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

"A steadfast fighter for the interests of the Afghan people and active participant in the implementaiton of Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy," the message said, "You have won deserved authority in the party and the people, directing all your strength to the struggle for the vital social and economic changes of his country, for the consolidation of its sovereignty."

The message pointed to Najibullah's personal contribution to strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship, to developing and expanding all-round fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

Kabul Radio Reports Message

LD051653 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text[The following congratulations message from Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived on the occasion of Najibullah's election as general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan:

Esteemed Comrad Najibullah: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, I present to you warm and sincere congratulations on your election as general secretary of the PDPA. As a frim struggler for the interests of the Afghan people and an active participant in the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of Afghanistan, you enjoy high authority among the party and the people and are using all your energy in the struggle toward fundamental social and economic changes in your homeland and toward the consolidation of its national sovereignty.

Your personal role in the consolidation of Soviet-Afghan friendship and the broadening of comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA is clear. I wish you Corade Najibullah, and all members of the PDPA, great success in the realization of the aims and tasks of the April Revolution

[Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev, 5 May 1986

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PRAVDA Reports Yeltsin Speech

PM061435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent and TASS report: "In the Struggle for a Peaceful Future; At the German Communist Party Congress in Hamburg"]

[Text] Hamburg, 3 May -- The Eighth German Communist Party [DKP] Congress is continuing work here. B.N. Yeltsin, head of the CPSU delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke yesterday afternoon. Addressing those present, he said: Esteemed Comrades! Friends! I cannot conceal from you that our entire delegation has been greatly stirred by the atmosphere at the congress. It is a combative and dynamic atmosphere aimed at carrying out more and more new tasks in the interests of peace and the working people. What has been accomplished is impressive and generates spiritual enthusiasm and faith in the inevitability of the victory of reason and the just struggle.

Permit me to convey to congress delegates and all FRG Communist the friendly greetings and wishes for new successes which are sent to you by millions of Communists in the Land of Lenin, the first socialist country in history.

The DKP, true to the teaching of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, is struggling for peace, democracy, and socialism under difficult conditions. Soviet Communists are following the DKP's work with a sense of profound sympathy and solidarity, well aware of the intense effort needed to produce each step, for this progress is achieved under conditions of constant pressure from the bourgeois state. Nonetheless, despite everything, you are moving forward along the path mapped out by Marxism-Leninism and are bringing communist ideas to the masses.

The DKP is united and strong in its struggle. The DKP is a party which is typified by creative spirit and a constructive approach to the complex problems of our time.

Nor is your party's high prestige in the communist and workers movement accidental. The voice of the party of Thaelmann rings out clear and confident. Its actions are calm and purposeful. And faith in the triumph of communist ideals is unshakable! This is all borne out by the DKP Board's report to the congress delivered by Comrade Herbert Mies. FRG Communists' work is multifaceted and complex. Peace and all of the people's problems are the main concern of communist parties. One task alone that has been resolved -- the 100 percent fulfillment of Thaelmann's appeal -- testifies to your party's reserves and potential. You can be congratulated on it.

In participating in the work of the eighth congress we are convinced that real communists, in whatever country they work, abhor sentiments of complacency. Our parties are working under different conditions. Each is resolving its own tasks. But there are problems on which we are working together. That is our theme today.

These problems were discussed in an open and principled manner at our 27th congress. This congress was a highly significant one for the CPSU. Strategic decisions were made aimed at ensuring the profound economic and social transformation of the country's life. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report criticized the previous period of our society's development, made a frank assessment of what has been achieved, and honestly and directly talked about out shortcomings and failings. The congress showed that we will have a major battle on our hands in the economic sphere in confronting our ideological enemies. And we will give battle. We are prepared for that. A program exists. Of course, it is vast and complex. We need peace to implement it.

The situation is currently tense. And it is no accident that it is particularly alarming the FRG people. Two world conflagrations have already started from German soil. You know quite well where the policy of an unrestricted arms race and saber rattling is leading. Europe must no longer be an arena for wars. It is the duty of all Europeans together and each European individually to prevent this.

In the struggle for a peaceful future, we want to be alongside you and the peoples of the whole of Europe. And we count on meeting with a positive response here, irrespective of who is in power in a certain country or to which bloc it may belong.

Complacency and inactivity on this fundamental question of the day would be tantamount to a crime.

Profoundly recognizing our responsibility for ensuring mankind's survival and the need for urgent action, and have proposed a program for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. We advocate profound reductions in conventional arms too. On behalf of the CPSU leadership we state here that the Soviet Union is prepared to fulfill this program entirely and in whole, detail by detail! We have demonstrated our goodwill to the whole world by introducing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. But our proposals have not met with the proper response from the other side.

The proposals to turn Europe into a chemical weapons-free zone have also been rejected. This is understandable since the United States is currently working on binary weapons. The implementation of this program threatens to turn the planet's densely populated territories into a potential theater for a destructive chemical war. Europe's civilian population will be the main victim.

One gets the impression that the U.S. Government, and NATO as a whole, have learned the word "no" and use it in any circumstances, even without coming to grips with the essence of initiatives. The more specific the proposals our country advances, the greater the obstinacy with which they are rejected.

Moreover, our ideological enemies miss no chance to unleash another campaign against the USSR. What tags has bourgeois propaganda not pinned on us? Everyone knows about the myth of the Soviet military threat, "crusades," and so forth.

Here is the latest example. Bourgeois propaganda is spinning many yarns about the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station]. One cannot fail to be affronted by the crude lies about "thousands killed" published in FRG newspapers, such as today's issue of BILD, for instance. And all this is done in order to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria yet again in the hope of driving a wedge between the Soviet Union's relations with other countries. They will not succeed in doing so. We are grateful to the delegates to the FRG Communists' congress who are sympathizing about what has happened in our country. And I can officially state that the government is doing everything to eradicate the consequences of the accident. In implementing the Energy Program, the atom will continue to be made to serve peaceful goals in people's interests.

The United States wants to turn Western Europe into its "dual hostage" -- nuclear and chemical. As was the case with Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing dirty, counting on deflecting a retaliatory strike away from its own territory and directing it against the population of its allies, that is, including the FRG. This means simply hoodwinking the peoples of Western Europe. We and you cannot leave the fate of peace in the hands of U.S. imperialism and an FRG Government that obediently toes its line.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently stated: We propose embarking on reductions in conventional arms and in operational-tactical nuclear arms over the entire territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- under international verification [kontrol].

Of course, the implementation of our proposals in practice presupposes reciprocity and a mutual willingness on the part of the other side to act in a similar manner. We do not yet see such a willingness in Washington. Nor do we see it in a number of European captials, Bonn included. We see the FRG as an important political partner. But is must be understood that partnership presupposes a fair and peace-loving policy with respect to each other. But Bonn's political course is increasingly departing from such a policy. And this is hampering the development of our relations, which in other circumstances could be extremely fruitful. The FRG wants to put its own stamp on its foreign policy, but it does not. It is just the mirror image of Washington. That is why it is hard for us to improve our relations. We are firmly convinced that achieving progress and a turnaround in world affairs is possible. It is possible because the forces advocating such a turnaround are very strong. It is possible because these forces are continuing to step up their activeness. It is possible because there is a growing conviction in the ruling circles of many Western countries of the impermissibility of the "position of strength" policy. It is also possible because a combative communist party, such as the DKP, is operating in the center of Europe.

War is inherently alien to socialism. Socialism proves and will continue to prove its advantages over societies built on man's exploitation of man, not through force of arms but by dint of example. We are convinced of that! We firmly believe it! Comrades! The friendship between our parties has beep roots in the time of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Its durability has been tested and not found wanting. Many generations of German and Soviet Communists have contributed to this friendship. But one name has a special place in this list. Ernst Thaelmann, is whose homeland your congress is being held and whose 100th anniversary we have all just celebrated, has always been and remains for each communist an example of selfless service to the cause of the working class and the unselfish struggle for our ideals and for working people's happiness. A great friend of the Soviet Union, a Communist and internationalist he will always be the embodiment of boundless fidelity to the revolutionary aspirations of the proletariat.

May the great ideals of the international workers movement truiumph! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the indissoluble friendship between the CPSU and the DKP! In conclusion, permit me to convey greetings to the eighth congress from the CPSU Central Committee and to present a gift to the DKP -- a statue of Ernst Thaelmann sculpted by the Moscow sculptor Vyacheslav Klykov.

The speech by the head of the CPSU delegation was listened to with great attention and accompanied by applause.

On behalf of the delegates the congress presidium thanked the CPSU delegation for the greetings and the gift.

The FRG Communists' forum is continuing its work.

Visits Museum, Auto Plant

LD062226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[From the "Vremya" Newcast; report by correspondent V. Kondratyev]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Yeltsin in in the FRG. They took part in the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party [DKP]

There is a motor works at Wolfsburg, a small town is the eastern FRG. The works belongs to the Volkswagen firm. It is one of the biggest in the FRG and the world. Thousands of automobiles daily come off the conveyer belts here. These are mainly small passenger cars that compete quite successfully with similar models on the domestic and international markets. To do this, it was necessary to significantly re-equip the technical processes and pay greater attention to the quality of production.

Comrade Yeltsin, who visited the works, was told about all of this by the managers of the concern. There are many firms and enterprises in the FRG that have accumulated many years of experience of relations with their Soviet partners. This allows them to expand their production, create new workplaces, and to feel more confident in the vacillating economic situation in the world. This is why Doctor Karl Han, chairman of the board of the works, stressed the interest of the West German side in establishing mutually beneficial contacts.

Comrade Yeltsin conversed with workers at the works, who warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. The workers asked them to convey their greetings to their Soviet colleagues and expressed the aspiration to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the peoples of the FRG and the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev Message to Mies

LD061218 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has cordially congratualted Herbert Mies on being re-elected to the post of chairman of the German Communist Party.

He said in the congratulatory message: "This is a convincing proof of the confidence and prestige that you enjoy among West German Communists, in the international communist and workers' movement as a consistent and dedicated fighter for the vital interests of the working people of the country, for the cause of peace and social progress".

TASS CITES AFP REPORT ON FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

LD070518 Moscow TASS in English 0514 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Paris May 7 TASS -- France staged another test of a nuclear device in the morning today, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported.

According to a New Zealand Government spokesman, the underground explosion was set off on Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific.

All in all, 80 nuclear tests have been carried out on Mururoa Atoll, including eight last year.

PRAVDA CITES AL-QADHDHAFI BULGARIAN TV INTERVIEW

PM061044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "M. al-Qadhdhafi Interview"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 May -- Libya will not yield to the pressure of the United States and its allies. It will continue to pursue an independent, anti-imperialist policy and will not swerve from its chosen path, leader of the Libyan revolution M. al-Qadhdhafi has stated. The imperialist aggression against Libya, he pointed out in his interview on Bulgarian television, is directed against all progressive and peace-loving forces. Its aim is to stifle the revolutionary and national liberation forces in the Arab world and the developing countries.

The leader of the Libyan revolution rated highly the assistance given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in connection with the barbaric American aggression against Libya.

AMBASSADOR TO OMAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

GF051323 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office this morning Aleksandr Ivanovich Zinchuk [Soviet ambassador to Jordan] who presented a copy of his credentials as the USSR's nonresident ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

The minister of state for foreign affairs welcomed the Soviet ambassador and wished him success in his mission. He expressed hope over the promotion of bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

During the meeting, they exchanged friendly words and reviewed the bilateral relations and several issues of common interest between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, director of the foreign minister's office; and 'Ali Ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of protocol.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DOS SANTOS VISIT

Report on Gorbachev Meeting

LD061213 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. has met today with Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, who is currently on an official friendly visit in the USSR.

The leaders of the two parties briefed each other on the main directions in the work unfolding in the Soviet Union and Angola for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the Second Congress of the MPLA-Workers Party. Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the CPSU's policy of all-round acceleration of socio-economic progress and perfection of socialist democracy meets with unanimous support from the Soviet people. Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke on the activity of the MPLA-Workers Party to organize nation-wide rebuff to the policy of aggression and interference pursued by the imperialists, racists and their agents against Angola, which embarked on the path of building a new life. He expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the invariable solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola.

In discussing topical international issues, the sides gave a unanimous evaluation of the causes of the aggravation of the international situation as a result of imperialism's adventurist militaristic policy. It was pointed out that the U.S. Administration is persistently pursuing a policy of building up the arms race and spreading it into outer space. In that connection Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed the importance of implementing the Soviet peace initiatives which contain a constructive and realistic programme for eliminating nuclear weapons, creating a comprehensive international security system.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Jose Eduardo dos Santos have strongly condemned the attempts of the imperialist forces headed by the USA at using the conflict situations in various parts of the world for further poisoning the international climate, for interfering in the home affairs of sovereign states.

They stressed that the U.S. attack against Libya, the threats against other states, the start by the U.S. Administration of rendering direct military assistance to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet gangs in Angola, the aggressive actions of the racist Republic of South Africa against the neighbour African states are an incarnation of state-sponsored terrorism and are rejected by the whole international community. Solidarity was reaffirmed with the "Frontline" African states, with the courageous liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the African National Congress and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

Agreement was reached in the course of the meeting on the implementation of a number of practical measures in the interests of further developing and deepening friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and MPLA-Workers Party, the Soviet Union and People's Angola. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that the Soviet Union will, as before, firmly and consistently side with the Angolan people in its just struggle.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Talks Begin With Ryzhkov

LD061314 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Soviet-Angolan talks opened in the Kremlin today. They are conducted by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The president of Angola arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD061656 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 6 May, in a report on the speech by Gorbachev, notes the appearance of the following: With the guest were those officials accompanying him on his trip. On the Soviet side at the dinner were Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, Talyzin, Dobrynin, Yakovlev; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; ministers; USSR chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.]

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech at the dinner. He said:

Esteemed Comrade dos Santos, esteemed Angolan friends, comrades,

We are glad to see in Moscow anew the party and state leader of People's Angola, President dos Santos. I greet all the Angolan friends accompanying Comrade dos Santos on this visit. You always are our welcome guests. Effective solidarity with the struggle waged by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party is our constant policy.

Your visit, Comrade President, is taking place during a special, I will say, very responsible and crucial period of the development of the international situation. The Soviet leadership is not dramatising the situation. But we cannot help realising that mankind has reached a point where its future and the fate of our planet, our home in which we all live, are to be decided. The stocks of weapons of mass destruction have already reached critical dimensions. Meanwhile, the arms race is going on and spreading into ever new areas. Imperialism is now trying to use virtually every scientific discovery first and foremost to produce new tools of death. Confrontation, which makes the arms race double dangerous, is going on.

We have just lived through another acute crisis, which was caused by the U.S. attack on Libya, a sovereign state and a full-fledged member of the international community. The U.S. Administration again showed itself to the world in the unseemly role of the strangler of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The aggressor sustained a moral and political defeat in Libya. Virtually the entire international community condemned, in one form or another, the actions of the United States. But the White House would not calm down. It is bristling with new threats. Now not only to Libya but also to Syria and Iran. This means that another crisis, caused by a striving for hegemony, can break out at any moment.

No pretexts of "international terrorism", to every form of which the Soviet Union has always been opposed in principle, can justify the actions of the USA. These actions themselves are the worst manifestation of terrorism, state terrorism, when a strong power claims the licence of "lynching" countries it does not like.

An end must be put to all this. It is our profound conviction that the conveyer belt of the arms race must be stopped without delay and confrontation denounced. This must be done by all of us jointly, so to speak. Collective security alone can help preserve civilisation on earth. It is becoming more and more obvious, too, that security must embrace all the spheres, military, political, economic and humanitarian alike.

It was procceding from these realities that we formulated at the 27th party congress a programme for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system. What it amounts to actually is a qualitatively new approach to this problem. The task is to eliminate the very physical possibility of the threat of war. This prospect obviously is not to the liking of the military-industrial complex of the United States. That is why struggle for a world without wars or weapons will be long and hard. But it is worth it. The very existence of humanity is at stake.

An important role is being played in that struggle by the peoples of the newly-free countries. This is no chance [as received] as current confrontation and the arms race are putting an unbearable burden on their shoulders. Imperialism is seeking to sustain its truly appalling military spending at their expense. Parasitizing on the body of the peoples, it is bleeding them white, as the saying goes, and shedding crocodile tears, moreover, over the economic difficulties of its victims.

The machinery of indebtedness, now a component of the sophisticated system of neo-colonialist enslavement, is being used by imperialism in its attempts to rule the destinies of whole states and nations, which have got into the snare of debts. They hope to buy with new loans and credits to emergent states their political independence, won in uphill battles with the colonialists.

Many African countries have found themselves in dire straits in the past few years. Their plight means tragedy for millions of people. It is leading to the further aggravation of the problems of backwardness, poverty, hunger, disease and appalling infant mortality, acute as they are. This also is terrorism of a sort, economic terrorism, on the part of imperialism.

We are convinced that it is vitally necessary to put an end to neo-colonialist plunder. A special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the criticial economic situation in Africa will be convened at the end of May. The Soviet Union would like it to produce an effective comprehensive programme for the solution of the economic problems of the continent. The crisis besetting African countries cannot be resolved with new injecttions of financial aid. It is no cure for this disease. Radical measures are needed to uproot its deep-seated causes, inherited from colonialism and bred by neo-colonialism. These measures must be closely related to the solution of the problem of disarmament. Every step on the road to disarmament could not only ensure more security for all but also release resources for overcoming backwardness, inter alia, in African countries, of course. Our slogan is "disarmament for development." I think you agree with this approach.

Angola has for ten years now been a target of the policy of intervention and aggression pursued by the racist Republic of South Africa with the support and, of late, direct participation of the USA. Washington and Pretoria would not recognise the Angolan people's right to decide their destiny independently. As the American Administration has gone over to openly giving military aid to the UNITA puppet gangs, which have left a bloody trail behind them on Angolan soil, this step has been justly viewed everywhere as another step in the escalation of that criminal policy.

The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the dedicated struggle of the Angolan people, defending their sovereignty, and their progressive social system. We are standing and will continue to stand firmly and unswervingly by our commitments under the clauses of the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola. No one should have any doubts on this score.

It is very important that the entire international community should come out even more energetically in support of Angola and for a resolute end to aggressive encroachments on its independence and territorial integrity. Our readiness to step up collective efforts for the settlement of conflict situations in different parts of the world, mentioned at the 27th CPSU Congress, applies to the south African region as well. There is a sensible and realistic alternative to bloodshed, tension and confrontation in the south of Africa. It presupposes the termination of the act of aggression against Angola and other newly-free states, the immediate granting of independence to Namibia -- but genuine independence, not fiction which the USA and South Africa want -- and the elimination at long last of the inhuman apartheid system.

It is more than time to realize that further support for the racist regime of South Africa and any "constructive engagement" with it are an absolutely hopeless policy. It is directed against the lawful rights and interests of the peoples of African countries, including the interests of the white population of South Africa, and cannot bring anything except new mass victims and suffering.

The recent steps taken by People's Angola, including your, Comrade President, message to the U.N. secretary general, are viewed by us as another manifestation of the goodwill of your country and its readiness energetically to contribute to the settlement of the problems of southern Africa by political means. The Soviet Union is supporting these important initiatives and will continue to cooperate with the Angolan friends to assert freedom, peace and stability in the south of the African Continent.

Comrades, friends, we have sufficient reason to express satisfaction with the fruitful onward development of Soviet-Angolan relations in every respect, at the state, party and other levels. A good deal of constructive experience has been accumulated in our friendly cooperation. Naturally, we also see untapped reserves. We share the firm intention of improving the forms and methods of this cooperation, especially in such areas as the economy, trade, education, health care and personnel training. We will work jointly to make this cooperation closer and more efficient. In short Soviet-Angolan relations have a good future.

I wish you, dear Comrade Dos Santos, all the party and state leaders of People's Angola and the Angolan working people success in fulfilling the major resolutions of the Second Congress of the MPLA Workers' Party in the interest of building a new society and promoting the cause of peace and progress.

Dos Santos Speaks

LD062000 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- "The imperialist forces seeking to overthrow the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola have worked out and are conducting the policy of destabilisation aginst the Angolan people. War is a brutal and inhuman manifestation of that policy", said chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos on an official visit here. He spoke today in the Kremlin at a dinner given in his honour.

"In an attempt to achieve this aim imperialism resorts to all ways and means at its disposal, ranging from economic blackmail, political pressure, campaigns of slander to outright terrorism," the Angolan leader said. "Imperialists do not even stop at killing women, children, old people."

"Thus our country is in a situation which can be regarded as dramatic, because of heavy loss of life, a great number of injured and homeless people, in view of a vast material damage caused by subversive actions. Our people is subjected to a negative effect of a critical situation that has new shaped in southern Africa as a result of the actions of the racist Pretoria regime which with the United States complicity is conducting an aggressive policy against sovereign states of the region".

"The U.S. Administration chose as its adversaries in the region not the apartheid system but progressive regimes that are interested in solving the fundamental problems of economic and social nature in the interests of their peoples", the Angolan leader said.

"Despite all this, we are absolutely convinced that a just and honest peace can be achieved in southern Africa. It is precisely for this purpose that our people uphold resolutely its gains and territorial integrity, advancing simultaneously constructive initiatives in the sphere of diplomacy".

"We witness the continued aggravation of the international situation. Imperialism's aggressiveness is growing and assuming particularly dangerous forms since the use of force or threat against Third World countries has already become a disgraceful practice which was shown by the United States recent aggression against Libya and constant provocations against Nicaragua".

In conclusion Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasised the need for pooling the efforts of entire humanity to avert wars and thermonuclear catastrophes. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for all-round assistance to the Angolan people.

World Issues Assessed

LD061944 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- Soviet-Angolan talks were held in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were: members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee — Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- Sergey Sokolov, minister of defence of the USSR: Nikolay Talyzin, first deputy chariman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR: Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

From the Angolan side -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), and other party officials and statesmen of the PRA. The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The sides held a detailed exchange of views on key problems of the international situation. It was stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state were and remain actively committed to returning to detente in world affairs, maintaining a constructive East-West dialogue, and intended firmly to follow the road of Geneva.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos confirmed Angola's unreserved support for the Soviet programme to create a nuclear-free world, contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement dated January 15, 1986, for the concept of the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, and stressed that the Soviet Union's peace proposals, if implemented, would become a turning point in the struggle to remove the threat of a nuclear war, bridle the arms race, achieve disarmament and strengthen international security.

The sides expressed deep concern over the emergence of crisis situations in various parts of the world, which are used by imperialist circles to escalate international tensions and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet side has stated anew its invariable solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Angolan people in defence of their revolutionary gains, its commitment to the obligations under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

In a businesslike and comradely atmosphere the sides examined in-depth questions of bilateral Soviet-Angolan relations.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 6 May, in a report on the talks, adds the following paragraphs: Special attention was paid to issues of the further development of Soviet-Angolan economic, scientific and technical, and trade cooperation, and its basic and promising trends in coming years.

The sides remarked on the usefulness and fruitfulness of the talks held. The conviction was expressed that meetings of Soviet and Angolan leaders are of great importance for strengthening frienship between the USSR and Angola.]

Confers With Gromyko

LD070642 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- A conversation started in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan president had arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government.

AID, COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA REVIEWED

LD052106 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa May 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gabrielyan reports:

Soon after the beginning of the national-democratic revolution in Ethiopia, a historic document, the declaration on the basic principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, was signed in Moscow on May 6, 1977. It has placed on the basis of proletarian internationalism the ties between the two countries dating back many years. To extend the declaration, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed a year later. It has become a durable foundation of many-faceted and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union's assistance to Ethiopia's social and economic progress is motivated by considerations of principle, not circumstantial ones. This assistance is planned in such a way as to ensure long-term solution of problems facing Ethiopia. This is how the ties in the sphere of industry, agriculture and energetics that widen with every year are assessed here. An oil refinery has been built with Soviet participation in the Port of Aseb on the Red Sea coast. It provides all types of fuel for Ethiopia. Tractors go off the assembly line at a plant in Nazret, near Addis Ababa. Components of these tractors are delivered by the Minsk Tractor Works. The construction of Ethiopia's biggest hydropower station at Melka Wakana has entered the decisive stage. The station has been designed and is build with the participation of Soviet power engineers.

Assistance by doctors and teachers, geological survey, laying out of irrigated cotton plantations, the training of Ethiopian students as Soviet higher educational establishments -- such are the spheres of cooperation between Ethiopia and the USSR.

The Soviet people were among the first to come to the rescue of the Ethiopian people in the years of trial, when the most severe drought in the past decade hit Ethiopia. More than 180 thousand people who suffered from the disaster were taken to safe places by Soviet transport workers who continue working in Ethiopia now, on land and in the skies. They delivered some 140 thousand tons of food and other cargo to people who were perishing from famine. A Soviet mobile field hospital was set up in Asosa locality, on the western border of Ethiopia. By last April medical aid was given there to 139 thousand people.

Inter-party ties have become a sphere of bilateral relations. This attests to the principled, internationalist character of those relations.

Ethiopia is now on the threshold of a historic event, its proclamation a People's Democratic Republic. Rich experience of Soviet Communists is invaluable in the solution of national problems, says leaders of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

TASS: STROESSNER HOLDS EMERGENCY SESSION

LD061118 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 6 May 86

["Stroessner Threatens Harder Crackdown on Opposition" by TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov]

[Text] Buenos Aires May 6 TASS -- The military command and the "ministerial cabinet" of dictator Alfredo Stroesnner have held an emergency meeting in the Paraguayan capital to discuss the situation in the country, which is getting more tense with every passing day as popular action against the bloody regime that has ruled Paraguay since May 1954 keeps mounting, according to reports from Asuncion.

National Defense Minister Gaspar German Martinez said "the Armed Forces are prepared at any minute" to crack down on "the trouble-makers".

Justice and Labor Minister Jose Eugenio Jacquet, a die-hard reactionary who has made his career out of rabid anti-communism, said the troops are only waiting for a signal form General Stroessner to "launch operations to neutralize the subversive forces".

The chief of the Paraguayan police also threatened to deal "mercilessly and severely" with any protests.

Commenting on these statements, news agencies say Stroessner is prepared to drown in blood popular action for the restoration of democratic freedoms in Paraguay.

They note that the campaign against the corrupt regime now involves the broadest sections of the population demanding the dictator's immediate resignation.

There has been much comment in Latin America on a recent statement by Archbishop Isamel Rolon of Asuncion who said publicly that the Paraguayan people have grown tired of endless suffering, and sharply condemned the dictatorship's terror policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM011355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Spring of Renewal"]

[Text] Together with the spring renewal of nature, May Day has returned to Soviet land and like the spring floods has produced a splash of nationwide demonstrations through the country's cities and villages decked in red bunting. And in the primary colors and diversity of this great, bright holiday, there are colors and signs that lend our celebrations today a special hue, a special significance.

Soviet people are celebrating this May Day -- the day of the working people's international solidarity -- at a drastic turning point, in the dynamics of the substantial acceleration fo the country's development. The emotional content of the 27th CPSU Congress, the optimism and businesslike nature of its life-giving ideas, the grandeur and realism of the plans it put forward -- that is what is the all-embracing determining basis for the sociopolitical and moral atmosphere in which Soviet society is now living and which also dominates today's celebrations.

Our party and our people are loyal to Lenin's principle: The best method of celebrating a revolutionary holiday is to concentrate attention on unresolved tasks. In our time this approach is particularly necessary. It is toward this that the documents and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress -- a congress of party principledness, exactingness, Bolshevik truth, the open revelation of shortcomings and omissions, and the in-depth analysis of the internal and external conditions of our society's development -- are directed. The congress answered the fundamental questions set by life and armed every Soviet person with a clear vision of the forthcoming tasks. It showed how correctly the CPSU Central Committee acted in advancing at its April (1985) Plenum the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Soviet society is beginning its ascent along this strategic route to new heights from a reliable base. On the broad historical plane our country's successes in the economic, social, and spiritual sphere are a universally acknowledged fact. These achievements cannot be belittled. But by relying on them we can and must advance considerably more rapidly, ridding ourselves of weaknesses and bottlenecks, overcoming stagnation phenomena.

And this movement has begun and is gathering momentum. The atmosphere, rhythm, and mood of life and people's attitude toward matters are changing. The party has succeeded in improving the course of matters in the economy. A number of major decisions have been made on restructuring the production, social, and other spheres. The style of work of the party, state, and economic organs is changing. Bold, innovative approaches are also being asserted in international policy.

The favorable wind of these changes is creating a special climate in which not a single Soviet person can adopt the stance of an onlooker or work and serve the motherland at half-strength. The decisive factor of all our changes is the human factor. This idea, this conclusion, pervade the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. "Ultimately," M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "the success of our entire struggle for the implementation of the general line of the 27th party congress will be determined by the aware participation of the broadest masses in communist building." The party has urged every Communist and every Soviet person to actively join in the great work to implement our plans, to improve Soviet society, and to renew their native socialist home.

It is with this truly businesslike mood that Soviet people are celebrating May Day. They are reporting their achievements and the successful start of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan but their thought and feelings are directed toward the future, toward storming new heights of creation. This desire is expressed by the slogan addressed to the working people: Through the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development to the attainment of a new qualitative state for society and the triumph of communist ideals. And on this path there is no more important or vital task than the task of turning the energy of thoughts into the energy of specific actions.

On May Day the Soviet people -- an internationalist people -- state their sincere desire to strengthen their ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries and express their indissoluble solidarity with the working people of the entire planet and their struggle for social and national liberation. On this day our socialist power is demonstrating once again its primordial and constant adherence to the ideals of world peace and is expressing its unswerving resolve to continue to do everything to halt the race in nuclear and other arms unleashed and criminally forced on by imperialism, to prevent the militarization of space that the United States is considering, and to prevent nuclear war.

The inextricability of socialism and peace, of peace and creation was again convincingly shown by the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet people -- our contemporaries and future generations -- can be proud that this party congress at a turning point of history has put forward the concept of an all-embracing system of international security and for the first time in foreign policy practice has defined its foundations. Our party proceeds from the premise that the nature of modern weapons leaves no state any hope of defending itself by military-technical means alone, that the safeguarding of security is increasingly appearing as a political task that can only be resolved by political means.

It is this approach toward the problems of war and peace that is contained in the specific Soviet foreign policy initiatives. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January 1986 statement is a real program for destroying weapons of mass annihilation and averting the danger of war. The implementation of this program of historic dimensions and importance would open up before mankind a fundamentally different period of development and the opportunity to focus on creation alone. It is with this program that the Soviet people are going to the May Day demonstrations today.

At the same time they are prepared to deal a crushing rebuff to any encroachments on their motherland and its alies and friends. The working people of the cities and villages and all Soviet people unanimously approve and support the party's program instruction: As long as the danger of imperialism unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts exists, it is essential to pay unremitting attention to the intensification of the USSR's defense might and the consolidation of its security and the Armed Forces' readiness to defeat any aggressor.

Soviet servicemen -- the defenders of socialism -- welcomed this instruction as a guideline to action. Displaying high vigilance and always ready to halt imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to defeat any aggressor -- that is where they see their duty and in their militant May Day reports to the party and people they are declaring their resolve to fulfill it to the end.

May Day 1986 is marching with the mighty gait of demonstrations, in a surge of patriotic melodies, across the Soviet expanses. And this gait itself contains the energy of the renewal and radical transformations that now fill our life and make it more interesting and beautiful. And the party Central Committee's militant slogan sounds as an expression of this movement's lofty goals:

"FOLLOWING THE LENINIST COURSE OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS -- FORWARD ALONG THE PATH OF COMMUNIST CREATION AND PEACE!" [capitalized passage published in boldface]

PRAVDA Reports Local Parades

PM021034 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 1986 First Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Holiday in the City on the Neva" a 1,000-word own correspondent V. Gerasimov report from Leningrad on the May Day parade; and on page 4 under the headline "Spring Wind Over the Country; Ceremonies in the Union Republics" 14 400-word reports by various own correspondents on the May Day parades in the republic capitals.

The reports note that present at the parades were:

In Leningrad: "Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom; A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; and V.Ya. Khodyrev and N.I. Popov, chairman of the gorispolkom and oblispolkom, respectively;"

in Kiev: "V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.S. Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Minsk: N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers;"

in Tashkent: "I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Alma-ata: "D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; S.M. Mukashev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Tbilisi: "D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Baku: "K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Vilnius: "P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; R.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Kishinev: "S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; and I.P. Kalin, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Riga: "B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Ya.Ya. Vagris, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Frunze: "A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.D. Duysheyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers;"

in Dushanbe: "K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; G. Pallayev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and I. Khabeyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers;"

in Yerevan: "K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; G.M. Voskanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

in Ashkhabad: "S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A. Khodzhamuradov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers;"

and in Tallinn: "K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A.F. Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and B.E. Saul, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Shalayev Addresses Reception

LD011351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The AUCCTU has given a reception on 1 May in honor of the trade union and workers delegations that have arrived in Moscow to celebrate the day of working peoples international solidarity. At the reception were representatives of the trade union and workers movement from 115 countries of all continents, emissaries of the World Federation of Trade Unions, regional trade union organisations, secretaries of the AUCCTU, and other officials.

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, made a welcome address to the guests. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal internationalist friendship.

Kiev Activities Recounted

AU061222 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 2 May 86 pp 1-3

[Report by V. Desyatnykov, Ye. Krasnovskyy, L. Ostrulutska, H. Tuhay, and L. Lanyuk: "Kiev, October Revolution Square"]

[Excerpts] Each May Day has its peculiar distinctive features. This year it had a powerful ideopolitical and revolutionary incentive: The 27th CPSU Congress was held, and it opened for the Soviet people a path to new accomplishments, to new qualities of life, to an accelerated socioeconomic development of our society.

An important feature of this May Day, too, was the fact that it marked a jubilee. A hundred years have passed since the day when the authorities cruelly suppressed a general strike by the American workers, a day that initiated the celebration of the day of the Working People's International Solidarity.

The red banners waving in the May breeze seemed to converse with the red calico of slogans and posters. By the side of the Central Tribune were the state flags of the USSR and of all Soviet republics, in whose family the Soviet Ukraine has also won its happiness.

The buildings were decorated with the portraits of the founder of the Soviet state and the Communist Party, V.I. Lenin; of Karl Marx; and Friedrich Engels. The slogan: "Proletarins of all countries, unite!" powerfully resounded over the square.

Party veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War, front-ranking production workers, innovators, figures of science and culture took their places on the tribunes. There were also members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, ministerial and departmental leaders, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets, Soviet Army and Navy generals, admirals, and officers, and guests from other cities of the country. Staff members of the consulates general of the socialist countries in Kiev were also present.

The inhabitants of Kiev and guests to the city warmly welcomed the Ukraine's Communist Party and government leaders, Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Y.N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Itarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak. The festive demonstration began at 1000.

Among the honorary participants in the festive demonstrations, was J. Szymanski, representative of the Polish firm Budimex which is building a hotel complex with 735 beds in Kiev. "In Kiev," he said, "this project is our first and, I hope, not our last one. On this festive day I would like to wish the Ukraine's working people great successes and clear skies over the planet."

...The centenary May Day descended on the festive, swirling, flowered city on the Slavutych-Dnepr. Its sonorous songs, passionate Ukrainian "hopak" dance, the light steps of the columns of athletes filled the hearts of the Kiev inhabitants with joy and also with hope for happiness, for great accomplishments, for peace.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES 28 APRIL AWARD CEREMONEY

PM061245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of State Awards"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high state awards to a group of recipients in the Kremlin 28 April.

The Order of Lenin and Second Hammer and Sickle Medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor went to I.D. Ganchev, installation workers' team leader at the Nikopolstroy trust of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and A.D. Chervyakov, chairman of the "Put Lenina" Kolkhoz in Kirov Oblast's Kotelnichskiy Rayon.

The following awards were presented: Orders of Lenin to L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR; and V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Orders of the October Revolution to N.K. Baybakov, state counselor to the USSR Council of Ministers; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Professor N.S. Lidorenko, general director of the "Kvant" Science-andProduction Association, director of the All-Union Scientific Research, Design, and Technological Institute of Current Sources, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.A. Losev, general director of the USSR Council of Ministers Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union; V.S. Chernomyrdin, USSR minister of the gas industry; and I.P. Yastrebov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Section; Orders of the Labor Red Banner to V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol Central Committee; Yu.V. Nikulin, director of the Moscow State Circus on Tsvetnoy Boulevard; and V. I. Fedotova, chief editor of the journal SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA; and the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to V.M. Falin, chairman of APN.

Speaking at the award ceremony, A.A. Gromyko said: I take pleasure in welcoming you to this Kremlin hall on such a solemn occasion -- the presentation of the motherland's high awards to you.

You are people of various professions and different callings, senior officials on party and state organs, honored organizers of industrial and agricultural production, and well-known scientists and cultural personalities. But you are all alike in and united by your cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee and your selfless service of the Soviet people's interests.

Working people are the wealth and glory of our country. Their best representatives are receiving state awards today. Among those receiving awards now, I would like first of all to congratulate those who have twice been awarded the title of hero of socialist labor.

Worker Ivan Dmitriyevich Ganchev has been a construction worker for nearly 40 years now. He took part in the construction of bundres of apartment blocks and industrial projects. And wherever he works, he does everything on time and to the highest standard.

The same has been true of the career of kolkhoz member Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Chervyakov. He has been working as a kolkhoz chairman uniterruptedly for 30 years. The farm is in the northern zone, where environmental conditions are not easy. But nonetheless it has become one of the best enterprises in the country's agro-industrial complex.

The work of these two representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry is a vivid example of how to conduct the struggle for the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The award recipients include a group of comrades from the central party and state apparatus, scientists, cultural personalities, and journalists. I am confident, dear comrades, that the lofty awards will, for all of your together and each of you individually, serve as an inspiring new stimulus in your creative quests and will help you to improve your work, and it is well known that there is no limit to improvement. Nor has there ever been.

Allow me to congratulate you on receiving fatherland awards on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

It is with a feeling of great pleasure that I inform you that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has charged me with conveying to you his sincere congratulations and best wishes. I wish you and your families happiness and robust health.

Allow me to congratulate you all on the imminent May Day holiday -- the Day of International Solidarity of Working People.

The award winners expressed their cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high assessment of their labor.

RESULTS OF DRUNKENESS CAMPAIGN IN KIROV NOTED

LD031521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 May 86

[Interview with Tatyana Alekseyevna Baykova, senior instructor of the All-Union Voluntary Temperance Society by unidentified station correspondent -- date and place not given]

[Text] "Sobriety, the Norm of Life": The All-Union Drive for Efficient Labor and a Sober Way of Life continues. Our correspondent asked a senior instructor of the All-Union Voluntary Temperance Society, Tatyana Alekseyevna Baykova, to tell listeners about her visit to Kirov Oblast:

[Baykova] In order to assess our work in Korov oblast, one probably ought to mention that, until recently -- before the decree on combatting drunkenness was promulgated -- this was one of the hardest-drinking oblasts in the Russian federation. The level of consumption of liquor there was far in excess of the analogous figure for other parts of the country. But after the party organization of the oblast assumed control over all of the work against drunkenness, the first results began to appear quite soon and were quite noticeable. This was expressed in the fact that the figures for consumption of liquor there underwent a sharp change.

The cultural institutions began to work better. Big changes occurred immediately in the system of retail trade and public catering.

I was sent to Kirov Oblast because letters had begun to be received by the central newspapers and the Central Council of the Temperance Society about the introduction of rationing of alcoholic drinks in the oblast. This introduction of rationing evokes different reactions from different people. But the main point is that the decision to introduce rationing is an organizational measure; it is subject to very strict qualifications there and is being very strictly observed. There were cases, in two or three rayons, of it being introduced arbitrarily, without consultation; and that brought an immediate and very strong reaction from people. The coupons were simply not accepted and of course, complaints started to pour in at once. It was necessary to backpedal. Meetings were held and the coupons were only introduced where a majority of those attending the meetings had voted for them.

The introduction of the rationing system for alcohol in the oblast was followed by a fall in the crime rate and a decline in the number of cases of hooliganism and offences by adolescents; labor productivity increased. The main thing is that there was a change of attitude: to be drunk in the street became a cause for shame. Something that previously some people had bragged about, or boasted at work about how much they'd drunk the night before and what they'd got up to -- now it had become shameful. That, I think, is the first real step in the difficult matter of changing attitudes: Because it's easy enough to close liquor shops or limit sales -- of course you can do that; but to alter people's way of thinking is very difficult. And I think the fact that this process has begun is an indication that we have succeeded in getting this cumbersome vehicle moving in one of the most difficult areas. And it certainly must be noted that the credit belongs mainly to the fact that the work against drunkenness has been begun by the party oblast committee. [Correspondent] What are your impressions of the trip?

[Baykova] The trip made a good impression, becuase I went in a critical frame of mind and it turned out there was an unusual -- one saw unexpected results.

It was unusual to hear -- I was there at a meeting, for example, in the village of (Ivangasovo) when the drunks were being put on trial -- how the people reacted. When those local village drunks, alcoholics -- some of them women -- sat facing the assembly, and with what anger, how the meeting talked, the accusations that were hurled at them. That was worth seeing. How people feel about the struggle against drunkenness.

LENINGRAD CPSU GORKOM APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD302142 Leningrad Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Summary] A plenum of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom held on 26 March in Smolnyy examined organizational issues.

Comrade Volkov has been released from his duties as member of the Leningrad Party Gorkom Buro and transferred to work as chief of a department at the Leningrad CPSU Obkom. Comrade Yakovlev, first secretary of the Moscow Party Raykom, has been elected a member of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Buro.

Comrade Degtyarev has been appointed chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and has been released from his duties as chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. Comrade Denisov has been appointed to the latter post; he was previously deputy chief of the same department. Comrade [Koryanov] has been released from his duties as chief of the Construction Department of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom and transferred to economic work. Comrade [Alkhimov] has been appointed chief of the Construction Department of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. He was previously first secretary of Petrodvortsoviy CPSU Raykom.

Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, took part in the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Plenum.

UZBEK COUNCIL DEBATES RURAL TASKS, PROBLEMS

GF051708 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The meeting the republic's council to improve the Soviet way of life through propagating, putting into practice, and developing the foremost traditions, ceremonies, customs, and rites held in Tashkent on 15 April covered matters concerning improving life in the countryside, consolidating attention focused on (?upgrading deliveries to) rural regions, and further improving the practice of holding family and other vital ceremonies. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the convocation.

The addresses made and the information given by Comrades Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee; Khaydarova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs; and Nabiyev, deputy chairman of the State for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and by the other participants of the meeting pointed to the important role of capital construction in resolving problems stemming from social and economic changes in the countryside. The 27th CPSU Congress attached great importance to this task. A total of 15 million cubic meters of dwellings were built and put to use in the countryside during the 11th 5-year plan period in our republic, in addition to schools for 224,600 students, kindergartens for 120,000 children, and other communal objects.

However, there are shortcomings and unresolved matters in the complex construction of the villages. The weak state of the construction industry structure in the countryside -- that is, the weak state of the structure of the [word indistinct] affiliated to the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex -- is obstructing the development of the construction of dwellings, including the entire construction domain. Furthermore, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Main Trust for Sovkhoz Construction are not fully using the potential of large housing factories. There are serious deficienices in the work carried out in the medical, trade, communal, and livehihood services domains and in the work performed by the general nourishment factories. The number of preschool training establishments for children, sports installations, clubs, and libraries is not enough.

The meeting also discussed the work carried out by the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee to develop and put into practice the ceremonies of the new Soviet family life. Comrade Ashuraliyev, first secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee, reported on the work.

The council adopted concrete measures designed to remove the shortcomings established as part of the matters discussed, spurring on complex construction in the countryside, and upgrading living conditions in rural regions.

Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Abdullayeva, Anichev, Golovin, Dogonkin, Ikramov, Kadyrov, Salimov, Alimova, Mikhaylov, Sakin, and Khaydurov participated in the meeting.

UZBEK AKTIV DISCUSSES PRODUCTION DEFICIENCIES

GF291601 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The party economic aktiv met in Tashkent yesterday. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, opened the convocation. Discussed was the way the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the complex plan for improving the production of consumer goods and developing the services domain from 1986 to 2000 was being realized in the Uzbek SSR. Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, read a report on the matter.

The report and the addresses made noted that the 27th CPSU Congress had established a new and principled approach to the social field and the livelihood services domain and that this required a determined reorganization of the production process of commodities and of the services domain. The same reorganization is (?required) by the complex program that thousands of collectives in the country have moved to realized.

A number of large factories and production centers were put into operation in Uzbekistan during the past 5-year plan period. More than 450 factories were channeled to produce commodities for the people. Regardless of this, the amount of manufactured goods in the republic and the volume of the services are not satisfactory. Nor is their quality consistent. The meeting participants pointed to many examples confirming this view.

The Ministry of Light Industry, which is the main ministry concerned with the supply of goods to the people, is reorganizing its work at a very slow pace. The Ministry of Local Industry has not achieved (?the required level) in using local and [word indistinct] raw materials for broadening its professional production.

The heavy industry and machine-building factories are still not satisfactorily participating in the realization of the complex plan. The decision adopted by the meeting made concrete recommendations for the removal of the deficiencies in the effort made to increase the production of goods and broaden the volume of services. The meeting participants also studied the list of the commodities produced by the factories.

Comrade (?Gulinkov), sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, addressed the convocation. Meanwhile, Comrades Anichev, Dogonkin, Lapkov, Salimov, Alimova, Mikhaylov, Sakin, and Khaydurov, members and candidate members of the Uzbak Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Romanovskiy, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Zakhraddinov, Karimov, (Mukhammadaliyev), (Agarov), and Sultanova, deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, participated in the work of the meeting.

VOROTNIKOV TOURS KARELIA ASSR, ADDRESSES WORKERS

LD052205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov arrived in Petrozavodsk today. Petrozavodsk is a town of combat and labor traditons, and the center of one of the major timber complexes in the northwest of the country. A powerful machine-building enterprise is in operation here. New housing estates are growing and rising above Lake Onega.

During his stay in Petrozavodsk, Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov emphasized that although the town's builders are fulfilling their plans, it is very important to carry out housing construction in an integrated manner, and to create comfortable social and domestic conditions for people, as was demanded by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Spring is only just coming into its own in southeren Karelia. In conversations with stockbreeders and specialists about the progress of preparations for filed work and completion of wintering of cattle at the Zaytsev Kolkhoz, Comrade Vorotnikov noted that agricultural workers in the northern autonomous republic had all that was necessary to supply the population sufficiently with their own potatoes, vegetables, and livestock products. It is necessary to be bolder in the switch to intensive methods of farming, and to aim at getting the northern hectares to yield as much as possible.

Continues Visit

LD062315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov is continuing his stay in Karelia. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov had a meeting with workers and specialists of the Kondopoga pulp and paper combine, one of the biggest in the industry. The thin, light newsprint produced here enjoys an ever increasing demand in our country and abroad. Comrade Vorotnikov stressed the special importance of thrifty, waste-free utilization of timber raw materials, which is especially important in conditions of diminishing timber resources of Karelia. At the same time a positive evaluation was made of the large-scale restructuring management of the timber complex which is in progress in Karelia.

This year the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine in the north of the autonomous republic was brought up to design capacity ahead of schedule. It is now the main supplier of raw materials for the Cherpeovets No 5 blast furnace, one of the biggest in the world. However, construction of the combine and town has not yet been completed. Much remains to be done for integrated utilization of the raw ore. At meetings and conversations with the working people of Kostomuksha, Comrade Vorotnikov paid special attention to the need to struggle for quality of output, for improving the construction of residential buildings and sociocultural and consumer sites, and the maintenance of the special nature of this, one of the most beautiful towns in the north of the country.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES RELEVANCE OF LENIN'S THEORIES

PM291012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Georgiy Melikyants article under the rubric "what Lenin Meant": "Acting in Earnest and With the Future in Mind" -- capitalized passages in boldface; passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] "...Begin from the beginning again and again -- many more times, in all spheres of our building, we shall repeatedly have to begin again, correcting our omissions, selecting different approaches to the task in hand. "Those words by Lenin are dated 21 April 1921. That was 65 years ago.

How those words are in tune with the present day, though. And how thoroughly they explain the abrupt change in people's lives and minds begun now at a new stage in our development. The times are different, the country's aspect is different, the character of society has changed, and the scales involved have grown beyond measure. But the party's affairs remain organically directed toward the future.

Convert the energy of schemes into the energy of practical actions -- that phrase has now become a watchword containing the essence of what is required from each of us today. But it also reminds us that at a time of great restructuring only new methods and new approaches will yield results. Furthermore: In restructuring one CANNOT temporize, limit oneself to simply providing support, or lag behind. ONE CAN AND ONE MUST seek out, take risks, try. As Lenin said: "Begin from the beginning again and again"...

The article from which those words were taken is called "On the Food Tax." The 10th party congress had only just been held amid a stormy clash of views. Lenin's line had triumphed because it was logical, realistic, and the only correct line. The new economic policy [NEP] was the key issue. During the civil war and in "war communism," Lenin said, speaking metaphorically, we seemed to be storming a fortress, hoping by the shortest, quickest, and most direct route to move to socialist foundations of production and distribution. Now we can seen that what we need is not an attack using storm tactics but the very grim, difficult, and unpleasant task of a protracted siege. That is why the food tax was introduced. That is why the task of creating a modern industry was raised. (Is that even conceivable in the face of indescribable destruction? Yes it is, Lenin argued, "but only one one condition, which we are now precisely aware of thanks to one vast piece of scientific work that has now been completed. That condition is electrification.") "Learn, learn, learn again" -- that was the proclaimed slogan. For example, from traders learn trade, from bougeois specialists and from the West learn how to organize production, and from each other learn how best to arrange matters.

When thinking about life we rightly and appropriately talk about initiative, responsibility, conscientiousness, special attention to experience, economy, and quality. We name bureaucracy, "wage leveling," and indifference among the serious obstacles to the cause. And then we open a volume of Lenin and, meeting all those ideas in that selfsame article, "On the Food Tax," we are again struck by how even at the very beginning Vladimir Ilich accurately defined the main conditions for progress and, on the other hand, the shortcomings to be eliminated. Decades have passed but the avenues that he found -- in new conditions, of course, and new circumstances -- serve as reliable guidelines when important and difficult tasks are to be resolved. Including the most complex task of all -- how best to fulfill the 27th party congress' plans.

Does this mean (in this instance talking about shortcomings) that bureaucracy, for instance, is ineradicable. No, of course not. Taking root in those societies where publicity is pushed into the background, where control is lax, and accountability is low, bureaucracy becomes a particularly serious obstacle precisely at moments of breakthrough, during the transition from one management system to another. And yet that is precisely when the utmost efficiency, speed, and energy are needed. The campaign to eliminate the bureaucrat becomes a keen struggle for survival. It was no coincidence that Lenin stressed that we should talk about bureaucracy "openly, not afraid to recognize evil but preferring to expose and unmask it, reviling it, and stirring the mind, will, energy, and action to combat evil"...

For Lenin, telling the truth was an unalterable principle. If we are not afraid to speak even bitter and difficult truths straight out we will unfailingly and unconditionally learn to overcome all difficulties. That was what he asserted when addressing the seventh Moscow provincial party conference on the NEP question. Soon after the publication of the article "On the Food Tax," he elaborated the same question in reports to the 10th All-Russian Conference of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the 3d Comintern Congress, the 2d All-Russian Congress of Political Enlightenment Workers, the 9th Congress of Soviets... He wrote the article "On the Significance of Gold Now and After the Total Victory of Socialism," in which he asked: "Communism and trade?! Something very unrelated, incongruous, remote. But if you consider them in /economic/ terms..." And everywhere he propagandized financial autonomy, the thrift system, and material incentives for working people. It was then that he voiced the well-known idea: "Not by means of enthusiasm alone but with the help of enthusiasm..." This was a well conceived and firmly realizable program, as we would say nowadays, for propagandizing the 10th party congress' decisions. Lenin set an example of how to conduct it systematically, objectively, and skillfully. The NEP, he said, signifies a profound political turning point and "the people need a lot of time to understand that turning point themselves. This is the question: Have the people learned the lessons that they have been given?" Later on he said: "The meaning of this political turning point must be assimilated and conveyed to the masses of the population so that it does not remain merely a declaration." We hear such ideas today, too, and this is not just an echo of the past, it is also a list of work to be done. The task remains the same.

This is surely one of Lenin's most important propaganda lessons -- the persistence with which he advised people to study practical experience. He produced a work soon after the October Revolution -- "How to Organize Competition?" In it Lenin also dwelt on a study of the diversity of detail, local characteristics, methods of approach, means of exercising control, and so forth. Two years later, when addressing the party before the ninth congress, he was already talking about summarizing the results of practical experience as a slogan of the times. And in 1921, when explaining the 10th congress decisions, he repeatedly stressed the benefit to be gained from ensuring that "people really share local experience and can say when making local-level visits that out of 1,000 examples we found 1 good one and will copy it. And such good examples are not 1 in 1000 here, but far more." Sixty-five years later the party was to confirm Lenin's formulation of the question with new force at the 27th congress.

Another idea to which Lenin adhered also has particular meaning nowadays. On the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution he was invited to attend a meeting in Khamovnicheskiy Rayon. There were workers, Red Army men, and young people there. Vladimir Ilich took the floor. He began by taking up a point made in a speech by someone who had urged workers to work strenuously themselves. Lenin said: "...I should like like to support that appeal." He spoke for no more than 3 minutes but his speech was succinct, pertinent, and clear. He finished by saying: "I urge that the previous comrade's request be supported and that work be stepped up within our country." Does that not tally directly with what was said recently in Tolyatti, for example: We need work producing the maximum output -- from workers, peasants, specialists, everyone without exception. Everyone has his own style of work. Improving that means increasing output. We need that for our own sakes.

Finally, we come to cadres. Help for the central apparatus in achieving radical improvement, successfully combating bureaucracy, and overcoming harmful inertia must come from local level, from grassroots level, Lenin thought. With his customary gentle irony, directed at himself and his closest colleagues, he said: "Those of us who have been criticized for remaining in central work will continue the matter of improving the apparatus and purging it of bureaucracy, albeit on a modest and immediately accessible scale. But the main assistance in this regard comes and will continue coming from the local level." The generation of new, young, and fresh communist forces, tempered by the civil war and by deprivation, is going on at local levels everywhere. But, Vladimir Ilich added, we are still not doing anywhere near enough to ensure that those forces are systematically and steadfastly promoted to higher levels. "This can and must be done on a wide scale and with greater persistence. Some workers can and must be transferred from central work to local levels: as leaders of districts [uyezd] and /small rural districts/ [volost] they will bring tremendous benefit by arranging /all/ economic work /as a whole/ there /in an exemplary way/..."

Let us compare that with what the Political Report to the 27th congress said: "Recently many new and energetic workers of the modern type have been promoted to responsible posts... The criteria for all promotions and transfers are the same -- the political and professional qualities, abilities, and real achievements of the workers and his attitude toward people." Practical experience has shown us that the selection and placement of leaders must occur in two says: using local manpower and by transferring workers from the center and other parts of the country. The faster experience is handed on the faster the general level of cadres will rise. Such is the tradition -- Leninist in form, Leninist in spirit.

Explaining the political breakthrough in connection with economic reform, Lenin said that people are the heart of all work and all policy. Economic building had begun. Lenin had basically outlined its plan back in April 1918 in the "Next Tasks of Soviet Power." Its implementation became feasible in 1921 with appropriate amendments taking account of the time and the conditions. "This is the most interesting policy for us," Vladimir Ilich remarked. How is it to be implemented? "In earnest and with the future in mind -- that must indeed be firmly understood and remembered well.." Both then, at the very beginning, and nowadays, when the tasks are more complex and colossal compared with those times, the party acted and continues to IN EARNEST AND WITH THE FUTURE IN MIND. That is what Lenin taught it. Earnestly and with future in mind.

KIEV CYCLE RACE OPENS WITH RIDE THROUGH CITY

LD061336 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kiev, May 6 TASS -- The inhabitants of the Ukrainian capital have cordially welcomed the 39th peace cycle race. The race will for the first time be started in the Soviet Union. Today a prologue is being held -- a seven-kilometre race through the streets of the city.

This is the shortest section of the more than 2,100 kilometres long cycling distance. The route is divided into 15 stages, three of which will be held in Kiev, and then the participants in the cycle race will ride on the route Warsaw -- Berlin -- Prague. The race is to end on May 22.

This time the competitors will be the teams of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Syria, the USSR, France and Czechoslovakia. There are many celebrated cycle racers among the teams. In the USSR national team there are world champions Vasiliy Zhdanov and Viktor Klimov. The indisputable leader of the GDR cycle racers is Olof Ludwig, former world champion and winner of the peace cycle race of 1982. Mencho Staikov, silver prize winner of the peace cycle race of 1984, captain of the Bulgarian national team, will appear on the route for the tenth time now. Milan Jurco and Jiri Skoda, the most experienced Czechoslovak racers, have very well prepared for that most important competition.

The competitions sponsored by the editorial boards of communist newspapers of four fraternal countries.. "PRAVDA", "TRYBUNA LUDU", "NEUVES DEUTSCHLAND" and "RUDE PRAVO" -- have received broad international support. Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, has addressed a special message to the organisers and participants in the cycle race. He wished them not only sporting successes, but also that this cycle race should, as always, play an important role in drawing people into the worldwide anti-war movement.

Support for the peace cycle race of 1986 has also been expressed by the U.N. which announced the current year to be that of peace, and UNESCO.

"I can confidently say that the peace cycle race remains the most important competition among amateur cyclists", a TASS correspondent was told by Michal Jakes (Poland), general secretary of the International Cycling Union (UCI) and vice president of the International Federation of Amateur Cycling (FIAC). "Future champions of the Olympic Games and of the world more than once successfully appeared on its routes".

"I have a special attitude to that race, since I was among the organisers of the first of them and seven times rode on those routes. The holding of these competitions undoubtedly helped towards the post-war revival of European amateur cycling. I am confident that this year's cycling race will be a success. The Kievans have proved to be skillful and solicitous organisers. The whole course of preparations for the current competitions has been held at the highest level". [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1126 GMT on 6 May in an identical report at this point reads "to the highest standards" -- na samom vysokom urovne -- instead of "at the highest level."]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FARMING SITUATION

PM021104 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 May 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin Agricultural Review: "Every Hour To The Harvest"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 28 April, spring crops had been sown on 41.5 million hectares in the country. This is more than the same time last year. During the past week, the sown area increased by 15 million hectares -- which is appreciably above the level in the preceding 7-day period. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the days of May have been proclaimed days of shock work to complete sowing in the fileds.

The collectives of the country's agro-industrial complex are greeting May Day with glorious successes in labor. Spring field work is under way over the motherland's vast expanses. Regarding every hour as precious, farmers are making the maximum effort to prepare the soil and carry out sowing as quickly as possible and an excellent standard to create real preconditions for obtaining a large harvest at the beginning of the 5-year plan.

This is now a busy time in the Baltic republics, the Russian non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East. In all, spring crops occupy more than 16.6 million hectares in the RSFSR -- 22 percent of the plan. In addition, 1.6 million hectares of aborted winter grain crops and perennial grasses have been resown. More than 71 percent of the allocated area has been sown in the North Caucasus, 64 percent in the Central Chernozem Zone, and 32 percent in the Volga Region. The dry, windy weather is making machine operators cram as much work as possible into the time available, work around the clock, and prevent equipment from standing idle. Many Saratov Oblast farms took just 80 hours to sow wheat, barley, and pea seeds.

Tatar Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are pinning great hopes on the intensive field, which exceeds 600,000 hectares. Last year, the 40-quintal mark was reached on the kolkhoz named for the newspaper IZVESTIYA in Arskiy Rayon. It is planned to exceed that grain production indicator this year. In order to preserve more moisture in the soil, universal units are being used that simultaneously carry out cultivation, sowing, and soil packing. First-class seeds of the highest reproduction are being sown. Orel Oblast machine operators are making skillful use of wide-span and combined units. On the "Zarya Mira" Kolkhoz the soil is being prepared at night and sown during the day. This speeds up the pace of work.

Unfortunately, this is not how things have been organized everywhere. In Yaroslavl Oblast only the first thousands of hectares have so far been sown -- less than anywhere in the Central Region. In a number of places, plowing and sowing are being held up by the waterlogged nature of the land. People there believe that it is necessary to somewhat lower the level of the Rybinsk and Gorkiy reserviors. That will reduce the head of subsoil waters on arable land in the Volga basin. Novgorod's "Azot" Production Association and Solikamski's "Silvinit" Production Association are failing to meet deliveries of fertilizers to the oblast against second-quarter funds. At the same time, the spring days have brought to light a great lack of organization. Leaders of rayon agro-industrial associations and farms have not taken decisive measures to accelerate seed preparation and to enhance the quality of work. On certain farms, wheel tracks are covered up badly after units have passed over, and gaps and lapses in sowing occur -- which cannot help but affect the size of the harvest.

The front line of spring work is extending wider and wider in Kazakhstan. Spring crops have already been sown there on 2.1 million hectares. Sowing is under way in 10 out of 19 oblasts. Little time remains until the start of the optimum sowing times on the republic's virgin-land farms.

Harrowing of fall-plowed fields and seed dressing must be completed more quickly there in order to carry out sowing as quickly as possible.

The warm weather that has set in almost everywhere has created favorable conditions for simultaneous sowing of the majority of agricultural crops. If you let time slip by, you will lose out in the harvest! This is why machine operator teams employed in the country's row-crop fields have driven their units into the plots without delay. Corn for grain purposes has been sown on 1.8 million hectares. Farms in the Kuban and in Kabardino-Balkaria and many Ukrainian farms are close to completing sowing. Teams and links struggling for 100-quintal harvests are setting an example in labor there. Sunflowers have been sown on more than half the allocated area on farms. Beet growers in the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Zone, where sowing has been carried out on four-fifths of the areas, are working quickly. But this work is only just beginning in the Central Region. Potatoes have been planted on 538,000 hectares, while vegetables occupy 642,000 hectares. This is more than was done by the beginning of last May, but the pace must be stepped up. The tuber planting plan has so far been fulfilled by little more than 4 percent in the RSFSR.

Kaluga Oblast farmers have begun planting early varieties of potatoes. More than 1,000 teams and links are working to a collective contract there, and more than 80 percent of the area has been assigned to them. This year approximately 100 farms are going over to the start-to-finish contract for the first time. Amur Oblast's "Volkovskiy" Sovkhoz is planting only sprouted tubers. This will bring the harvest forward by 2 weeks.

The groat fields are an object of special concern. Buckwheat has been sown on the first 35,000 hectares, and millet on 147,000 hectares. Rice is being sown in the North Caucasus, the southern Ukraine, and the lower Volga Region. In all, this crop occupies 73,000 hectares -- less than 10 percent of the plan. Rice is being cultivated using only intensive techniques in the Crimea. It is intended to grow 55-60 quintals of white grain per hectare there. Sowing of peas, soybeans, rape, and other protein-rich crops is under way on farms.

Increasing the pace of spring work, it is important to begin crop care without delay, particularly in fields where intensive techniques are used, and to create favorable conditions everywhere for plant growth and development. Leaders of the Chechen-ingush ASSR Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and certain farms are being irresponsible in this connection. On the "Lermontovskiy," "Urozhaynyy," "Orekhovskiy," "Samashkinskiy," and other sovkhozes sowings of corn, alfalfa, and vegetables are tormented by thirst in the hot sun, while water bypasses the fields and runs away along the main canals. And this at a time of water shortage! The reason? The irrigation network has still not been repaired on the farms, although there has been time enough for this.

"The spring day feeds the year," a folk saying proclaims. In May every hour counts. Working people of the agro-industrial complex have every possibility of completing sowing within the optimum times, giving the fields exemplary care, and growing a big harvest.

TV REPORTS UKRAINE OBLAST SPRING SOWING

LD022055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Only yesterday the machines arrived on this 150-hectare field, but already today the machine operators of the Imeni Lenina Kolkhoz of Bobrovitskiy Rayon in Chernigov oblast in the Ukraine are finishing sowing corn here.

Now just look at what a sunny, May day we have today. The earth is drying out literally before your very eyes, and our machine operators understand that if there is sunny weather in spring, then there is fodder for the rest of the year. For this reason we try to sow the seed when the ground is damp. We have already sowed 1-1/2 times more than the norm and by evening it will be twice the norm.

The festive May Days have become days of shock, highly productive labor for the team of Vladimir Ivanovich Shaparenko. Thus, every spring for 37 years, the team leader, who is a kolkhoz veteran, welcomes the 1st of May in the fields. His collective is introducing corn production through the use of industrial technology in the Polesye fields. The team of Vladimir Ivanovich Shaparenko harvests up to 70 quintals of corn per hectare, an unprecedented yield for this area. The sowing is taking place in a comprehensive way. The watch method of organizing the labor of the machine operators makes it possible to utilize equipment all day long. The quality of every sown area is rigorously checked by deputies who are organized by the village soviet.

Nourishment for the people doing the sowing is delivered right onto the fields three times a day at the kilkhoz' expense. Mobile shops providing basic necessities move from filld to field according to schedule.

Women who work in the fields these festive days will also be unconcerned: young children are looked after in the kolkhoz kindergarten.

KIEV OBLAST FARMERS COMPLETE POTATO PLANTING

LD061424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Agricultural workers in Kiev Oblast today completed potato planting on all areas. Seeds were laid at the optimum time and there was no interruption in the start of the tilling. Farms in the Ukraine, which produce one-quarter of the country's potatoes, have considerably expanded the scale with which industrial technology is being introduced. Over 70,000 hectares have already been cultived using such progressive methods.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK OF MIR ORBITAL PROGRAM

TV Shows Cosmonauts

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 3 May 1986 in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 5-minute video report from the Space Flight Control Center as it is engaged in a routine communications session with Soyuz-Mir cosmonauts Kizim and Solovev.

Correspondent Slipchenko explains that the main objective of the cosmonauts' work on board Mir is adjustment control of all the station's systems. He says that the functioning of five on-board computers have been checked; with the help of a "Luch" satellite, new lines of radio and television communications have been established; navigational equipment, power supply and life support systems have also been checked. Next the camera close-up on a screen showing the cosmonauts. Kizim says:

"The flight program envisages the transfer flight by the ship to the Salyut-7 station in order to continue scientific research in the interests of the national economy there. In this connection, apart from the additional stationary and scientific equipment for Mir, the freight ship has brought a large amount of material for Salyut-7." Solovev goes on:

"Progress-26 has delivered about 2 tons of freight here, onboard Mir, and we are planning to transport almost 500 kg to the Salyut station. As to the present, we are doing intense work, our days are filled with work, we are conducting an inventory of equipment of the Mir station, its partial conservation. We will move scientific apparatus, television and photo materials, replaceable equipment to the living quarters of Soyuz-T to be later transported to the Salyut-7 station."

Slipchenko notes that the two stations are more than 300 km apart now. He concludes: "Today the cosmonauts are loading the Soyuz T-15 ship with freight and equipment from the Mir station, and the flight control center is getting ready for complex dynamic operations that will be conducted for the first time in the history of manned space flights."

Redocking Procedure Described

LD051409 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1208 GMT 5 May 86

[Correspondent Petr Plekhov reports from the 'Flight Control Center' -- live]

[Text] Right now, both in orbit and here on the ground, preparations are being made for an expedition that has no parallel in the history of space explorations. It will not last very long -- the rest of today and part of tomorrow. Nevertheless, we are again fully entitled to use the word first to describe what is taking place. For the first time, literally within seconds or minutes, a spaceship will undock from one station and after travelling almost 1 million km will dock with another one.

Paradoxes of celestial mechanics are much in evidence here. The distance between the stations now is something like 3 thousand plus kilometers, yet they still have to make that long flight.

Now I will be quiet for a moment; let's listen to what is happening in space: [passage indistinct with static during background radio exchange]

Here -- listen to the commands for ship separation: [indistinct radio chatter].

The separation command is being given by the flight engineer. He has most of the instruments and automatic equipment controlling the ship in front of him. [indistinct radio chatter].

A little less than 2 months ago the Soyuz T-15 docked with the Mir station. The screen here is showing a mock-up; regretfully it is only a mock-up -- we are outside the television reception zone. The ship and the station are together; the ship is docked to one of the modules around which there are four more docking ports, unoccupied so far but for which modules are being prepared on the ground, equipment for which, strictly speaking, the Mir base station has been created.

The separation is going to take place without firing the motors, very gently, as the motor exhaust could soil the solar battery panels; and now the task facing the ship is to move away from the station in a passive mode, having pushed itself away with its ejector springs. After that it is to start the maneuvers that will take it to the new space berth.

This Mir station and the Salyut-7 station are located, as they say, on the plane of the same orbit. In this plane, movement upward and downward does not require any special consumption of fuel and thus such a transfer flight is an extremely economic operation, say, in comparison to say... there, now the report has come through that separation has taken place, that is the mechanical detachment of the vessel and the station; it is much more economical than propelling a vessel to the station from earth.

Over this period, and incidentally in the course of today and for the greater part of tomorrow, a number of maneuvers will be carried out, in which, in spiral after spiral the Soyuz-T vessel will approach the Mir station will... to the Salyut-7 station, will reduce the distance, to the very same station on which Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev spent 237... [indistinct background intercom announcement].

There now, the spokesman in the hall, in the main control hall has announced that the schedule for the separation has been fulfilled and the mock-up is gone. Yes, it is already a thing of the past. The ship and the station are now separate from each other, their parting, so to say, has already commenced. And, here on the screen, the captions are changing, on one, one of the captions announces that the orbital complex is in orbit. Now there are already two separate captions; the Mir station with the Progress 26 as one, and the Soyuz T-25 vessel.

The Soyuz T-15 is now in independent flight. The cosmonauts in spacesuits strapped into their seats -- all is as prescribed during a dynamic operation, as it is called. Even now, earth controls begin intricate calculations based on impulses that are as accurate as possible, to bring the vessel out onto the straight, onto the final straight, which will bring it to dock with the Salyut-7 station.

And thus, the vessel Soyuz T-15 has separated from the Mir station. For the first time after the separation procedure, the crew is heading not for earth but for another space station.

Soyuz T-15 Separates From Mir

LD051413 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have successfully fulfilled the first stage of work on board the space station Mir.

The manned spacecraft Soyuz T-15 was separated from the orbital complex Mir -- Progress-26 today, at 16:12 Moscow time.

The flight schedule provides for its approach to and docking with the research complex Solyut-7 -- Cosmos-1686. The link-up of the spacecraft is scheduled for May 6.

According to telemetry information, the on-board systems of the Soyuz T-15 craft and both space complexes are functioning normally.

Kizim and Solovev are in good health, and are feeling fine.

Salyut-7 Link-Up Prepared

LD051711 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- Special correspondent Valentin Ovcharov reports from Mission Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have completed work on board the scientific station Mir and started preparations for docking with Salyut-7, scheduled for May 6. The orbital complex Mir-Progress-26 is continuing its flight in the automatic mode.

For more than 50 days the new space laboratory was home for Kizim and Solovev. The two had their hands full all this time. They brought the station into working order, tested all its constructions, installations and onboard systems, put the instruments in their required places and installed additional equipment delivered by two "Progress" ships. The crew took pictures of the surface of earth, developed a communication link with Mission Control through a geostationary sputnik [satellite], and operated all the seven computers on board this orbital laboratory of the third generation. The first stage of the station's manned flight is coming ever closer to its end. On May 2 the crew began mothballing Mir and arranging its belongings in Soyuz T-15.

"An absolutely unusual operation awaits both us and the cosmonauts", newsmen were told by Viktor Blagov, deputy mission commander. "In accordance with the programme the first ever flight will be made from one orbital station to another. This is a very interesting task. For a successful accomplishment of such a flight opens up in principle prospects of the free movement of cosmonauts in near-terrestrial space."

"This is of special importance for the future. With time several space laboratories or modules at once will be on close orbits. They can be controlled from a base station that will become a sort of control centre in orbit. One or two crews would be able to service the laboratories by flying from one to another. But we also pursue practical aims -- to continue research on board 'Salyut-7', Viktor Vlagov went on. "For this purpose Kizim and Solovev will bring with them to that station, on board which they have already had the opportunity to work, new instruments and parts of equipment to replace those that have already completed their service life."

...The time when Soyuz T-15 will undock from the orbiting complex is approaching with every minute. The cosmonauts put on their space suits and transferred to the transport ship's descent module. The clock at Mission Control shows 16 hours 03 minutes. The "Beacons", [Mayaki] the call sign of Kizim and Solovev, start the communications session.

"Ready for undocking" -- Leonid Kizim reports.

"'Beacons', you are allowed to issue the command for undocking," replies an operator at Mission Control.

Several minutes later mission control asks: "Are you observing your departure?"

"Yes, we're moving lower and to the right of the station," the commander of the crew says. "Distance is already about 50 metres."

The television screen at Mission Control Centre shows the docking unit of Mir that floats further and further away from the ship.

An hour later Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev opened the hatch to the ship's living compartment, entered it and took off their space suits. They have put in a good day's work. Now they will rest in preparation for more work tomorrow -- Salyut-7 awaits them.

IL-76 T PLANE OPENS UP ARCTIC AIR ROUTE

LD022301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 May 86

[Yu. Sysoyev report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] For the first time in the history of the harnessing of the Arctic, a heavy transport aircraft, an IL-76 T, has opened up an air route to Franz Josef Land. Our aircraft is for the first time maintaining a course for the high latitudes of the Arctic. This route has already been well-mastered by the pilots of Krasnoyarsk civilian aviation administration. Before, however, they flew here on less powerful types of aircraft. They had to supply everything necessary for geologists, sailors, polar workers to a base in relays, that is, to transfer cargoes in parts, weighing 2 or 3 tons from one intermediate point to another.

But the IL-76 T in one trip along provides the opportunity of transporting more than 36 tons of useful cargo. This will make it possible not only to increase the volume of transports, but also to make them more economical.

Behind us are 5 hours of flying. The airplane crew under the leadership of meritorious pilot of the USSR Anatoliy Trofimovich Khalin is accurately and surely carrying out the landing of a snow-covered strip.

BRIEFS

MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE -- The country's second center for international satellite communications has come into commercial operation in Nakhodka. The center's activities are within the framework of INMARSAT, which links countries whose fleets are equipped with satellite communications equipment. The Soviet Union has over 130 such ships. The new method of communications makes it possible to maintain stable and high-quality telephone and telegraph communications. The USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet informs us that space radio communications are highly esteemed by seamen for navigation and safety. The center for international satellite communications in Nakhodka has started to serve foreign and Soviet ships in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 86 LD]

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KARPOV SAYS PROGRESS POSSIBLE AT ARMS TALKS

PM090903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Geneva, 8 May -- Talks on nuclear and space weapons between the USSR and the United States resumed here today with a plenary session of the delegations. The USSR delegation is headed by V.P. Karpov and the U.S. delegation by M. Kampelman.

Talking to journalists before the opening of the session, Karpov said that progress in the talks is possible and that the Soviet delegation intends to contribute to it. There are now on the negotiating table concrete Soviet proposals on all three groups of questions under discussion and these proposals are paving the way to an accord. In this way, the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed, the ball is in the court of the U.S. delegation. Their earlier proposals, made in early November last year, cannot be the basis of accord and the U.S. side is well aware of this.

GDR TV Interview

DW082107 East Berlin Television Service in German 1845 GMT 8 May 86

["Exclusive" interview with Viktor Karpov by correspondent Dieter Wahl at the Soviet UN mission in Geneva on 8 May -- recorded in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Wahl] Comrade Ambassador, do you see any chances of success of the fifth round of talks?

[Karpov] I think there are objective chances. They lie in the international situation and in the processes that are dictated to the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the necessity of achieving agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments. The arms race has at present reached a stage where it cannot guarantee security for the United States or the Soviet Union. That is the main reason why the United States and the Soviet Union must reach an agreement. As you know, there is an accord on principle between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is laid down in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 21 November 1985, on the results of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan. We must now seriously start putting those accords into practice and turn them into concrete agreements. That is the problem.

[Wahl] What in your view is special about this round of negotiations?

[Karpov] I would formulate it as follows: The special quality of this round of negotiations lies in the fact that it is a routine round where a solution must be reached. That equally applied to the first and all subsequent rounds. However, valuable time is passing with every round -- time during which the arms race is about to overtake the results of the negotiations, that is to say, possible results of an agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments. That is dangerous, is it not? The longer that state of affairs lasts in which the most important problems of the end of the arms race on earth and its prevention is space remain unresolved, the more dangerous the international situation becomes and the more difficult it is to resolve the problems that our delegations are entrusted with.

[Wahl] Which problems discussed in the talks do you consider to be the most important? Which one should be resolved first?

[Karpov] I think that all problems discussed in the negotiations on nuclear arms and space weapons are urgent and important. To begin with, that applies to the necessity of preventing an arms race in space, because of space is turned into an arena of military competition, and what is more, if it is turned into an arena of large-scale arms race in space as a complement -- so to speak -- to the nuclear arms race on earth, it is clear that the danger of war, the danger of a nuclear war will grow. At present the United States and the Soviet Union have stockpiled large quantities of strategic offensive nuclear weapons. Reducing them has become an objective necessity, the necessity of putting the program of nuclear disarmament into practice by the year 2000, as presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January. In that respect, we suggest to the United States that we make progress as quickly and as resolutely as possible. It is their turn now.

Let me say a word on nuclear armaments in Europe. We, the European states, view Europe as our house. We live in it. Who else but us should be primarily concerned about the strengthening of European security. To begin with we suggest that the U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe be liquidated as a first step toward freeing Europe from nuclear weapons and toward strengthening its security. We make no preconditions whatsoever. We only say that to allow that process to materialize the United States not supply its intermediate-range strategic missiles to other countries. Britain and France, the two other European nuclear powers, should commit themselves not to increase their nuclear arms potential. On that condition, we are ready to fully liquidate all intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, if the United States does the same. Naturally, that would be an enormous step on the road toward reducing the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war on the European continent.

So you see that all problems are important and urgent and they all must be resolved. We want them to be resolved immediately.

[Wahl] There are some circles in the West that want to misuse the Chernobyl incident to disturb the negotiations. What can and must be said about that?

[Karpov] The sad and annoying incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is at present being carefully analyzed to allow us to take realistic measures for preventing such incidents in the future. Measures are being taken for overcoming the consequences of the accident. The attempts by some Western circles at misusing that problem to complicate the solution of nuclear arms reductions are out of place. The problems of nuclear arms reductions are not directly related to the problem of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Therefore, they are attempts by unsuitable means. They only prove that those who use such pretexts do not want to agree on the reduction and abolition of nuclear weapons.

[Wahl] Thank you very much, Comrade Ambassador.

[Karpov] What a pity that I could not say it all in German, next time perhaps.

U.S. DOING 'NOTHING' TO IMPLEMENT ARMS ACCORDS

LD081743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] In Geneva today, the latest round of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments opened today. This is the fifth round.

From the start of the talks, our country has been striving to guide matters toward the conclusion of effective accords on a mutually acceptable basis, a result of which would be the prevention of the arms race in space and an end to the one on earth. At the basis of our position at the talks lies the program for the step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons proposed by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his statement on 15 January.

The Soviet delegation to the Geneva talks is led by Karpov, and the U.S. delegation by Kampelman. IN a conversation with journalists before the beginning of the session today, Karpov said that progress at the talks is possible, and the Soviet delegation intends to promote it.

On the negotiating table are specific Soviet proposals on all three groups of questions under discussion: space, strategic and offensive weapons, and medium-range weapons in Europe. The proposals open the way to the achievement of an accord. Thus, it is now up to the U.S. side. Despite the positive accord achieved during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on fundamental questions as well as on accelerating the Geneva talks, the U.S. side is doing virtually nothing so far to implement these decisions.

ANALYST VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD081412 Moscow TASS English 1353 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The fifth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons opened in Geneva. What are the record sheets of the sides as they are resuming this extremely important dialogue? What contribution has each of them made to the development of a base for further progress? Do the instructions received by the delegations ensure progress? These questions undoubtedly are of interest to the world public.

The Soviet Union has made detailed and concrete proposals on all the three areas of the talks, space weapons, strategic offensive weapons and medium-range weapons in Europe. These proposals fully meet the task of implementing the mandate of the talks agreed with the United States earlier. Moreover, the program of the stage-by-stage ridding of the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement on January 15, makes it possible already now to identify a clear prospect for the practical implementation of the ultimate goal formulated in the Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985, the elimination of nuclear weapons totally and everywhere.

Guiding itself by the agreement achieved at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva on accelerating the talks, the USSR has taken constructive steps to initiate the process of nuclear arms reduction immediately. For instance, already now, outside the context of strategic weapons and space weapons, the problem of the complete elimination of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe could be resolved in the first place to mutual satisfaction and there would be no need for the further presence of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of increased range at sites at which they were deployed in response to the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Europe. The Soviet proposals could provide the starting point for achieving accord on a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear weapons of the USSR and the USA reaching each other's territories on the condition that outer space is not militarized. The USSR has thus made a substantial contribution to the development of the potential for progress. If the other side displays goodwill and readiness to search for mutually acceptable decisions, the Soviet position offers realistic opportunities for an accord.

The Soviet delegation has arrived for the next round of the talks with clear instructions to seek concrete decisions on questions under discussion on the basis of equality and equal security and in the interest of stronger world peace.

The United States for its part has not yet done anything to translate the accords reached at the Soviet-American summit and the joint Soviet-American statement into practical deeds. The Washington officials promise some reductions in the nuclear systems demanding as an "advance" a blessing for the spread of the arms race into space.

Meanwhile, the non-militarization of space is an essential precondition for deep cuts in nuclear weapons and for their eventual elimination.

The instructions of the U.S. delegation for the current round, as statements by U.S. Administration officials indicate, do not call for any constructive revisions in the U.S. negotiating position. The delegation was instructed to offer, instead of a discussion on a ban on space-strike weapons, a dialogue on the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive weapons, that is, to try to have "rules" for the arms race in this area drafted. Washington's proposals on strategic nuclear armaments, tabled last November and obviously designed to give unilateral advantage to the United States, have not been revised either.

There is not even an inkling of respect for the principle of equality and equal security in the U.S. proposals on medium-range missiles. Washington officials have gone so far as cynically characterizing revisions of their position as "talks with ourselves." Clearly, this attitude to the talks and the White House instructions to the delegation can in no way help to create the base for advance and doom the talks to a stalemate.

It is high time for Washington to come to grips with the problem and take a serious approach in Geneva to the practical implementation of the mutual obligations assumed by the USSR and the USA at the summit meeting. Progress at the talks will become reality only if the United States actually joins the Soviet Union in its constructive efforts to work out mutually acceptable accords.

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO DEPLOY MX ICBM'S THIS YEAR

LD090724 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- As Thomas Cooper, assistant to the secretary of the Air Force, has said at hearings in the U.S. Senate, it is being planned to bring into service the first MX intercontinental ballistic missile already in September this year. In all, ten such first-strike missiles will be deployed before the end of 1986. The ranking Pentagon spokesman also pointed out that a full-scale development of the mobile-based intercontinental ballistic missile Midgetman would be started in the 1987 fiscal year. A sum of 1,400 million dollars is being asked for the purposes.

DENMARK, NETHERLANDS OPPOSE U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD072041 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 7 TASS -- The U.S. pressure for consent to the deployment in Western Europe of new American chemical weapons meets with firm rebuff from its NATO allies.

As Danish Defense Minister Hans Engell said during a conversation withthe NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington, who paid an unofficial visit to Copenhagen, the country's government opposes American plans of producing a new generation of chemical weapons and deploying them in Europe. He also pointed out that the Danish Government will under no circumstances agree to deploy chemical weapons in Denmark. The NATO visitor obviously disliked this position and tried to reason with the "obstinate" partner. Making a point of strengthening NATO solidarity. Lord Carrington urged NATO allies to iron out differences rather than bring them to the fore. Meantime, he called on Denmark to increase its military expenditures, and give a "low key" treatment to its position in the field of chemical weapons.

The Hague May 7 TASS -- The Netherlands turns down the U.S. dangerous plans of producing new types of chemical weapons and deploying them in Western Europe. The Dutch defense minister, Jacob de Ruiter, said in Parliament that Holland refuses to deploy these weapons on its territory and will not give permission to its Armed Forces to use them. He pointed out that he would unequivocally state the position of the Netherlands on this issue in the NATO's governing bodies. According to Jacob de Ruiter, an approval of American plans would have an adverse effect on the holding of the disarmament talks in Geneva.

KURKOTKIN SEES SDI AS EFFORT TO 'WEAKEN' USSR

LD061036 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community stand for constructive talks on all aspects on a basis of equal security but will not permit U.S. and NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, a deputy defense minister of the USSR, said in an interview with newsmen on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the routing of Nazi Germany.

He stressed the danger to peace flowing from the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" which provides for using space-strike weapons and upgrading U.S. offensive strategic forces.

"The ultimate goal of these plans is to weaken the Soviet Union with a pre-emptive strike in order to protect itself from a retaliatory blow by Soviet strategic nuclear forces," Marshal Kurkotkin said. "The United States hopes for the venture to go with impunity but the Soviet Union will, if necessary, find a convincing answer to the challenge."

"Thanks to advances in the economy, science and technology," he said, "the USSR has everything necessary to ensure its security. Acting in a close spiriited alliance with fraternal armies, the Armed Forces of the USSR are always on guard and in constant readiness to cool the zeal of any agressor."

"At the same time the USSR is against the absurd logic of building up arms," Marshal Kurkotkin said. He recalled that the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has defined the main task of the country's foreign policy in the coming years as that of working to put an end to the arms race, prevent it from spreading to outer space and secure a complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the end of this century. While keeping in force its proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons and bridling the arms race, the USSR has put forward yet another initiative on conventional armed forces in Europe, which provides for reducing such forces from the Atlantic to the Urals under proper international control, up to and including on-site inspections. "Its implementation," he said, "would improve the international situation and deliver the European nations from fear of falling victim to the third world war."

COMMENT ON RESULTS OF TOKYO SUMMIT CONTINUES

PRAVDA Writer Assesses

PM080900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Behind the Bombast"]

[Text] The leaders of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada, gathered in the Japanese capital, have adopted the "Tokyo Declaration," in which they express their intention to use their present meeting to "outline development prospects not just through the end of the 20th century but also beyond." The authors of the declaration express the hope that cooperation between North America, Western Europe, and Japan will enable them "to pool their efforts in the quest for a safer, and healthier, more civilized and prosperous, free and peaceful world" and they procliam their commitment to "creating a more stable and constructive relationship between East and West." If the leaders of the leading capitalist powers have really decided to set themselves political targets for the period "not just through the end of the 20th century but also beyond," anyone who reads the "Tokyo Declaration" is bound to ask: What is its authors' stance on the aim set by the Soviet Union to completely eliminate nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000 and on the comprehensive system of international security whose basic principles in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress? Alas, the "Tokyo Declaration" does not contain any specific, not to mention constructive, response to these historic initiatives. Behind its high-flown language is a desire to cover up the acuteness of interimperialist contradictions by preaching anti-Sovietism and neoglobalism.

The annual meetings of the "Big Seven" were born of the rival monopoly circles' desire to unite in the face of common troubles and to neutralize the sociopolitical consequences of the economic disorders endangering the capitalist system. Ever since U.S. imperialism lost its leading role in the capitalist world's production and trade, Washington, calling for a closer coordination of actions, has tried to retain control over its allies by political if not economic means and to use the meetings of the "Big Seven "to impose its will on them "not just..through the end of the 20th century, but also beyond." This is why the "economic summits," as they were originally called, are taking on an increasingly obvious political hue. The forum, conceived with the aim of smoothing out interpolitical [mezhpoliticheskiy] contradictions is being transformed into a mechanism for the elaboration of the West's global strategy. On this occasion, on the pretext of pooling efforts to combat terrorism, Washington is seeking to turn its partners into accomplices in international brigandage, strong-arm pressure on liberated countries, and the policy of exporting counterrevolution which goes under the name of "neoglobalism." It is precisely this unsavory aim which the bombast of the "Tokyo Declaration" is meant to conceal.

IZVESTIYA'S Matveyev Comments

PM090811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev, "Political Observer's Opinion": "Some Prospects, These!"]

[Text] The meeting of leaders of the biggest capitalist states which has just ended in Tokyo was the 12th since the midseventies. The machinery seems to be running smoothly. True, the regularity of such meetings is itself regarded, even by some of the leaders concerned, as a minus rather than a plus. French President F. Mitterrand, for instance, expressed dissatisfaction at the increasing tendency for these forums to take the form of a show put on for the public.

From the very first Washington displayed enthusiasm for the conferences of the "seven." Within their framework the U.S. leaders want to demonstrate their "leadership" and induce their partners and allies to emulate the United States.

Before each of these summit conferences, the question has beenwhich of the problems close to their hearts the Americans intend to make the main problems in order to achieve the desired results in the course of talks with the other Western leaders.

U.S. officials were making the best of a bad job when on the eve of this Tokyo meeting they presented the state of affairs in the capitalist economy, trade, and finance in a rosy light: falling inflation, rising production, and so forth...

Mass unemployment in the West is not being reduced, and remains the most socially explosive domestic problem. The members of the present U.S. Administration are the last people to be entitled to shout about "successes" in the financial and economic field! On 30 June of last year the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that for the first time since 1914 the United States had ceased to be a creditor state and had become a debtor. The U.S. domestic state debt has doubled during the present administration's rule, reaching $2 trillion. A trillion dollars is the sum spent on the new, inflated military programs.

Those are only some of the figures indicating that the economic and financial health of the biggest capitalist power leaves much to be desired. Are these and similar figures in any way related to the Tokyo summit meeting? In the most direct way.

Washington believes that such U.S. competitors as the FRG and Japan could make some substantial concessions for the sake of "solidarity" with the United States in its difficulties. This was announced publicly during the Tokyo meeting by a "high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. Administration." He was asked: Is it true that the United States has for some time been exerting relatively strong pressure on Japan and West Germany in the course of unofficial discussions? "Of course," came the reply. "We (that is, the United States) are indeed exerting pressure," the Washington spokesman said, "And we are doing so because in the end Japan and West Germany are our allies..."

So since you are allies, pay up when America says so! That is the "logic." Washington thinks that Bonn and Tokyo earn more in the markets than the United States, and must therefore meet Washington's demands in the currency sphere.

If that was all! In recent months trade and economic contradictions have become more acute in general between the United States and the West European countries, between those countries and Japan, and between Japan and the United States. More and more often the term "trade war" is appearing in the Western press to describe the relationship on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Of course, nobody in the West expected to be able to achieve even a slight lessening of the force of these contradictions as a result of the Tokyo meeting.

The economic declaration adopted at the meeting points to a "series of difficult problems": "the high level of unemployment, serious violations of the payments and foreign trade balance, a stubbornly protectionist mood...serious problems with certain countries' debt." The same, in effect, has been noted at previous meetings of the "Seven." Nothing has changed.

Nor will it, while vast sums and resources are sucked into the bottomless pit of Washington's inflated military programs. This is the most serious cause of the chronic ailments which have again been discussed by the leaders of the "Seven" -- without any prescriptions for curing them.

The first reactions to the results of the Tokyo meeting indicate sharp criticism of its participants by the Southeast Asian countries. Malaysian Prime Minister M. Mohamed accused them of "ignoring the opinion of the developing states." It was proposed to make the question of "combating international terrorism" a lever for rallying the capitalist countries under Washington's aegis.

In Tokyo, by making a fuss on this subject, they wanted to cut themselves off from the burning problems of international relations. The political "Tokyo Declaration" mentions that the participants in the meeting "outlined the prospects not only through the end of the 20th century, but beyond." What kind of prospects are these? Not a word about eliminating nuclear arms. Not a word about ending nuclear weapon tests. Not a word about the disarmament problem.

It is not hard to guess whose stamp is on the declaration.

As for "combating terrorism," the declaration adopted in Tokyo contrasts with the resolution approved at the recent UN General Assembly session on measures to prevent international terrorism. The "Tokyo Declaration," for instance, lacks any reaffirmation of the principle of self-determination of the peoples. Washington's ruling circles are campaigning against this principle. They do not like it all all, and on the pretext of "combating terrorism" they would evidently like, together with certain of their closest NATO allies, to brandish a big stick over countries and peoples who uphold their sovereign rights.

However, it should be said that the Americans did not succeed in obtaining everything they wanted from the other participants in the Tokyo meeting. It was clear, for instance, that there is no chance of the West European countries and Japan joining in the U.S. economic "sanctions" against Libya. This is the effect of weighty considerations arising from the fact that the volume of business operations between the West European countries and Libya is worth at least $15 billion a year.

Nonetheless, Washington intends to use the declaration as a lever for further pressure on its allies and as a means of blackmail and openly aggressive acts.

If these are the "prospects," what kind of a future would the authors of these declarations like to see?

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BESSMERTNYKH VISITS UN

Meets Perez de Cuellar

LD062340 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] New York, May 7 TASS -- A. A. Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Yu. V. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, on Tuesday met with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

During the conversation, they discussed questions connected with the U.N. role in the field of arms control, first of all with regard to nuclear weapons.

The U.N. secretary-general highly assessed the Soviet Union's initiatives, especially Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15, 1986, statement and the Soviet leader's proposals set forth in Berlin.

He also thanked the Soviet Government for its constant support for the U.N. which was especially important at the current difficult period for the world body.

Addresses Disarmament Conference

PM081445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Tolkunov under general headline: "Peace and Security Are the Peoples' Demand"]

[Text] New York, 7 May -- The latest session of the UN Disarmament Commission has started work in New York. Speaking during its general discussion, A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, drew the attention of the session's participants to the fact that M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement this year was an epoch-making event in the Soviet Union's international activity, a kind of fusion of the philosophy of the shaping of a secure peace in the nuclear and space age with a platform of specific actions. The statement sets forth specific proposals concerning the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons within the next 15 years and other far-reaching measures to strengthen international security. Developing and supplementing them, the 27th CPSU Congress proclaimed that the Soviet Union intends to persistently seek the implementation of these proposals. This is the central avenue of the USSR's foreign policy for forthcoming years.

We are profoundly satisfied, the speaker continued, by the interested, promising reaction with which the world public and broad political circles in various countries have greeted the Soviet initiatives. The reason for the positive response is no secret: The Soviet formula for man's gradual liberation from nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation is oriented toward the peoples' needs and aspirations and in no way toward anything else.

The USSR representative set forth in detail the main provisions of the Soviet nuclear disarmament plan which is a realistic and therefore preferable alternative to the proposals of those who are demanding the creation of space strike armaments. The Soviet Union proposes completely dispensing with nuclear weapons.

Recently, the Soviet representative continued, the USSR came out with a broad new initiative for a substantial reduction of all ground troops and tactical aviation from the Atlantic to the Urals. Here two processes mutually supplement each other: the processes of nuclear and nonnuclear disarmament. In particular, under the recent Soviet proposal, along with conventional armaments there would be a reduction in tactical nuclear armaments. The USSR attaches no less importance to ridding our planet of chemical weapons.

The logic of the struggle against the nuclear threat, the Soviet delegate noted, has brought to the surface of international relations the problem of halting nuclear weapons tests. The conclusions of authoritative specialists and simple common sense indicate that it is precisely here that the shortest path lies to sharply slowing down the arms race. Moreover, today every objective prerequisite has been met for resolving the question of a total ban on nuclear explosions without infringing on anyone's security. The UN Disarmament Commission can have an important say on the question of immediately initiating talks on all aspects of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear tests, including the necessary verification [kontrol] measures.

It was stated that it is very important to ensure that the commission constructively examines the question of limiting naval armaments. Right now, without waiting for the start of all-embracing talks, it is essential to take urgent measures on a priority basis for the relaxation of military tension in the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union advocates breaking through the inertia of formalism and routine and breathing new life into the work of the entire mechanism for reviewing and resolving disarmament questions, including the important link that the UN Disarmament Commission is in this mechanism.

The speeches by the delegates of the GDR, Bulgaria, Vietnam, New Zealand, Bangladesh, and other countries also voiced an urgent appeal to put an end to the arms race, to take specific actions in this direction immediately, and to put an end to the nuclear threat forever.

PRAVDA ON DEBATE OVER UN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

PM081134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "UN Financial Difficulties -- Who Is to Blame?"]

[Text] New York, 2 May -- The 40th UN General Assembly session, which resumed to discuss the organization's financial difficulties, has finished its general debate.

What is the Soviet line on the financial difficulties that have emerged within the organization? It is determined by the Soviet Union's principled and consistent approach toward the United Nations. The Soviet Union invariably attaches great importance to the United Nations as an important instrument in the struggle for peace and international security. In this regard it proceeds from the premise that the responsible tasks facing the United Nations can only be resolved by strict observance of the UN Charter and by ensuring the organization's sound budgetary and administrative basis. Showing goodwill, the Soviet Union is prepared in a constructive spirit to help overcome the UN financial difficulties and will take certain specific steps in that direction, Yu.V. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated in his address to the session.

The sessions were also addressed by the representatives of a number of countries, who expressed their views on ways of overcoming the UN financial crisis. Delegates from Yugoslavia, Iraq, India, Poland, and Cuba openly said that the main culprit in present UN financial difficulties is the United States.

The General Assembly will continue discussing technical aspects of the plan presented by the secretary general for overcoming the UN financial problems.

IZVESTIYA URGES 'BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH' AT BERN FORUM

PM081404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Kuznetsov: "A Businesslike Approach Is Needed]

[Text] Geneva — The general discussion at the conference of experts on human contacts is coming to a close. Let us recall that the basic task of the Bern meeting is to develop trust and peaceful cooperation on the continent and, on this basis, to strengthen contacts between people, institutions, and organizations as recorded in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Two approaches to understanding the Helsinki process in this sphere appeared in the speeches at the plenary sessions. The West, headed by the United States, is trying to narrow the base of discussion of issues on the agenda and sever the interconnection between detente and the development of cooperation in humanitarian spheres, having used the forum in Bern to whip up anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria. As one delegate wittily remarked, Washington would like to make itself out to be a "good little boy," forgetting that the "short pants of this good little boy" are soiled up to the knee with violations of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The Norwegian representative said: "We must be constructive in our approach to questions of the conference and not put forward proposals or demands which in practice call for changes in the structure of the society and juridical system of signatory states." The speeches of a number of delegates stressed the incompatibility of declarations on aspirations to "stable, constructive relations" with the piratical attack on Libya and threats addressed to other states.

As the Yugoslav delegate stressed, the United States and the West show a great deal of "zeal and concern" over human contacts in other states while at the same time "turning a blind eye to problems in this sphere which exist in their own countries." He accused the West of "selective" application of the Helsinki accords, citing, in particular, serious cases of discrimination against immigrant workers in West European countries, the prohibition of contact with their children and families, and the severance of their national and cultural community from their homeland.

The speeches by Soviet representatives stressed the need for the comprehensive examination of issues and a constructive approach to widening contacts in accordance with the Final Act. Regret was expressed that the U.S. delegation rejected this approach. In recent years, on far-fetched pretexts, the U.S. Administration has pursued a policy of discrimination in contacts between organizations, institutions, and ordinary people. Cases of visas being refused to trade union delegations from the Soviet Union and to Soviet doctors invited by the Americans were cited at the last plenary sessions in Bern. Specific cases attesting to the same "selective" approach to contacts were cited with regard to Canada and Great Britain.

The conference in Bern is approaching its decisive phase -- the preparation of the final document. And here it is particularly important to show a businesslike approach, not put forward far-fetched demands or interfere in states' internal affairs, and give specific impetus to implementing the Helsinki accords.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM081423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] The Red Wave of May Day

Our planet appears pale blue from outer space, as Yuriy Gagarin, the first person on earth to break out of the confines of the earth's gravity, attested a quarter of a century ago.

May Day rolled like a red wave across the pale blue planet earth. And as it completed its regular rotation around its axis that day, the sun rose over more and more new cities, streets, and squares filled with columns of demonstrators with red banners.

This year, 100 years have gove by since the shooting of demonstrating Chicago workers -- an event that initiated the tradition of marking 1 May as the Day of Working People's International Solidarity. Over these 100 years, the May Day celebration has assumed truly worldwide scale. There is hardly a country where working people do not mark this day with militant demonstrations. And in this fact also lies confirmation of the correctness of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who saw the proletariat as the ascendant and leading class.

The beginning of the space flight era and other achievements of the scientific and technical revolution seemed to make our planet smaller than it was before. But whatever gigantic leaps science and technology may have made in our time, of themselves they have not yet erased either political or social differences. This year's May Day was celebrated by working people under different conditions. The many slogans they proclaimed that day also differed accordingly.

May Day demonstrations in the countries of the socialist community were held under the slogan of cohesion and unity and in support of the domestic and foreign policy of the ruling communist and workers parties. Working people in capitalist states demonstrated in defense of their elementary human rights to work and to housing, against the increase in unemployment and the drop in their general standard of living, and against exploitation and various forms of discrimination. May Day in many Asian, African, and Latin American countries took the form of demonstrations against the imperialist policy of oppression and for the consolidation, and frequently even for the achievement, of genuine independence.

But what was invariably impassioned at the May Day demonstrations, wherever they were held, was the appeal to struggle against war and for peace -- for guaranteeing the main, fundamental condition in the nuclear age for resolving all other problems facing the people of the world and mankind as a whole.

The international solidarity of the working people is now focusing on the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe -- a threat emanating from their class antagonist -- imperialism.

Asset in the Cause of Peace

May is the 5th month of the year. The first third of 1986 -- the year declared the International Year of Peace by the United Nations -- is behind us.

What has been done in this time to implement this noble idea approved of by the international community? We can boldly claim that a considerable amount has been done. Although immeasurably more has still to be done.

The new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which forms a united front in the international arena with the other fraternal socialist states, have made a substantial contribution to the cause of peace.

In the New Year of 1986, the Soviet Union announced the extension of the unilateral moratorium it had introduced earlier on all nuclear explosions, simultaneously renewing its appeal to other nuclear powers, primarily the United States, to follow its example.

At the very beginning of 1986 -- on 15 January -- the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was published. It contained a detailed program for freeing mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and preventing the militarization of space.

In February-March 1986, the 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow, and from its rostrum an appeal was made to all who are really concerned for the fate of peace on earth to cooperate more closely and effectively to form an all-embracing international security system. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress set out the principled foundations of such a system and stated at the same time that the Soviet Union is prepared to seriously consider any other proposals leading in this direction.

Oriented toward seeking mutual understanding, toward dialogue, and toward establishing peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in interstate relations, Soviet foreign policy was given a specific program of work by the 27th CPSU Congress to preserve and strengthen peace. In realizing this program, the USSR persistently and unyieldingly strives to eliminate nuclear weapons, radically limit the arms race, prevent the militarization of space, and create reliable international security equal for all.

The new constructive Soviet initiatives have become an asset in the cause of peace. They are a powerful and effective counterweight to the aggressive plans of the most bellicose-minded imperialist circles headed by the United States. At the same time, they serve as an important impetus and stimulus for developing the struggle for peace by the broadest circles of the international public. In this sense the experience of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which lasted 8 months has not passed without trace. People in the most diverse countries evaluated this real action in favor of the cause of peace in terms of its value and understood that if one of the leading nuclear powers had decided to take such a bold step, the planet can really be rid of nuclear tests and, ultimately, of nuclear weapons themselves. The Soviet Union will continue to strive to stop all nuclear explosions, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's reply to a new message from the leaders of six countries states.

The struggle to put an end to nuclear explosions continues, including in the United States. On the threshold of 1 May, G. Lawrence, member of the leadership of the well-known American public organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility," demanded in the press that the U.S. Administration give a positive response to the USSR's proposal to end nuclear tests. Many specialists on military problems, he noted, are convinced that if a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions were to be introduced, the world would become a safer place. What is more, this would free vast means for solving the urgent social and economic problems daily encountered by Americans. "Dangerous and without prospects" is how he terms the Washington administration's policy of whipping up the arms race, as a result of which general security invariably suffers. Continuing nuclear tests under these conditions means continuing the bankrupt policy of the arms race, G. Lawrence stated.

Also worthy of note is the statement by bishops from the United Methodist Church, which is influential in the United States, who, a CBS television correspondent reported, have reached the conclusion that "just praying for peace is now not enough." They recently condemned any use of nuclear weapons, including as a "means of deterrence." It is well known that earlier the American National Conference of Catholic Bishops also approved a pastoral message containing an appeal to stop the arms race and put an end to the testing and production of nuclear weapons. The message from Methodist Church bishops takes an even more decisive tone. In the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, this is the "strongest statement made by any religious association on the question of nuclear war, and consequently it has attracted a great deal of attention.

The new Soviet initiatives are finding a response in political circles and among statesmen in the West. Recently, in an interview with the chief editor of the Japanese newpaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, answering a question about the Soviet-American Geneva talks, F. Mitterrand laid quite definite stress on the Soviet proposals, obviously not by chance: "I feel great interest in the latest initiatives of the United States and the USSR, and primarily in the proposal of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, relating to nuclear disarmament."

The positive reaction form official representatives of a number of West European countries, including U.S. allies in the North Atlantic bloc, to the new Soviet proposal on reducing conventional armed forces and arms in Europe, which was put forth in April, also serves as an indicative example in this respect.

Overcoming the obstacles erected by the U.S. Administration, the consistent and purposeful peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union paves the way to establishing lasting peace and general security.

On the Pretext of 'Struggling Against Terrorism'

It is possible that a major role in the changes observed in ruling Western circles regarding the question of war and peace has also been influenced by events connected with the U.S. piratical attack on a sovereign UN member-state, Libya, an attack carried out, as is known, from an Air Force base on British territory, that is, on the the territory of one of the West European NATO members. If we leave aside the Conservative British Government, which gave the green light to the possibility of carrying out this bandit action, perhaps in all the other capitals of the U.S. West European allies agonizing questions are now being asked: What are the real limits of this alliance? What are the guarantees that the United States will consult with its partners on issues affecting their sovereignty and security? What difference does Washington make between NATO bases and strictly U.S. bases located on the territory of West European countries?

"These are all difficult questions fraught with complications and dramatic events," A. Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, says.

"A very serious situation, the worst situation I can remember, has taken place within the North Atlantic alliance," Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general was forced to admit, having in mind the differences between the United States and the majority of its West European allies in connection with the U.S. attack on Libya.

Addressing parliament's Chamber of Representatives on 30 April and answering deputies' questions, Belgian External Affairs Minister Tindemans said that Belgium, like other EEC countries, considers the U.S. attack on Libya "a flouting of the norms and principles of international law." Belgium, the minister said, is not in agreement with the U.S. Administration regarding the expediency and effectiveness of military measures of this kind. "Like other U.S. European allies, we are more inclined to think that such an aciton may lead to an increase in terrorist acts," Tindemans said. What is more, the minister continued, the Europeans also do not believe in the effectiveness of economic sanctions, the White House is insisting, as before, be adopted against Libya. Western Europe, according to Tindemans, is in favor of peaceful, political methods of settling international problems.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration is preparing to bring the usual pressure to bear on its partners to force them to follow the course of its adventurist policy of "new globalism."

The same old "struggle against terrorism" serves as the pretext for this. The arena in which Washington intends to begin its next bout of "arm twising" of its allies is to be the economic conference opening on 4 May in Tokyo between the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states -- the United States, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada. "The economic summit meeting of the seven countries in Tokyo will obviously be turned into an antiterrorist meeting. This is the meaning of the signal coming from the White House...," the British newspapers THE TIMES wrote in advance. Many Western observers assume, however, that far from all the statesmen going to Tokyo are prepared to stand in the frontline at American command.

In an interview with the newspaper LA STAMPA, Italian President F. Cossiga made it unequivocally known that solving the problem of terrorism is inconceivable without eliminating the root of the problem, which he, like the head of the Italian Government, B. Craxi, who is also going to Tokyo, sees as the unresolved nature of the Palestinian question. For its part, Paris, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes, "stresses that it will not tolerate even the slightest restriction of its diplomatic freedom by any accords on the 'struggle against terrorism.'"

With regard to Japan, the host of the conference, the KYODO TSUSIN agency reported that Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has put forth an effort to ensuring the meeting goes "as smoothly as ppssible," turning it into a "well rehearsed show to demonstrate the unity of the Western world." However, the agency continues, the unbridled position of the Washington administration on the so-called question of "international terrorism" has negated Nakasone's hopes of a "peaceful conference."

What is more, it is a secret to no one that Washington's emphasis on the terrorist issue has many aims. First, it is attempting to draw the attention of people and governments away from the main, cardinal problems of today -- the problems of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, putting an end to the arms race on earth, and preventing such a race in space. Second, to disguise its own policy and practice of terrorism. And third, to conceal the serious differences and direct clash of interests between the most developed capitalist states in the sphere of their trade, economic, and currency and financial relations.

On the eve of the Tokyo meeting of "the seven," the Japansese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, in conjunction with the Gallup Institute, conducted a public opinion poll in Japan, the United States, Britain, the FRG, and France. It is characteristic that those participating in this poll said that they expect from the leaders of the capitalist states first and foremost "a contribution to the cause of peace and disarmament" and also "an improvement in the world economic situation." However, even today we can say that these expectations will not be justified if the Tokyo meeting of "the seven" goes according to the American scenario.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD081801 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Certain aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as issues of mutual interest, were discussed.

IVANOV ASSAILS U.S.-CHINA MILITARY DEAL

OW081310 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 7 May 86

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] U.S. mass media have been commenting on the visit of Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff on the Chinese People's Liberation Army, to the United States. His visit has been attracting attention because during the visit he plans to solve problems concerning a proposed U.S. sale of electronic equipment for military aircraft worth $550 million to China. Ivanov, a foreign affairs observer of this station, has the following comment:

The sale of arms and military equipment is one of the very important sources of income for the United States. The military and political benefit gained from giving military aid to some countries is also of great significance to the U.S. ruling clique. According to most U.S. observers, the military deal between the United States and China serves mainly a political purpose. Of course, one should neither overlook its trade aspects. After all, it is a deal of more than $500 million.

On the planned U.S. sale of military equipment to China, some observers pointed out that the sale will be almost equal in value to the annual U.S. military aid to Taiwan. This shows that Washington plans to keep its military relations with Beijing and Taipei at the same level in order to alleviate the dissatisfaction of the Chinese public about the continued U.S. support of the Kuomintang bandit gang in Taiwan. In other words, Washington has not stopped its two-China, or one-China and one-Taiwan, policy.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. decision to provide China with a large amount of military equipment is an important step in depeloping U.S.-Chinese military relations. The paper says in a tense situation the so-called strategic cooperation between the United States and the PRC is particularly important and necessary to China, and that it is justified due to the threat from the Soviet Union. The fact is, both Washington and Beijing are clearly aware that such a threat does not now exist, and never has..

Listeners, you probably still remember that during his visit to China in the spring of 1984, U.S. President Reagan made great efforts to peddle his anti-Soviet U.S.-Chinese strategic cooperation plan. Earlier, Pentagon leader Weinberger had put forth such an idea. During his visit to China in February 1985, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz proposed a strategic dialogue. Before the visit, the relations completely conformed with U.S. interests in Asia. Everyone knows what interests he was referring to. The United States is trying its utmost to build a so-called eastern front to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to oppose the liberation and liberation and revolutionary movement. Of course, U.S. and Chinese interests have nothing in common at all; it is impossible for the two countries to share the same interests.

'CORAL SEA' ARRIVES IN SPAIN FOR MANEUVERS

LD090623 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 9 TASS -- The U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" which participated in the United States' recent armed aggression against Libya has cast anchor in the Gulf of Cadiz on Thursday, opposite the U.S. naval base in Rota, Spain. As the EFE news agency reports, the aircraft carrier's escort ships -- a cruiser, a destroyer, and a corvette also arrived at the base at Rota.

Spanish newspapers associate the maneuvers of the U.S. Sixth-Fleet ships with a report by the U.S. CBS TV network about a new attack being prepared by the United States against Libya.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN BERLIN BLAST QUESTIONED

LD071324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Yuriy Lvov writes:

The Washington administration continues to whip up the fraudulent campaign on "international terrorism," seeking a pretext for new acts of military brigandage against progressive regimes in the Middle East that are not to U.S. liking. Fresh evidence of this is a fabrication of the U.S. special services distributed via AP news agency, in which an attempt is made to accuse yet another independent Arab state of the blast on 5 April at the West Berlin "La Belle" discotheque -- this time Syria. In confirmation of this version, the agency refers to the arrest in West Berlin of "two Jordanian citizens" who are allegedly linked with Syria and have already "confessed" that they previously carried out another terrorist act in West Berlin. "From sources in the security organs it has also been learned that the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin is involved in the preparations for that act," AP declares significantly.

As we know, in Washington responsibility for the blast at the West Berlin discotheque was originally groundlessly placed on Libya. Only hours after the bast, high-ranking representatives of the administration made public accusations against that Arab country. U.S. special services organized the "leak" to the newspapers of materials designed to show that allegedly the administration had "weighty evidence" of the complicity of Libya and its diplomatic missions in Europe in that terrorist act. The anti-Libyan campaign culminated in an act of direct armed aggression against the country: U.S. Armed Forces on Washington's orders bombed residential districts of major Libyan cities, resulting in the deaths of totally innocent people.

Now history is repeating itself, with the sole difference being that the object of persecution is now Syria -- another Arab state whose independent policy causes irritation to imperialist and Zionist circles. As in the case of Libya, Washington is acting crudely and brazenly. Several days ago, the White House publicly admitted the possibility that the United States may mount an armed strike against Syria. Two days ago, public attacks on Syria were made by State Department official spokesman C. Redman, and yesterday by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. A real call for armed attack on Syria was made by Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin who is currently in the United States and has evidently forgotten the lessons of the 1973 war.

Washington leaders, gripped by chauvinist fever and openly neglecting elementary logic, are trying to untie their hands to mount another military action in the Arab east, while heaping one absurdity upon another.

The contradictions in Washington's "argument" are very blatant. Indeed, if Libya is to blame for the blast at the West Berlin discotheque, as the White House solemnly assures us, how can Syria also be an accomplice to it, as the U.S. special services are claiming now through the AP mouthpiece? And if Syria bears responsibility for that act of terrorism, then Libya had nothing to do with it. In other words, the United States possesses no evidence (let alone "weighty") pointing to the complicity of Libya, and consequently knowingly embarked on deceit of the public and forgery in order to justify armed aggression against a sovereign state.

In the world press, details are appearing testifying to the fact that in reality the terrorist act in West Berlin was organized by the U.S. special services: It gave Washington a convenient pretext for a demonstration of the "Reagan doctrine" -- armed brigandage and dictate in the international arena. This is indicated, for instance, by the ADEN NEWS AGENCY ANA, which stresses that the blast at "La Belle" discotheque was carried out by the U.S. CIA in collaboration with Israel's "Mossad". This is shown, in view of the agency, by the fact that the United States prepared in good time medical planes to evacuate the wounded from West Berlin, and that the explosive device was made of explosives of U.S. manufacture and was taken to the discotheque by U.S. servicemen linked with a group of drug dealers. Such groups, ANA stresses, are set up and financed by the CIA and Israeli special services for the preparation of terrorist acts. As for some "message" intercepted by the Americans, which the Americans attribute to the Libyans, this was radioed by U.S. Sergeant Hower nicknamed "Colonel," and for the transmission he used a special vehicle sent for this purpose to the GDR capital.

Truth will win out. The provocation of the blast at "La Belle" discotheque bears the clear fingerprints of the CIA. And these dirty traces cannot be erased by any attempts by Washington to shift responsibility for the terrorist act on to Libya, Syria, or any other country not to the liking of the White House.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM071504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Rejoinder": "Variant Readings Emerged"]

[Text] The camp of Western special services is at panic stations: A nonstop quest is in progress for evidence to prove Libya's complicity in the bomb explosion at the West Berlin discotheque and thus provide justification for the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Do not for a moment imagine, though, that the U.S. and West German Pinkertons are sifting the debris around the clock in search of any loose buttons from a terrorist's trousers. They are using a method whose invention is credited to a Texan farmer's wife. Her husband got the idea that he had invented a super-efficient feed ration which would make his hens lay many more eggs than when fed their normal feed. Indeed, the number of eggs laid did increase sharply, but this had absolutely nothing to do with the new feed. The kind-hearted farmer's wife, eager to please her husband, was buying eggs all over the neighborhood and putting them underneath the hens....

Something along these lines is being done by the U.S. and West German special services. They are diligently slipping into the press reports about some "coded cables" that the "terrorists" had allegedly sent to Tripoli. To judge by all accounts, the famous "coded cables" constitute the main and only "evidence" providing the basis for conclusions that Libya was behind the perpetrators of the explosion in West Berlin.

But something did not quite work for the "knights of the cloak and dagger." They are fussing about the confusing each other. According to FRG press reports, for example, translations of the same cables done by U.S. and West German specialist differ radically from one another. Moreover, Bonn and Washington did not even bother to agree on the date when these mythical "coded cables" were intercepted. Furthermore, the Americans became so carried away that, according to their story, the cable in which the "terrorists" reported the successful execution of the operation was sent even before... the explosion itself. Such absurdities are piled one on top of another.

"Significant differences of opinion emerged during the evaluation of these cables", the journal DER SPIEGEL wrote in a supremely diplomatic style in this connection. Due to political considerations, however, the very same journal went on, these "differences were smoothed over." To put it briefly, the special services tried to tie up the loose ends in the false stories they themselves concocted. Matters even went as far as attempts being made, on the basis of these crude forgeries -- the would-be "intercepted radiograms" -- to substantiate accusations against the USSR that supposedly was unwilling "to cooperate in preventing the explosion." Alas, the professional forgers lack the sense of respectability typical of the farmer's wife. She deemed it necessary to speak openly about her tricks. And yet unfortunately, no disclaimers seem to be forthcoming from Washington and Bonn. They are, like before, searching for Libyan-made trouser buttons, in other words "evidence," if you pardon the expression.

PROFESSOR HITS U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' OF UNITED NATIONS

PM071035 Mowcow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 86 Mroning Edition p 4

[Interview with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Prof G.I. Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet UN Association, by correspondent A. Ivanko: "Policy of Undermining The United Nations"]

[Text] For several years in succession now, the U.S. ruling circles and some of their allies have been pursuing a policy of undermining the authority of the United Nations, trying to belittle the organization's activity in every possible way, and sabotaging the fulfillment of resolutions. Our correspondent A. Ivanko discussed what lies at the bottom of this policy with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Prof G.I. Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet UN Assoication.

Question: What is the present U.S. stand regarding the United Nations?

G.M.: The U.S. attitude toward the United Nations is one of the links in U.S. imperialist foreign policy. Having chosen the doctrine of "neoglobalism" as its basis, the United States is carrying our crude armed interference in the affairs of free people. Increasingly stepping up the arms race, it is continuing nuclear explosions, throwing down an open challenge to people who demand the introduction of a moratorium, following the USSR's example, to be followed by a total ban on nuclear tests.

This policy of undermining the world community's interests signifies a most flagrant U.S. violation of the obligations it assumed as a UN member more than 40 years ago, and, what is more, it attests to the international illegality of this policy.

During its existence, the United Nations has accumulated considerable experience which attests that, despite a number of shortcomings in its activity, it has made a definite contribution to preventing a new world war and organizing international cooperation. Washington for its part, disregarding the realities and the interests of the world community, is openly violating the UN Charter and decisions, creating numerous obstacles to its work, and carrying out propaganda aimed at discrediting the organization.

Question: A number of U.S.statesmen appeal for financial blackmailing of the United Nations. How do things stand in this sphere?

G.M.: Things are in no way confined to appeals. The Americans have lone been exerting real financial pressure on the United Nations and its members. This has led to a critical financial situation in the organization. The 40th UN General Assembly Session, devoted especially to this question, resumed on 28 April. On the whole, the UN annual budget totals approximately $850 million, that is, as UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar pointed out, an amount less than the cost of a single submarine equipped with nuclear weapons. The United Nations has now been found to be $100 million short of cash in hand. In addition, there is also a gradually increasing deficit in UN funds, which amounted to approximately $400 million by the beginning of this year.

Subscriptions to the regular UN budget are the duty of the members of any international organization. In violation of this regulation, the United States did not pay part of its subscription (approximately $70 million) in 1985 and intends to act likewise this year. Its example is being followed by the Republic of South Africa. A certain part of the debts has risen owing to the nonpayment of subscriptions by developing countries.

UN circles correctly blame the United States for the situation that has been created, regarding its actions as a manifestation of not so much financial as political blackmail aimed at returning the United Nations to the past and subordinating it to its policy. The U.S. delegation at the 40th General Assembly Session, for example, voted to that end against financing the World Disarmament Conference and advocated taking discriminatory measures with regard to Secretariat staffers -- citizens of the USSR and other socialist countries. And indeed, in point of fact, the problem is not of a financial, but a political nature. We know what vast sums the United States spends without difficulty on the arms race. As for the United Nations, according to the U.S. Senate's data, almost 40 percent of the UN budget is spent in the United States itself. Of course, it is not a matter here of funds.

The U.S. Congress recently adopted the "Kassebaum Amendment," which provides for a cut in the subscription to the UN budget from 25 to 20 percent if the organization does not accept Washington's ultimatum-like demands.

Even Washington's partners have voiced open dissatisfaction with the U.S. blackmail. The 12 EEC member-states have urged "the U.S. Administration to take the necessary steps and fulfill the obligations adopted before the United Nations." The U.S. financial blackmail is causing growing indignation in developing countries, against whose interests it has already struck palpable blows in a number of instances.

The USSR's stand on this question is profoundly principled and consistent. Our country has always opposed and now opposes the inflating of the UN Secretariat's staffs, increased spending on its upkeep, and the unjustified creation of new subdivisions. However the USSR rigorously fulfills its financial obligations to the United Nations.

It is characteristic that Washington exerts pressure on the United Nations not only on an intergovernmental level. For a number of years now the U.S. UN Association has been sabotaging its financial obligations to the World Federation of UN Associations, and it recently announced its total refusal to make subscriptions to that organization's budget.

Question: What is the essence of U.S. policy in specialized UN establishments?

G.M.: The U.S. Administration is conducting a massive offensive against a number of specialized establishments that adhere in their activities to the aims and principles of the United Nations.

As long ago as 1977, the United States withdrew from the International Labor Organization [ILO] on the pretext of its "politicization." In fact, the reason for this was the ILO decisions condemning pro-U.S. terrorist regimes. It is characteristic that, finding itself completely isolated, 3 years later the United States was forced to renew its membership of the ILO. In 1982, Washington mounted an offensive against the IAEA, and sharp criticism began to be leveled at the WHO and UNICEF. On 1 January 1985, the United States withdrew from UNESCO. The same reason was put forth — the organization's "politicization".

FIRING OF DEFENSE AIDE RAISES QUESTIONS

PM070818 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Dismissed...For Being Talkative"]

[Text] Washington, 2 May -- Michael Pillsbury, assistant under secretary of defense for policy planning, has been dismissed. The AP news agency was informed of this by Pentagon spokesmen who wished to remain anonymous.

Although the official reason for the dismissal has not been given, officials have reported that Pillsbury paid with his position because he told journalists highly secret details of the U.S. involvement in the undeclared wars against Angola and Afghanistan. In particular, in March he told a number of reporters of the U.S. Administration's decision to begin deliveries of modern Stinger antiaircraft missiles to bandits of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola -- the Angolan terrorist group -- and also to Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The reasons behind Pillsbury's actions are still unkown. However, it is well known that the administration would like to keep information about these deliveries firmly under lock and key, and so the high-placed Pentagon official's "excessive talking" infuriated the White House. As AP points out, Pillsbury was put "on the carpet" and ordered to undergo a "lie detector" test. When he refused to do so, he was shown the door.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ELECTION OF NEW DRA LEADER

TV Cites Plenum Speech

LD071536 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] You know by now from television and radio reports that the PDPA Central Committee plenum which took place in Kabul has relieved Babrak Karmal at his request of the duties of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee on health grounds. Comrade Najib, a PDPA veteran and an active participant in the April Revolution, has been unanimously elected to this post.

Speaking at the plenum in connection with his election to the post of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Najib noted in particular that the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the party ranks is a most important task. [video shows still photograph of Najib] He stressed that the PDPA will be steadily implementing the decisions adopted at the previous Central Committee plenums concerning the expansion and strengthening of the social bases of the revolutionary order, and the provision for all strata of society and representatives of all Afghan ethnic groups and tribes to take an active part in managing state affairs. Under the conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and reactionary forces against our country and revolutionary achievements, Najib stressed, the party and the state will regard it as their most important task to strengthen the Afghan Armed Forces and to enhance their fighting capability in every possible way. Najib said that our fundamental task is to stop the bloodshed and to establish peace and quiet on Afghan territory. In his speech at the plenum Najib noted that the further strengthening and development of friendship with the USSR, great Lenin's party, and the heroic Soviet people will be at the center of all work.

PRAVDA Carries Gorbachev Congratulations

PM071448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Najib!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee I warmly and cordially congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

A staunch fighter for the Afghan people's interests and an active participant in implementing Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy, you have won deserved prestige in the party and among the people and you devote all your energy to the struggle for fundamental socioeconomic transformations in your homeland and for the strengthening of its sovereignty.

Your personal contribution to strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship and to developing and broadening all-around fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA is well known.

We wish you, Comrade Najib, and all PDPA members, new successes in implementing the aims and tasks of the April Revolution.

M. Gorbachev

PRAVDA Cities Najibullah's Thanks

PM081336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich' I cordially thank you for the warm congratulations on my election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and for the high assessment of my activity in the party's ranks in the name of the triumph of the ideas of the April Revolution.

In my responsible new post, relying on the support of our entire party and the people, I will make every effort to implement the PDPA's general course of carrying out fundamental socioeconomic transformations; defending Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty against the encroachments of counterrevolution, imperialism, and regional reaction; and strengthening and expanding all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

The PDPA and the Afghan people are profoundly appreciative of and value highly the immutable international aid and support for revolutionary Afghanistan on the part of the CPSU and the courageous people of the Land of the Soviets, and they firmly support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, preserving and strengthening peace on our planet, and ensuring the peoples' independence and free development.

I express firm confidence that the relations of friendship and all-around fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to faithfully serve the long-term interests of the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and of peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

We wish you, esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, the CPSU Central Committee, and all members of the great Lenin's party great successes in carrying out the impressive creative tasks outlined by the historic 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the USSR's further economic and social development and in the struggle for peace and the elimination of the nuclear threat.

With respect,

Najib

SHEVARDNADZE, DRA ENVOY DISCUSS POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD071207 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- Edward Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has received today Ambassador of the Demoractic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR Habib Mangal at the latter's request. The conversation covered issues pertaining to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Both sides stressed the intention to further strengthen and develop the friendly, goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and the DRA in the interests of the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES USSR AT KABUL CEREMONY

LD090828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1829 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kabul, 8 May (TASS) -- A festive gathering took place here today devoted to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. In the presidium of the gathering were Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; B. Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Major General N. Muhammad, DRA minister of defense and candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; and other Afghan party and state figures and military leaders.

Babrak Karmal expressed greetings to the Soviet people. On behalf of the Afghan people, the PDPA and the Armed Forces of the DRA he congratulated the Soviet people on their notable festival, and expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for the timely aid shown to the DRA, including its military aid. Speaking about Afghan-Soviet friendship, which has been proven through the years, B. Karmal stressed that the heroism of the Soviet people during World War II kept fascist Germany from seizing Afghanistan and then India. The true internationalism of the Soviet people, which showed itself so clearly in the period of the war, has become the banner of the Leninist policy of the USSR in our days also. The peoples of the planet struggling against colonialism and imperialism know that they have a true friend -- the Soviet Union -- and this knowledge fills them with the certainty of victory, B. Karmal pointed out in conclusion.

NAJIBULLAH PRAISES USSR AID IN TRIBAL MEETING

LD081226 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 8 May 86

["Najib's Meeting With Elders of Pashtun Tribes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul May 8 TASS -- Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), met with elders of the free tribes.

During the meeting he dwelt on questions related to the settlement of the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the standing of the country on the international scene.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee emphasized the need of strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship further and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its vast and diverse assistance to Afghanistan.

He urged the free tribes to make efforts to safeguard independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Speaking on behalf of their tribes, the participants in the meeting assured the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee that they would continue to perform their duties with respect to fraternal Afghanistan firmly and unswervingly.

TASS ANALYST CRITICIZES IRAN'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' ACTIONS

LD081759 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS News Agency Vasily Kharkov writes:

Groups of Afghan counter-revolutionaries staying in Iran, toeing the line set by Tehran, come out with vicious attacks at the USSR policy with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the fruitfully developing Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation. Despite the warning made by the Soviet side in this connection, the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign persists with the backing of the Iranian authorities. Last Saturday, for instance, an anti-Soviet medley [as received] took place in one of the central hotels in Tehran. Since this gathering of counter-revolutionaries was zealously advertised by the Iranian mass media, it is obvious that it was held with the blessing of the Iranian authorities. It is not accidental that the participants in the gathering were so eager in the expressions of gratitude to their Iranian masters for assistance and support.

Artificially stirred up anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan actions of the counter-revolutionaries that found asylum in Iran attest to the growing aggressiveness of the course of the present Iranian leadership with regard to the sovereign Afghan state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Iranian rulers would like to influence Afghanistan's policy, would like to dictate to Afghanistan what road it should take, what government it should have and whom it should chose as friends. Iran's Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, addressing a recent meeting of the Political Council of the government, openly made calls for creating in Afghanistan a regime "suiting Muslims' wishes". Such pan-Islamic tendencies have been manifested in Tehran ever more clearly.

It must be noted that at present anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hullabaloo is whipped up in Iran at a time when there exist conditions for reaching progress in the political settlement around Afghanistan. Indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks whose new round just started in Geneva, approached a particularly important stage.

The Soviet Union's principled stand on Afghanistan was set out at the 27th CPSU Congress. "We should like, in the nearest future, to withdraw the Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan at the request of its government", Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the political report to the congress. "We have agreed with the Afghan side on the schedule for their phased withdrawal as soon as a political settlement is reached that will ensure an actual cessation and dependably guarantee the non-resumption of foreign armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan".

But this is precisely what is opposed by external imperialist and reactionary forces that have unleashed the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

ANTI-REBEL OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

PM061000 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Successful Operation; the Afghan Army Has Eliminated a Dushman Lair"]

[Text] Kabul -- Ten kilometers or so outside Khowst city, the center of a district with the same name, the plain which surrounds the city rises into steep, scrubby mountains. There are rocks, narrow ravines, and difficult mountain paths, and this is the place which the dushmans chose for their biggest base in southeast Afghanistan, built up over many years. However, the mountains which the counterrevolutionary gangs sought to exploit to their own advantage did not help them at the decisive moment. As reported earlier, as a result of a large-scale Afghan Army operation the dushman lair in the Zhawara area was completely destroyed.

A few days after the fighting ended, many facts revealing the true role of the bandit "citadel" and the importance which the ringleaders and foreign patrons of the counterrevolution attached to the base in Zhawara, which they regarded as an "impregnable fortress," emerged.

It did indeed look like a fortress: three lines of defenses built by Western specialists according to the last word in military engineering; a carefully conceived fire plan making use of the commanding heights; and a strong and well organized network of air defenses comprising surface-to-air missiles, including the modern British Javelin missiles, mountain anti-aircraft installations, Oerlikons, and large-caliber machine guns adapted for firing at air targets. The Zhawara defenses were complemented by heavy artillery and missile installations 3 km from the dushman base, on Pakistani territory.

So what were these defenses protecting? Above all the operational headquarters which effectively directed the operations of gangs in Paktia, Paktika, Kabul, and other provinces in eastern and central Afghanistan, and a radio station; a whole complex of 49 arms and ammunition dumps and clothing and food stores, and the Ilmarkhavzay transshipment base in the immediate vicinity of Zhawara, through which the gangs received their supplies; a training center for enhancing the "skills" of the adepts at killing and plundering; a cartridge factory equipped with machine tools and an automated production line for making ammunition for the British (BUR)-303 rifles and large-caliber machine guns and also armories; a motor vehicle repair shop, a hospital, a pharmacy, a medicine store, a prison for dissenters, and finally the residences of the ringleaders and foreign instructors and their recreation facilities -- a restaurant and a bar. The construction of this complex was no accident. It pursued far-reaching aims, with the formation of some kind of "Islamic government of Afghanistan" as the ultimate aim. The immediate defense of these installations was entrusted to a regiment of specially trained cutthroats under the command of a certain Jalaluddin, who was the right-hand man of Hekmatyar, the leader of Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan.

However, the criminal plans of the counterrevolutionaries and their transatlantic patrons were not to be realized. Despite extremely difficult terrain, unfavorable weather conditions, and intensive dushman and Pakistani artillery fire, units of the Afghan Army, clearing the way for the combat hardware, advanced persistently. Massing their forces on the approaches to Zhawara, they launched a decisive attack against the enemy. Servicemen from the units of Generals Mouhammad Asef and Mukhgar Ali distinguished themselves during the fighting.

The final stage of the operation was directed by General Abdol Ghafur, first deputy chief of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff. Abandoning their dead and wounded and their weapons and munitions, the dushman gangs were forced to flee to Pakistan.

Neither the 10 rocket launchers urgently transferred to the battle zone from Peshawar on Hekmatyar's orders, nor the great number of conferences among counterrevolutionary leaders in Peshawar and Islamabad attended by U.S. advisers, nor the regular units of the Pakistani army which massed along the border, nor even the 200 Pakistani "malishey" (armed border guards) hastily sent in to lend a hand, whose corpses were later seen littering the ground around Zhawara, were any help.

What did the eyewitnesses who entered the bandit lair see immediately after the fighting was over? Heaps of abandoned weapons, munitions and metal scrap -- mangled motor vehicles ready for shipment to Pakistan, to the armaments factory near Taxila.

During the combat operations 252 fortified fire positions were destroyed, 6,000 antitank and 12,000 antipersonnel mines were disarmed and removed, hundreds of missiles and missile launching installations, thousands of artillery shells and rockets, and millions of cartridges for submachine guns, rifles, and machine guns were captured.

The dushman losses totaled in excess of 2,000 men killed, and, according to a rough estimate, more than double that figure in wounded. Almost the entire bandit leadership in this sector was put out of action. Among those killed were Jalaluddin's deputy Maulawi Arsalakh; Khan Mohammad, chief of the security service of the base; Yar Mohammad, the head of the training center; and three advisers, presumably from Western Europe, whose names are being established. Jalaluddin himself received several serious wounds and lost his beard; it went up in smoke. At the last moment his bodyguards succeeded in dragging their master away, to die, it is assumed.

The population of Khowst gave a warm welcome to the servicemen who destroyed the dushman lair. As was noted at a rally devoted to their return, the rout of the Zhawara base is an object lesson for all who still hatch plans for bringing back the past in Afghanistan and who are hoping to stop the process of progressive transformations in the DRA through the work of mercenary gangs.

On the eve of the festivities to mark the anniversary of the April Revolution, the inhabitants of the Afghan capital greeted the Kabul garrison servicemen who had taken part in the fighting around Khowst. M. Najibullah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, addressing the meeting, pointed out the growing might of the DRA Armed Forces. He noted their readiness to rebuff any aggressor and emphasized the unity of the army and the people standing guard, in a single combat formation, over the gains of the national democratic revolution.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS FIGHTING AGAINST 'BANDIT FORMATIONS'

LD031743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 May 86

[M. Leshchinskiy report from Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces have conducted a successful operation against bandit formations in the province of Paktia.

We are conducting this report for "Vremya" on one of the largest operations by the Afghan Armed Forces this year from an artillery position. As a matter of fact, the operation here is already drawing to a close, and this long-range artillery is now firing at remnants of the defeated dushman force. Retribution caught up with them far away from here [video shows close-up of a gun being loaded]. The shells are exploding in mountain canyons and passes in the vicinity of the border with Pakistan, which the dushmans are now trying to leave by secret passages. Under the onslaught of aircraft and artillery, they are fleeing to wherever they have been coming from for many years in order to burn, kill and loot.

This part of Paktia province is like a large wedge driven deep into Pakistani territory. The fertile land is surrounded from three sides by dushman bases and camps. Seeking to please their masters, the bandits even boasted that this district was under their full control and torn away from democratic Afghanistan forever.

Conducting the first analysis of the operation right at a field command post, General Ghafur, who has been in command of the action, laid special emphasis on the might of the permanent strong points which have been erected here. Mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, trained by Pakistani generals, have boastfully declared these intallations to be unassailable, he said. But they gave way under the blows of Afghan aircraft and artillery. And here it is, the victory. [video shows plane landing at air field and officials atending a meeting] Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense of the Republic, and other leaders of the party and the government have arrived to congratulate the troops who have arrived fresh from the battlefield with this victory. It was noted at the meeting that defeat of the enemy in the Province of Paktia is convincing evidence of the growing might of the Armed Forces of democratic Afghanistan [video shows troops standing in a parade formation].

DRA PEOPLE GREET, WELCOME AFGHAN SERVICEMEN

LD071613 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 May 86

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Leshchinskiy] This is how the Afghan people welcome the servicemen of its Army who have routed the latest nest of bandits. You can hear the excited cries. They are showering the servicemen with flowers and the first rose petals. These are true fighters for the freedom of their people and the people are greeting them. [video shows pictures of soldiers sitting on armored cars being feted by crowds, close-ups of smiling faces, including those of two elderly men with beards]

The swoop through the areas bordering on Pakistan by these fighters lasted more than one month. They went on the march, defeated bandit formations, blew up weapons stockpiles, cut off the dushmans' caravan routes, and removing mines in qishlaqs and villages. Until recently, gangs of the so-called Islamic Party of Afghanistan lorded over these parts, having proclaimed a jihad, a holy war of people's power. But, essentially, these defenders of Islam were fighting against their own people, against these little boys, old men, women, and clergymen.

Three months ago, the bandits killed the son of this mullah and on more than one occasion, made attempts on his life too. Now, while greeting the victors, the mullahs curse those who, hiding behind slogans about defending the holy faith, in fact betray it in return for handouts from their bosses in the west.

'DECEIVED' AFGHANS RETURN TO DRA, MASS RALLY

LD030905 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 3 TASS -- Over 300 people who had been deceived by hostile propaganda and left Afghanistan, have returned home. According to the BAKHTAR Agency, a mass rally was held on this occasion in the area of Spinbuldak, Kandahar Province.

Speaking on behalf of returning Afghans, Muhammad-Khan Mashhoor, a prom[illegible]der, of the Achakzai tribe, pointed out that they were grateful to the revoluti[illegible]uthorities for a chance of expiating their guilt to the homeland and defending together with their compatriots, its freedom and independence from encroachments of i[illegible]ational imperialism and reaction. Meeting participants exposed real aims of Islamabad which is seeking to exploit Afghans who had come to Pakistan, for fanning up anti-Afghan ballyhoo and subversive activities against Afghanistan.

NEW CAMPS BUILT FOR DRA 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD071840 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 7 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR Agency report, the construction of new camps for Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs has been started in Momand area, in the northwestern border province of Pakistan, with the knowledge and on direct orders of Islamabad. The population of that area has expressed a protest to the authorities, but the Pakistani Administration has declined the protest. Then the Pashtun tribes inhabiting that area declared that they were ready to come out arms in hand against the counter-revolutionaries and their backers.

A wave of mass demonstrations has recently swept the city of Peshawar, the administrative centre of the province. The demonstrators demanded that democracy be established in the country, dependence on the USA be ended and anti-Afghan bandit groups be immediately withdrawn from the north-western border province. Demonstrations and strikes have also been held at a number of educational establishments of Peshawar and other cities.

BAKHTAR CITED ON FIGHTING IN PAKISTANI BORDER AREA

LD081155 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 8 TASS -- Paramilitary units of Pashtun tribes destroyed tens of Afghan counter-revolurionaries and Pakistani Army soldiers in the region of Quarram in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan in recent days, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reported.

As a result of rocket fire a bridge on the road between the cities of Miram Shah and Razmak (north Wazirestan) was destroyed and extensive damage was caused to Farai airport (south Wazirestan).

Fire was also opened on Pakistani army barracks near Miram Shah. Three officers were killed and several servicemen wounded.

The present situation in the North-West Frontier Province, BAKHTAR said in a commentary, is a consequence of toughened reprisals of the Pakistani authorities against the democratic movement in the country and of tensions resulting from "scaled-up activities" of counter-revolutionary forces based there. In a bid to quell popular unrest the Islamabad regime is ever more often using the services of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who perform the role of punitive troops.

At the same time, BAKHTAR noted, despite massive demonstrations of the province's population in protest against the presence of counter-revolutionary forces there, Islamabad is carrying on with its policy of establishing more camps to provide training to counter-revolutionaries.

LAO GOVERNMENT HAILS SOVIET SECURITY PROGRAM

PM061535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Thwarting the Imperialists' Plans; Lao Government Statement"]

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May -- The 23 April Soviet Government statement contains constructive measures for strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. That is why Laos and the entire Lao people wholly support the peace initiatives put forth, a Lao Government statement published here says.

The main source of tension in the region now, the statement points out, is the militarist policy pursued by imperialism's reactionary forces. They are striving to knock together a so-called "Pacific Community" there with a view to expanding their military presence. All Asian and Pacific states must pool efforts in opposing these plans.

The Soviet Government statement is a great contribution to the struggle to reduce tension and strengthen peace both in this part of the world and worldwide. Laos, along with the fraternal Indochinese countries, has repeatedly put forward peace initiatives aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Laos is prepared to continue to contribute to the struggle to create nuclear-free zones in the Asia-Pacific region, to develop relations of friendship and equal cooperation among all states, and to ensure peace and security worldwide, the Lao Government statement stresses.

REAGAN ASIAN 'DOCTRINE' COMPARED TO NIXON AIMS

OW080239 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Durov commentary: "The Outline of New U.S. Doctrine in Asia"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President's recent foreign tour showed that the focus of U.S. foreign policy is visibly and increasingly shifting to the Asian-Pacific region. Reagan will have covered 22,289 nautical miles during his 15-day trip, which is unprecedented since he took office. In our view, the not-so-important details have sufficed to illustrate the kind of significance that the current U.S. Administration accords to the Asian-Pacific region. Even more noteworthy is that people associate the Reagan trip with the formulation of the new U.S. policy and doctrine. Now the outline of the doctrine can be seen clearly enough.

On the eve of Reagan's trip Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN wrote that the purpose of the trip is to explain in concrete terms new collective security measures for the countries in the region. The newspaper said that the new theory will, as a whole, retain the spirit of Nixon's original Guam doctrine. Here the noteworthy phrase is: collective security. This was conceived by past American presidents, and the current President does not take exception.

In the rest of the world collective security is interpreted as a series of agreements and measures that are collectively adopted to prevent war and conflict, but in Washington it is understood as dividing international society into confrontational blocs and making allies to ensure U.S. imperialist interests. Seen from President Reagan's angle, in a sense his master plan for the Pacific Community of Japan, South Korea, Australia, and ASEAN countries will be the best realization of his idea on collective security. If we see things from this angle, the assertion of Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN is certainly right: We naturally have to compare Reagan's current doctrine to Nixon's Guam doctrine.

The realization of Reagan's new doctrine and establishment of the Pacific community could lead U.S. partners to tragic consequences. Take the Southeast Asian countries' alliance, a nonmilitary regional organization, as an example: It risks falling into the danger of becoming an Asian mercenary for Washington aggressive strategy and militarism, which in turn will inevitably lead to worsening relations between ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbors. This would probably completely dash the hope of some people in the ASEAN countries, who want to make Southeast Asia an area of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

The situation in the Asian-Pacific Region will, as a whole, undoubtedly worsen with the establishment of the Pacific Community.

The challenge that Washington presented to socialist and nonaligned countries in formulating the new Pacific doctrine poses special danger to peace and security in the region. As everyone knows, these countries have forwarded a series of proposals for ensuring security in Asia, which were made on the basis of genuine collective principles. The Reagan administration is using a new variety of aggressive alliance policy to counter these effective and constructive proposals.

SRV DAILY CITED ON ASEAN, CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

PM061530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ignoring Reality"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 May -- The United States is continuing to exploit the so-called "Cambodian question" as a means of attaining its own selfish political ends, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN points out. Commenting on the results of U.S. President R. Reagan's visit to the Indonesian island of Bali and his meetings there with ASEAN countries' representatives, the newspaper writes that the United States is hoping to isolate and weaken Vietnam and the other Indochina countries and force them to make political compromises. And although the past years have demonstrated the futility of a policy of pressure, the U.S. Administration is stubbornly clinging to it.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN notes that the ASEAN group also confirmed at the Bali conference its erroneous stance regarding the problems surrounding Cambodia. The meeting's participants demanded that Vietname enter into talks with the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Here the ASEAN countries are forgetting the need to take account of the Cambodian people, who expelled the Pol Pot butchers and other reactionaries and have no desire for them to return. Ignoring reality and stubbornly refusing to refrain from supporting the Khmer reactionaries, the United States and the ASEAN ruling circles are acting contrary to the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the people of the countries of Southeast Asia, the article stresses.

REPORTAGE ON GDR DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Comparison of Gromyko-Kessler Meeting

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 May carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and GDR Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on 5 May. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "GDR Minister of National Defense Received in the Kremlin," has been compared with the Moscow TASS Russian version published in the 6 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp F 1-2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, from line three reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: a new war. This idea expressed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provided the keynote for his conversation with Army General (rewording);

Page F 2, paragraph four, line one reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: and H. Kessler expressed the unanimous opinion that the friendship (changing "agreed" to "expressed the unanimous opinion").

Arrives in Lvov

LD072343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow 7 May (ADN) -- Within the framework of his official friendship visit to the USSR, Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was a guest Wednesday of Soviet Army units stationed in the Carpathian Military District. At a comradeship-in-arms meeting of the famous Iron Division, Army Gen Kessler and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Armed Forces Warsaw Pact Joint both spoke.

Army Gen Kessler traveled from Moscow where he was officially seen off by Sergey Sokolov, USSR defense minister, marshal of the Soviet Union, and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Army Gen Kessler arrived in Lvov this morning where he was given a cordial welcome by Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander of the troops of the Carpathian Military District. Following a wreath-laying ceremony at the town's Lenin memorial and a meeting with Viktor Dobrik, first secretary of the CPSU oblast committee, Army Gen Kessler, the National People's Army [NVA] generals accompanying him, and GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelmann visited a training center for the ground forces.

At a comradeship-in-arms meeting with soldiers of a tank regiment this evening, the GDR defense minister said: "To cherish the alliance with the USSR and the comradeship in arms with its mighty Armed Forces, and to constantly consolidate them, was, is and will remain decisive for the policy of the SED Central Committee and the Government of the GDR, and it will also remain a principle of NVA leadership, education, and training." Heinz Kessler stressed: "The soldiers of our Armies stand on watch in defense of socialist achievements and in defense of the peaceful lives of our working people, our wives, and our children. They defend the magnificent goals that our peoples have set for themselves at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress."

"The soldiers of our Army," stressed Army Gen Kessler, "are constantly developing and deepening relations with the Soviet Army, namely, to members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and do everything to make German-Soviet friendship strong and insuperable, as a firm wall against all imperialist attacks. The Soviet soldiers and the members of the NVA today stand shoulder to shoulder at the center of Europe on watch in the defense of socialism."

In his address, Marshal Kulikov stressed the great responsibility of the socialist armed forces for the preservation of peace. He pointed out that in view of the tense international situation, the Soviet Union regards it as its prime duty to do everything to prevent a further slide into a nuclear catastrophe. The latest peace initiatives by the USSR, which were in accord with the vital interests of all peoples, were strongly supported by the socialist fraternal countries and many other states. People are hoping for a change for the better in the political atmosphere.

Marshal Kulikov stressed that the international situation requirs an increase in the collective defense capability of the fraternal states and the combat strength and combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces. He paid tribute to the fact that the GDR's NVA, in close militant alliance with the other fraternal armies, is successfully fulfilling the tasks for the further consolidation of the collective defense.

Seen Off by Kulikov

LD082227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Army General Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, who has been on an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR minister of defense, left the Soviet Union for home today. At the airport he and the persons accompanying him were seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forecs; Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Obkom; and other officials. Before the flight, the guests from the GDR visited the Lvov Higher Military-Political College.

GDR AMBASSADOR DELIVERS LIBERATION DAY ADDRESS

LD082041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Statement by Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, to mark 8 May observance of GDR Liberation Day; Winkelmann in Russian -- recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Dear comrades, on these May days the citizens of the German Democratic Republic turn their thoughts back with deep gratitude to the victory of the Soviet Union over German imperialism. Our people have profited from the opportunity brought by the liberation. This was reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress, which summed up the impressive results of the development of the GDR as a politically stable and economically strong state. We have made significant progress in fashioning a developed socialist society, noted Erich Honecker, gerneral secretary of the SED Central Committee.

However, the consistent promotion of our well-tried course of unity of economic and social policies urgently requires a still more effective blend of the advantages of socialism with the gains of the scientific-technical revolution, and a further, accelerated increase in labor productivity.

Our party sees close struggle cooperation with the CPSU as a token of successful work in the building of socialism and the struggle for peace. A high appraisal of this community of interest was given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his improtant address to the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, which he called a major event in the life of the GDR and a new landmark on the path of socialism.

Comrades, the GDR is applying great efforts to foster the implementation of the Soviet program to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The new peace initiative proclaimed by Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev in Berlin met with the unanimous approval of our people and all peace-loving people of the globe. The GDR will increase its contribution to reducing the danger of war, and by means of a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation it will energetically struggle to improve the international situation and return to detente.

Dear friends, permit me to congratulate you with all my heart on Victory Day, and to wish you great new successes in implementing the decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. Thank you for your attention.

ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION VISIT POLISH ENTERPRISE

LD082031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that is in Poland, led by Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Committee on Foregin Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Katowice Voivodship today. Ferensztajn, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee, briefed the visitors on the achievements of this extremely important industrial region of the country, and with its problems and tasks in the socioeconomic sphere. Great attention was devoted to questions of further deepening Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The Soviet parliamentarians told of the progress of practical implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Zimyanin noted particularly the role of science and technology in speeding up the USSR's socioeconomic development, the importance of the maximum activation of the human factor and of the use of the experience and achievements of all the countries of the socialist community to raise further their economic and defense might.

On the same day the delegation visited the Katowice metal-working combine, one of the biggest in the PPR and a symbol of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation.

Wreaths were laid at the monument to the liberating Soviet serviceman in the town of Sosnowiec.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

PM061253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Community of Fraternal Cultures"]

[Text] Workers from fraternal Poland will become acquainted with the exhibition "The People and the Party Are One," set up by the USSR Central Museum of the Revolution. The showing of the exhibition, which tells of Soviet people's struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, is envisaged by a protocol on cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art for 1986. It was signed in Moscow on 29 April.

Many interesting meetings and acquaintances await art lovers from the two countries. The Novosibirsk Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, the honored Georgian SSR Symphony Orchestra, The Moscow Taganka Theater of Drama and Comedy, the Orenburg National Choir, and other collectives will go on tour in Poland.

Guests from Poland will include the Krakow J. Slowacki Theater of Drama, a chamber choir from Poznan, the Warsaw Chamber Opera, and laureates of the Soviet song festival in Zielona Gora.

Direct cooperation between theaters, museums, academic institutions, and libraries will continue. There will be an exchange of fine art exhibitions.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO VISIT USSR 'MID-MAY'

LD061754 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu will make a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union in mid-May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK DESCRIBES RECENT MOSCOW TALKS

PM061257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dynamic Development"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr — The dynamic development of relations between the USSR and the CSSR fully corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak peoples. The main task in the development of our relations with the Soviet Union is to establish the maximum interconnection between our countries' economies and scientific and technical potentials. This was said by CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek in an interview with Czechoslovak journalists, He stressed that the talks held in Moscow reaffirmed their totally similar views on all questions of international life.

We want, the minister said, to make the maximum contribution system. The way to do this is by implementing the program for eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, which was contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year and approved at the 27th CPSU Congress.

He noted that the fundamental interests of all European countries are also met by the new Soviet proposals on a mutual reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, including all components of ground troops and tactical air forces of the European states, as well as of the United States and Canada, that are stationed in Europe.

The basic source of tension in the world, B. Chnoupek said, is the aggressive militarist policy of the United States, which strives, with the support of its allies, to whip up the spiral of the arms race.

YELTSIN RETURNS; MET BY DOLGIKH, OTHERS

LD082240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Yeltsin, which had been taking part in the work of the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party in Hamburg, returned to Moscow today from Born. At the airport it was welcomed by Comrade Dolgikh and senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WEST BERLIN

PM081331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by N.S. Yermakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU obkom, left Moscow for West Berlin 7 May at the invitation of the Board of the West Berling Socialist Unity Party.

POLYAKOV MEETS OFFICIALS IN MADRID, HOLDS TALKS

LD072105 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 7 TASS -- Soviet-Spanish consultations on questions of the Middle East situation, including Middle East settlement, were held in Madrid on May 5-6. Member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polyakov participated in the consultations from the Soviet side, while general director of the Africa and Middle East Department of Spain's Foreign Minister J. Descallar, from the Spanish side.

Vladimir Polyakov was received by General Secretary for Foreign Policy Questions of the Foreign Ministry of Spain Maximo Cajal.

UK ACCUSED OF LEADING BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PREPARATIONS

LD081548 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by Viktor Glazov]

[Text] The French news agency has reported that on 1 May a fire destroyed a laboratory at a top secret chemical research complex at Porton Down, Wiltshire. Fortunately, components of biological weapons did not leak into the atmosphere. Viktor Glazov makes the following comment.

It is hard to imagine the consequences of the possible disaster. The densely populated areas of Britain could have suffered severe losses. The catastrophe could have affected areas far beyond the British Isles. Biological weapons were tested at Gruinard Island, off the northwestern coast of Scotland, during World War II. To this day any person who dares to step on the island is in deadly danger of contamination. Pentagon documents declassified in the early 1950's proved that the United States had closely cooperated with research and testing organizations in the United Kingdom in the sphere of developing biological weapons. Thirty years later, the British press reported that test tubes with deadly micro-organisms apparently continued traveling across the Atlantic. In the British Isles they disappear at laboratories of the military-chemical complex in Porton Down.

According to other press sources, Britain now actually holds the lead among the West European NATO countries in preparations for the use of chemical and biological weapons. In June 1981 THE TIMES spoke of long cherished plans of using biological weapons for offensive purposes. It said that as far back as in 1946 Britain made plans of nuclear bombardments and biological attacks on the Soviet Union. There is every reason to think that such old traditions of developing biological weapons have led to the stockpiling of the deadly mass annihilation arms in the territory of the country. The recent incident in Porton Down showed the danger of storing such weapons even in peaceful times.

In the early 1980's the bacteriological warfare laboratory, placed in the hands of the Department of Health, was returned to the Defense Ministry because of repeatedly new needs in the sphere of bacteriological warfare. This means new tests, studies and weapons, the slightest leakage of which can threaten the population and cause an uncontrolled situation. Meanwhile, the agreement banning the development, production, and storing of biological weapons came into force back in 1975. The document combined the steps to scrap bacteriological weapons or use them for peaceful needs with efforts to protect the population and envionment. The fire in Porton Down was extremely dangerous. The assurances of the British officials that there was no leakage of a most dangerous type of modern weapons cannot disperse anxiety over the continuing preparations of Britain for warfare involving the use of bacteriological arms.

LEGAL AID TREATY WITH ITALY RATIFIED

LD072016 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- By its May 6, 1986, decree the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the convention between the USSR and Italy on legal aid in civil cases, which was signed in Rome on January 25, 1979.

NETHERLANDS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRADE PROSPECTS

LD292334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague, 29 Apr (TASS) -- In Utrecht on Monday a conference took place on economic aspects of the 27th CPSU Congress and prospects for the development of Soviet Netherlands relations. At the representative meeting, organized by the Netherlands-USSR Institute jointly with the Soviet Embassy and the USSR trade representation in the Netherlands, about 150 representatives of various Netherlands firms interested in establishing and expanding trade and economic links with the Soviet Union were present. Amongst them were such firms as DMV, "Stork," "Lyubimex," and "Peya" which have close and long-standing links with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Speaking at the conference, A. Butko, USSR trade representative in The Netherlands, noted that in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, good prospects have opened up before Netherlands firms for further developing mutually advantageous economic relations with the USSR. A representative from the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs emphasized that the USSR is a prospective trading partner for The Netherlands.

SYRIAN EMBASSY DENIES ROLE IN W. BERLIN RAID

LD082038 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 8 TASS -- The Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the GDR has rejected the allegations that its staff members provided explosives for the persons who raided the headquarters of the German-Arab Society in West Berlin, the ADN news agency reports. The Embassy of the Syrian Rpublic resolutely rejects any assertions about its involvement in the explosions in West Berlin. Syria, as President Hafiz al-Asad stressed, is against any terror, the statement notes. At the same time Syria draws attention to the need clearly to distinguish between terror and national resistance, which the Arab people are giving in the occupied Arab lands in order to liberate them.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION RECEIVED IN SYRIA

JN071359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus -- Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received a Soviet Solidarity Committee delegation at 1000 this morning led by Comrade (Olgardar Suleymanov), deputy chairman of the Syrian Arab Solidarity Committee. After welcoming the guest delegation, Dr Qaddah reviewed the latest political developments as well as the escalation of the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its racist ally, Israel, in imposing hegemony on the region and expanding, at the expense of Arab land, by its recent aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the threat to commit an aggression by striking at our country's steadfastness. In this regard, Dr Qaddah stressed the position of our country under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in supporting and backing the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, as well as our country's determination to confront those aggressive provocations with a firm will and strong resolve.

Dr Qaddah praised the friendly Soviet Union's support for our country's steadfastness and firm position on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which was further entrenched and strengthened through the repeated meetings of the two countries' leaders, especially the latest meeting between Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, and CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet delegation affirmed its country's firm stand, supporting the Arab cause in general and our country's steadfast position on hostile schemes. It also praised the wise policy of our party under Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

LIBYA'S AL-TURAYKI WARNS UN ABOUT U.S. POLICY

LD082150 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] New York May 8 TASS -- 'Ali al-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative to the U.N., has warned about the threat of a new Israeli aggression against Syria. The American-Israeli partners, he told a press conference at the U.N. headquarters today, are intensively preparing to justify a new attack against that country, which is an obstacle in the way of implementation of their hegemonistic plans in the Middle East. An evidence of this are the fabrications about Syria's "involvement" in acts of terrorism, in particular, the blast in the discotheque in West Berlin, which are set afloat by the Western mass media. It is noteworthy that quite recently they in Washington declared that they allegedly had "irrefutable proofs" that responsible for the blast was another country -- Libya.

Instead of learning lessons from the failure of the aggression against Lebanon, of the attempts at breaking the resistance of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to ensure the implementation of their designs on the path of new aggression, Libya's permanent representative stressed that Israel would never dare to attack Syria without the U.S. Administration's direct approval. [sentence as received]

The policy of threats and aggression against the Arab countries has put the USA into a position of international isolation, 'Ali al-Turayki said. It is not accidental that the U.S. bandit aggression against Libya, a small non-aligned country, the brutal murder of Libyan children and women have been wrathfully condemned by an overwhelming majority of states and peoples of the world.

He expressed special gratitude of the Libyan people to the Soviet Union for solidarity with the small non-aligned country, which was a target of brutal United States aggression, for the concrete support in all fields. Our relations of friendship have never been so strong as they are today. We wish to preserve and strengthen this friendship. The USSR invariably and consistently comes out in support of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people, by the whole Arab world. We are natural allies. We are fighting for the attainment of the same aims, 'Ali al-Turayki emphasized.

'PEOPLE OF GOODWILL' SIDE WITH STILL-THREATENED LIBYA

PM090806 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 May 86 p 3

[R. Urmantsev "Libyan Reportage": "The Country Is on the Alert"]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, May -- Libya is healing the wounds inflicted by American aggression. Some districts in Tripoli and Banghazi are still cordoned off: Unexploded bombs are still being dug out of the ground. Fighters from the People's Resistance and members of revolutionary committee aktivs are patrolling around the clock. Calls for enhanced vigilance can be heard on radio and television. Air raids alerts are practiced at night.

To judge by everything, however, tranquility is not in sight. U.S. aircraft carriers continue to criss-cross the sea off Libya's coast. Threats continue from across the ocean. All kinds of embargo and blockade campaigns are being announced, one after the other. The propaganda bellows are going at full speed to fan the myth about omnipresent "Libyan terrorists." On the other side of the barricade is the staunchness, cohesion, and courage of the people of a small Arab state and their determination to defend their home, their present, and their future.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah enjoys the sympathy of all people of goodwill. Telegrams of solidarity from many national and regional trade union centers continue to arrive addressed to the General Congress of Producers, the Libyan trade unions. Delegations are arriving in Tripoli from all continents to express on-the-spot their support for the Libyan people's heroic struggle. Among them was a delegation from the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, which declared solidarity with Libya's working people on behalf of its member organizations. The newspapers and radio and television programs speak with profound gratitude about the firm stance of the Soviet Union, which resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressors.

SULTAN OF OMAN WELCOMES DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

LD080908 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 8 May 86

["Sultan Qabus Welcomes Development of Relations with USSR" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Cairo May 8 TASS -- Oman highly evaluates the Soviet Union's support of Arab states' stance on the settlement of the Middle East crisis, Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman said at a ceremony of the presentation of credentials by the ambassador of the USSR to Oman.

OMAN NEWS AGENCY reports that Sultan Qabus declared for the development of relations between the USSR and Oman on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He also said that Oman strives to prevent the Indian Ocean from being converted into a source of international tension and expressed interest in holding consultations and exchange of views with the Soviet Union on regional problems of mutual interest. In his statement the head of state wished further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

RYUYTEL, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN COSTA RICA

LD071901 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (TASS) -- A USSR delegation led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here today. It is taking part in events connected with the inauguration of Oscar Arias Sanchez as president of the Republic of Costa Rica.

PRAVDA WRITER SCORES 'OCEAN VENTURE' MANEUVERS

PM061344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Zagorskiy "Commentator's Column": "Rejecting Blackmail"]

[Text] The Central American countries are now experiencing a period of upsurge in the national liberation movement. The victory of the revolution in Nicaragua and the country's successful repulsion of all attacks made on it by the forces of reaction, the fall of the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti, and other events in the region are causing great alarm to imperialist circles, which fear most of all that the liberated states' example will be followed by the other peoples.

That is why efforts are being made to check and control the revolutionary processes taking place in the region. On Haiti, for example, courtesy of Washington and behind the back of the people, there has merely been a "changing of the guard": The fugitive dictator was replaced by a "national government council," which has now been revamped as a "triumvirate." It is no wonder that a wave of anger has recently been rising against the new government's policy. The authorities are using repressive methods, going so far as to fire on peaceful demonstrations.

Demonstrations of the military might of the United states and its allies are constantly mounted to pressure the revolutionary forces. The other day, for example, manuevers code-named "Ocean Venture-86," involving the Armed Forces of the United States, Britain, and a number of small Caribbean states which obediently follow in the wake of White House policy, began in the Caribbean. Both the composition of the troops taking part in the war games and the "Ocean Venture-86" "scenario" clearly indicate that this action is markedly offensive, or more accurately, aggressive in character. You cannot help wondering whether it is not a matter of a rehearsal for direct military intervention against Nicaragua, plans for which Washington has long been hatching and the possibility of which the U.S. press has already repeatedly warned of. It seems that the new maneuvers are intended to intimidate the opposition and support the ruling pro-American "triumvirate" on Haiti.

"Ocean Venture-86" is by no means the first instance of imperialist intimidation in the Caribbean. The maneuvers are just one more step along the path of pressuring the states of Central America and the Caribbean. But the peoples of the region are fully determined to defend their interests despite the blackmail and threats.

U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES ENTER NEW STAGE

PM070846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general headline "Support for the People of Nicaragua"]

[Text] Managua, 4 May -- According to reports from Honduras, American troops based in the country are speeding up preparations for a new stage in the provocative military maneuvers being carried out on the border with Nicaragua. On the pretext of "training" operations more than 16,000 American and Honduran soldiers will be concentrated at the end of May 5 km from Nicaraguan territory, where they will be taking part in large-scale joint military maneuvers. According to statements made by Pentagon spokesmen, the American troops are under orders to enter into real combat operations "if a threat to their safety arises."

SHAMIR'S VISIT TO HONDURAN 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD051237 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Havana May 5 TASS -- According to press reports, Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has come to Honduras. On his arrival in the capital of this Central American country, he said that the main aim of his visit was "strengthening of bilateral relations" between Tel Aviv and Tegucigalpa.

Analysts believe that Y. Shamir's visit is of a provocative character, taking into account feverish military preparations conducted by Washington in Honduras. Speaking of its desire for strengthening relations with the Honduran puppet regime, Tel Aviv again shows, thereby, its unequivocal support for the Reagan Administration's aggressive course in Central America, running counter to the desire of the region's nations for peace and independent development.

The PRENSA LATINA agency points out that, as a result of a similar visit to Honduras in December 1982 by Ariiel Sharon, the then Israeli defence minister, an agreement was signed on Tel Aviv's deliveries of arms and materiel to Honduras and on sending there Israeli military advisers.

NICARAGUA RECEIVES GIFT OF 20,000 METRIC TONS OF GRAIN

OD080851 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Vessels carrying 20,000 metric tons of Soviet grain have reached ports in Nicaragua. The grain is a gift from the Soviet poeple to the people of Nicaragua, who are repelling the U.S. undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution. As it has been reported, U.S. mercenaries destroy crops and farm equipment in Nicaragua and kill or kidnap farmers.

NICARAGUAN VP BACKS CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE TREATY

LD080957 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government is prepared to sign a treaty of peace in the Central American region at any moment as soon as it receives firm guarantees that the United States will strictly observe it and will abandon plans aimed at invading Nicaragua. This has been stated in an interview with the Japanese newspaper "ASAHI SHIMBUN" by the Republic's Vice-President Sergio Ramirez. He resolutely condemned the Washington-nurtured plans for a military intervention against Nicaragua, emphasizing that Managua was in favour of solving the conflict in Central America as soon as possible by peaceful means and supported efforts being made in that direction by the Contadora Group countries.

MOSCOW RPP PREDICTS DOWNFALL OF STROESSNER'S REGIME

PY071454 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The political situation in Paraguay has taken a sharp turn for the worse. Before and during Labor Day antidictatorial demonstrations, protesters, and police clashed in the capital. Dozens of people were beaten and arrested. The government has lashed out at the opposition and this forebodes more repression.

According to observers in Asuncion, Stroessner's tyranny is facing, for the first time in 32 years, large-scale demonstrations of popular discontent with its policy. Amid mass demonstrations, the government made a poor attempt to stage a counter-demonstration by members of the ruling Colorado Party.

At this point everything seems to indicate that most Paraguayans oppose the rule of Stroessner and a handful of generals. The people are demanding democratic changes and solutions to burning social and economic problems.

Such a turnabout in the attitude of the Paraguayans was to be expected. For almost a third of a century Stroessner has been ruling the country through violence and special decrees. During the tyrant's tenure one out of every three Paraguayans has had to endure some sort of repression; hundreds of democrats have been kidnapped, murdered, and tortured. Among them are well-known Communist Party militants like Antonio Maidana, Miguel Angel Soler, and Emilio Roa. The oldest Latin American political prisoner is still languishing in jail: Captain Napoleon Ortigoza, who was imprisoned in 1962.

The prevailing atmosphere of obscurantism, intolerance, and violence is worsened by a severe economic crisis and widespread corruption among government officials. Approximately one-third of the population is unable to find jobs, and real estate is in the hands of an oligarchy made up of some 100 families and a handful of foreign corporations.

One-third of the Paraguayans have had to emigrate to escape poverty and political terror. The relationship between the dictator and his people can be easily and clearly described by the following example: After 30 years of rule, Stroessner is one of the 10 richest men in the world while the per capita consumption of meat in Paraguay has declined by 50 percent.

Obviously, this situation poses the following question: How has Stroessner managed to remain in power for so long? The reasons are many. In the 1950's Stroessner liberally hired former Nazis for his unprecedented gusto and organized resistance against the tyranny. Stroessner also resorted to social demagogery and blatant anticommunism and to political wheeling-and-dealing among the various bourgeois groups and the military. Stroessner's main suport, however, has been the Western powers led by the United States. They are the ones that provide Stroessner with money and arms to keep in mortal fear almost 4 million people who are submerged in misery and injustice. In exchange for this help, the dictator generously delivers to the multinationals his country's natural resources, tax exemptions, and other facilities.

It would be difficult to find a more obsequious lackey of the United States than Stroessner. For example, in 1965 he sent his soldiers to quell, side by side with Yankee Marines, the popular revolt in the Dominican Republic.

The people's patience, however, is bound to come to an end. After the downfall of several military dictatorships in the Southern Cone, Stroessner's regime is now isolated from its neighbors. The dictator must have deeply felt the political withdrawal of Brazilian and Argentine military men, who used to prop up the Paraguayan dictatorship, because this has awakened the antidictatorial movement within the country.

It seems perfectly obvious that Stroessner's protectors in the United States have realized that the regime is no longer viable. They are trying to find a replacement for the tyrant, as can be deduced from news reports that Washington is hastening to provide Stroessner with asylum in Taiwan.

In sum, the Yankees are trying to recreate the Haitian variation within which Duvalier was replaced by a military junta and the old system remained virtually intact. Regardless of the course that the current political crisis may take in Paraguay, it is obvious that the dictatorship is hopelessly obsolete. The question is not whether Stroessner will manage to retain power, but rather, what will be the outcome of the confrontation between the Paraguayan people and the pro-imperialist reactionaries.

UNIONIST: U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY THREATENS MEXICO

LD021300 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Mexico City May 2 TASS -- U.S. nuclear policy threatens Mexico with radioactive contamination, David Baena Bustos, general secretary of the country's Union of Nuclear Industry Workers (SUTIN), has pointed out.

Addressing journalists, he stressed that Washington regularly conducted nuclear blasts only 60 kilometres from the Mexican border, which was conducive to increasing radioactive contamination in Mexico.

Besides, radioactive substances released into the environment as a result of accidents at U.S. atomic power facilities were adding to the consequences.

Baena Bustos disclosed, quoting available information, that up to 2,300 "incidents" of this kind were registered in the United States last year.

The local press noted with anxiety that the Reagan administration despite Mexican public protests, was not going [to] give up the plans of burying nuclear waste in direct proximity to the Mexican border.

A correspondent of the newspaper, EXCELSIOR, reported from the border town of Ciudad Juarez that the United States was going to bury radioactive waste in Texas only three kilometres from the Mexican border.

The place was chosen not only for "economical" reasons, he observed. According to scientists, the decay products of spent plutonium, strontium and uranium would be carried by subterranean water to the south, to Mexico and the Mexicans, not Americans, would be contaminated.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS 8 MAY CPSU POLITBURO MEETING

PM091128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 2

[Text] AT a session held on 8 May, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed measures for a radical enhancement of the quality of production. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on this question. It envisions implementing a complex of organizational, economic, and legal measures aimed at raising the technical level and quality of the goods being produced, in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It also envisions that the responsibility of ministries and departments and of the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations for the radical improvement of the quality of products at all stages of their manufacture will be enhanced. A range of concrete tasks has been determined for organizations engaged in developing new technology. The aim is that of working to achieve a situation in which the machines, equipment, materials, and instruments that are being developed for the first time must be equal or superior to the highest world achievements.

The role of technical control services is being enhanced, and their powers extended. An extra departmental State Acceptance Office [priemka] subordinated to USSR Gosstandart is being set up at enterprises. Much attention is being given to intensifying the effect of economic levers and incentives on the quality of the articles that are being turned out, and the rights of consumers of manufactured goods are being widened.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers stressed that implementation of the measures indicated must be the object of special concern on the part of party and local government organs and public organizations. It is necessary to create in labor collectives a moral climate such that the honest, conscientious worker will feel constant support, while the bad workers will come up against condemnation. The struggle for high quality of production must be given the character of a mass public movement, and we must work toward a decisive turning point in this matter in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered questions related to accelerating the introduction of automatic rotary and rotary conveyor lines in industries of the national economy. It was noted that the managers of certain ministries and departments are permitting this important line of development of science and technology, which ensures a manifold increase in labor productivity and an improvement in the quality of output, to be underestimated. In this connection, the directions of an increase in the production of rotary and rotary conveyor lines have been set. All leading machine-building ministries are being involved in establishing them. Measures have been envisioned to strengthen scientific management and to coordinate appropriate work. A training program has been outlined for specialists in planning, manufacture, and operation of these lines, and for raising the qualifications of engineering personnel.

A proposal from the Leningrad CPSU Obkom on the accelerated reequipping of the industrial enterprises of the oblast was discussed. Note was taken of the importance and timeliness of the work being conducted under the supervision of the Leningrad party organization to most fully utilize existing production potential, raise the shift work coefficient, [koeffitsient smennosti] observe optimal deadlines for the renewal of basic technological equipment at existing production facilities, and increase the share of funds directed toward technical reequipping and reconstruction, at the expense of new building work.

Taking into account the great importance to the national economy of raising the efficiency of utilization of basic technological equipment, the Politburo proposed that managers of the relevant ministries and departments specify where the are directing the capital investment allocated for these purposes, so that additional steps may be implemented to raise the technical level of production and speed up the renewal of trhe production funds of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

The Politburo examined a report by the government commission on the progress of work on liquidating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl Atomic Power Station [AES].

It was noted that the commission and local party and soviet bodies are efficiently taking the necessary measures to overcome the consequences of the accident. In a complex situation, Soviet people are showing high awareness, endurance, and courage. The staff at the station, scientists, technical engineering and medical workers, transport workers, servicemen, and everyone taking part in the measures are operating efficiently and selflessly. In a short period, all the evacuees have been provided with housing, food, and medical care. The inhabitants of neighboring rayons have a heartfelt and caring attitude toward them.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted a resolution on the conditions of remuneration of labor and the material maintenance of workers of the enterprises and organizations in the zone of the Chernobyl AES. In this are envisioned additional measures to find work for the temporarily evacuated population, the restitution of damages to it, and the remuneration of labor in works connected with the liquidation of the consequences of the accident. In particular, additional funds have been created for the provision of material incentives for collectives of enterprises and organizations that are working in the area of the AES. Resources have been allocated for one-time benefits, the acquisition of clothing, and other necessities for citizens who are being resettle, for the payment of their food and transport. It has been decreed that benefits related to inability to work that has arisen in connection with the accident or the liquidation of its consequences will be paid out in proportion to average earnings, independent of length of service or the place of work. Those in need will be provided at no charge with authorizations for sanatorium-resort cures. A number of other measures were considered for the improvement of the conditions of work and environment of those evacuated, and of the workers of enterprises and organizations in the area of the Chernobyl AES.

At the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decisions were made on a number of other issues having to do with the futher improvement of the economic mechanism and development of the country's productive forces, and also the implementation of the foreign policy course of the Communist Party and Soviet state aimed at safeguarding peace and broadening good neighborly and mutually advantageous relations with all states.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON JOURNALISTS' VOCATION

PM070940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Journalists' Lofty Vocation"]

[Text] Soviet people have deep respect for our press, which serves as a faithful assistant to the party in communist building and a tireless propagandist of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Impassioned newspaper and magazine articles and the best radio and television broadcasts evoke a lively response on the part of their readers, listeners, and viewers.

There are more than 8,000 newspapers alone published in the country. Their circulation and the number of responses and letters to the editorial office grow annually. They contain the spirit of the times and the throbbing pulse of life itself and of the complex and difficult restructuring that is now under way in all spheres of our society. The press and radio and television discuss the most acute problems in a frank, sincere, and committed way and conduct a nationwide search for ways of successfully resolving the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. That indeed is socialist democracy in action.

True to Lenin's behests, the Soviet press acts as a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses. The editorial office's efforts are focused on covering the work of party organizations and production collectives in carrying out this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. Editorial collectives are also reorganizing themselves as they go along, seeking to successfully execute the party's order to fully exploit the mass media's potential. They are seeking to make their articles more effective, eradicate dullness, and overcome inertia and superficiality of judgment. More practical deeds and initiative and fewer empty words and ecstatic exclamations -- these are the fundamental party directives by which journalists in all our press, from the central newspapers to large-circulation newspapers, radio, and television, must be governed in their everyday work.

The party shows constant concern to improve the press' activity. The 27th CPSU Congress noted the growing role played by the mass news and propaganda media in carrying out the party's economic strategy and social policy and in shaping socialist consciousness. The party regards television, radio, and the press as a powerful instrument for publicity and public control. The mass media's work is more productive the more it is thoughtful and responsive and the less it chases after the incidental and sensational. The CPSU Program says: "The party will continue to give the press and all the mass news and propaganda media its vigorous support and help." The CPSU Central Committee's long-term decision on the newspapers VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT is also directed at overcoming instances of crude administrative control [administirovaniye], suppression of criticism, and the subordination of newspapers' activity to narrow departmental and local interests. A publication may belong to a department but its formulation of questions and approach to work must be exclusively principled and party-minded, without any glossing over of problems or shortcomings.

Special concern must be paid to journalist cadres. The party committee plenums and aktiv meetings held since the congress have pointed out the need to pay greater attention to press cadres and remove weak spots in their placement, education, labor organization, and everyday life. The main thing is to seek to ensure that all links of the interrelated ideological system, in which press organs occupy an important place, operate even more successfully and with a greater return.

Journalists' work is complex and is accompanied by a tireless creative guest and great responsibility. It demands competence and publicistic skill combined with communist ideological and moral qualities and, let us not be afraid to say it, civic courage. A timeserver has no place on a newspaper. The lofty vocation of a Soviet journalist requires that his pen and the authority and organizational force of newspapers, radio, and television be used to help the socioeconomic and spiritual development of the country, society, and the individual and to literally fight, as it were, for acceleration and every line of the party congress' decisions.

A sharp weapon has been given to journalists -- the word, which according to V.I. Lenin's precise definition, is also a deed. The press' audience is made up of thousands and millions of thoughtful and intelligent readers and responsive and exacting listeners.

The wealth of ideas, suggestions, opinions, and vivid descriptions of people's social experience carried in newspapers and television broadcasts help shape the actions and convictions of those who create the material and spiritual values and who through the press and thanks to it are given access to socialist self-management. There is no more urgent or vital task today than the gathering of every bit of experience that is generated by life, experience directed toward resolving the problems of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. It is necessary to continue to strengthen with utmost determination a spirit of constructiveness and a critical and self-critical approach to work without resting content with or flattering ourselves on our successes. In developing production and public initiative journalists are thereby promoting progress.

The truly creative style of our journalism finds unacceptable the cliches, standard once-and-for-all formulas, the dullness that still crop up issue after issue and in one television broadcast after another. True success comes to those who are competent, faultlessly accurate in their analysis, quick to see what is new and emerging, responsive to the people's living speech, and single-minded about ensuring that articles achieve their aim. A keen sense of duty and responsibility toward the reader and the publication -- this aspect of a journalist's makeup is today acquiring lasting value.

The Soviet press is based on enormous attention to and respect for people and the development of the social sphere. Journalists' vocation lies in ensuring that the beauty of the labor and actions of Soviet people are revealed and their best qualities displayed. The force of positive example and of the finest models of performance of public duty must to a large extent determine the content of newspapers. A press organ serves as an authoritative, intelligent, and trustworthy interlocutor whenever it talks with the reader even about a complicated matter in a simple, intelligible, and sincere way. Jornalists are required to help working people themselves talk in their own language about the new things that are becoming part of our reality and about their concerns and plans.

One of the press' main tasks is to actively propagandize our party's Leninist course in international affairs elaborated at the 27th congress. And thereby worthily serve the interests of strengthening socialism, the interests of the working people, and the interests of international peace.

On this holiday journalists express words of sincere gratitude and appreciation to those who together with them ensure the production of press publications and deliver them to readers. We pay humble tribute to printworkers, press-industry workers, communications workers, workers in public press distribution, and newsstand vendors for their difficult but much needed work. Press Day serves as a special kind of review of our press' strength and reserves. It will undoubtedly augment editorial collectives' creative contribution to carrying out the party's plans and the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

ESTONIAN FIRST SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF MEDIA

PM081000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, by own correspondent V. Shirokov: "With the Weapon of Publicity" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "Our strength," Vladimir Ilich lenin wrote, "lies in stating the truth" by the mass media. Our correspondent talked with K.G. Bayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, about how they carry out this fundamentally importand work and how they investigate and cover the deep processes of restructuring dictated by the party congress.

Tallinn -- [Shirokov] Publicity and openness in party policy today assume crucial significance for achieving a sharp and real breakthrough in all spheres of our work and existence. What, in your opinion, Karl Genrikhovich, must the republic's mass media do to keep abreast of the restructuring that is under way?

[Vayno] I would put the question differently. At a recent meeting with journalists in Tallinn discussion revolved around the fact that today it is no longer enough for them to simply keep pace with life. They must keep a step or half a step ahead of the movement initiated by our society. They must be the scouts and heralds of what is new -- that is the kind of goal we must set ourselves.

I have to say that there have been marked changes in the republic's press and on its radio and television. The tone of articles and broadcasts is changing and the mass media have begun to raise crucial problems of production activity and social life in a bolder and more critical way. However, I think the main improvement still lies ahead. The old approaches sometimes make themselves felt. Some publications have not rid themselves of an edifying, moralizing tone and are guilty of repeating trite truisms.

Our republic publications would perhaps do well to follow the example of Leningrad newspapers and conduct more conversations with leaders on the most important, socially significant problems on the basis of readers' letters without any glossing over of controversial issues and with questions put point-blank, so to speak.

[Shirokov] I understand that these forms of mass media work do exist in Estonia.

[Vayno] Yes, that kind of experience does exist, and it must not be lost; it must be deepened and enhanced, the search for new breakthroughs mustbe constant. An Estonian television program such as "Forum" makes pretty good use of the powerful weapon of publicity. It invites members of the government and leaders of ministries, state committees, and departments to appear on it. Viewers are informed in advance of the time and topic of the upcoming conversation. Questions are put to the leaders by mail or at airtime by telephone. The important thing is that viewers learn from the most competent source the way things stand in a particular sphere and the kind of problems and prospects for development that a sector has. This kind of exhaustive, timely, and reliable first-hand information shows trust in people and is an effective means of increasing working people's social activeness and involving them in state management. On the other hand, the meetings give the leaders feedback from the population and also serve as a kind of report to the people, which under socialist democracy is their obligation, whatever post they hold.

A recent Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum said that this effective form of publicity must not be allowed to ossify. It was resolved that "Forum" will now be broadcast in two languages -- Estonian and Russian.

Following television's example, radio conducts "Microforums." Newspapers too have their own ways of ensuring publicity -- SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, for example, has organized an "Information Bureau" that has arranged active contacts between readers and ministry and department leaders. RAKHVA KHYAEL sometimes set up its "mailbox" in plant shops, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Readers there have the opportunity of direct access to the editorial office and via it, if need be, to senior government officials and leaders of national economic sectors and public organizations.

There is another good tradition -- open letter days. And it is good that this means of ensuring publicity changes and is transformed as the need arises.

Thus Yygevaskiy Rayon's newspaper PUNALIPP, Tartu's EDAZI, Kokhtla-yarve's LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, and Plylvaskiy Rayon's KOYT organized in conjunction with SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA a joint open letter day devoted to problems of developing the Lake Peipus region. And they later returned persistently and consistently to the topic, seeking to ensure that the questions raised were dealt with. All this meant that the problems were seriously examined. And on the basis of the newspaper articles the republic Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on developing the Lake Peipus region.

When it organizes an open letter day, TEZ KOMMUNISMILE, the Vilyandiskiy Rayon newspaper, pays closer attention to the area where it will be held and increases the number of publications from there, including critical ones, to evoke increase activeness on the part of the readers. And then it invites to the meeting not only rayon leaders but also consumer cooperative workers, communications workers, road workers, doctors, and representatives of other departments.

In short, the public service to which the journalist belongs requires from him a daily quest, out-of-the-orginary thinking, and objective, bold articles in defense of the interests of the people and state.

[Shirokov] But objectivity, accuracy, and soundness of assessment in journalists' articles presuppose that the journalists are well informed and are aware of the stance adopted by party committees and other leading organs. What is the republic doing on that score?

[Vayno] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee regularly holds press conferences at which members of the Bureau, secretaries of the Central Committee, and leaders of soviet bodies speak. It was recently decided to hold them in an even timelier fashion in response to the most important resolutions passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Moreover, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section organizes so-called information hours in which ministry and department leaders take part. The topics taken up there are more local, and jouralists specializing in particular topics are also invited.

Sections operating within the Estonian Union of Journalists also often invite leaders who are of interest to them and other knowledgeable people to their meetings. Monthly conferences with editors of various publications, committees, and agencies are also held at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section. Mass media leaders are invited to sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. But the members of the Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee themselves constantly pay visits to editorial offices and attend and speak at party meetings in journalist collectives. Naturally, the journalists' information system will continue to develop.

But I should like to warn here against a parasitical frame of mind. The journalist has no right to rely solely on the information he needs being "handed to him on a plate." The profession itself demands that its members are inquisitive and inquiring people. And the profession also requires great work of self-education, self-improvement, and constant determination to master new skills. I know that most of our jouralists belong to that category.

[Shirokov] Nevertheless you sometimes hear that a "journalist failed to understand" or that a "correspondent is not competent" or you read departmental resolutions in reply to critical articles that claim first one thing is the case and then its complete opposite!

[Vayno] Ultimately, a journalist's opinion relies on the collective experience of the editorial office and the authority of the party committee. This should be remembered by those who love to hide behind a formal reply. Nor should it be forgotten that effectiveness is above all the goal of the journalist and this depends on how convincingly and cogently he influences public opinion.

I am aware that doubts expressed as to a journalist's competence are sometimes used as cover by people to avoid publicity, public monitoring, and criticism. This cannot be allowed. A professional, trenchant article will always be supported by a party committee.

[Shirokov] Sometimes the effectiveness of a critical article depends precisely on that support.

[Vayno] I would add that the system of monitoring by party committees of the effectiveness of the most principled articles, both critical and those devoted to disseminating advanced experience, it important here. It is still necessary to refine this system, and it is not operating everywhere.

[Shirokov] The party congress said that bureaucracy was the chief enemy of restructuring. It is indeed a kind of rust that has eaten down deep. Mountains of paper are generated. This causes society large losses in the efficiency and quality of management, and causes a loss of responsibility. The struggle against red tape has begun but it is, unfortunately, going slowly.

[Vayno] Bureaucracy is not simply a phenomenon, it is a mode of thinking and a way of acting. The present restructuring of the management mechanism must dislodge it. Unfortunately, belief in the omnipotence of paper is still in many respects firmly entrenched, and that includes among some party workers. This phenomenon must be fought fiercely and uncompromisingly. And that is a fruitful area of activity for journalists. Incidentally, at my recent meeting with them I suggested that they "anatomize" a document and carry out a journalistic investigation of the travels of some report or questionnaire. Are they really necessary? And television journalists asked workers at two Tallinn enterprises to calculate how many pieces of paper they send out each week and month. There turned out to be impressive stacks of the stuff... And a lot of the paper was empty correspondence.

Journalists are active party militants. And together let us fight with energy and persistence for every last line of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and for the implementation of what has been planned.

LITHUANIAN FIRST SECRETARY VISITS NUCLEAR PLANT

LD080925 Vilnius in Lithuanian in North America 0001 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Today Petras Griskevicius, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, visited power industry workers at the Ignalina nuclear power station. He conversed with the leaders of the administration and party organizations at the station, engineers, and technicians. Petras Griskevicius inspected the main objects at the station's building site, expressing interest in the station's operation, and in the problems of building.

The Ignalina nuclear power station, which is under construction, will be among the largest in the Soviet Union. So far only one set is in operation at the station, but it has already supplied the Soviet Union's northwestern power grid with some 14 billion kilowatt hours of power. This made it possible to satisfy the requirements of Lithuania's national economy completely and ensure its normal work. The station's second set is to go into service this year. The third set is under construction.

In his conversation with power industry workers, Petras Griskevicius devoted a great deal of attention to improving the life of the power station's workers and builders and to stepping up the construction of residences and cultural and other things in the station's settlement of Snieckus.

CRITICISM OF CRIMEAN AES DIRECTOR REPORTED

WA071102 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by N. Paskhin]

[Text] The letter was alarming. It was about how construction of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is limping along, as they say, but its managers have actually resigned themselves to this. "It is time to stop deceiving ourselves and to stop enjoying imaginary well-being. We must look the truth in the eye" -- these are the lines from the letter. And its author, deputy director of the power plant under construction for personnel A. Kovalenko, took approximately the same tone at an election meeting.

The 14th committee, according to the official count, is now engaged in researching his personality. The first committee began to look for negative aspects of his biography immediately after the meeting. What was the reason for such close scrutiny of a communist? It turns out that 100 persons voted against the secretary of the party committee of the power plant V. Kurennoy -- every fourth communist -- at this meeting; the communists openly refused to elect the chief of the construction administration Ya. Grigoryan to the party committee, thus expressing complete distrust of the manager of the construction project. And both these facts are now linked to the actions of A. Kovalenko.

"Here was clear collusion of those who do not like to work, but like to criticize others," Viktor Nikolayevich Kurennoy said sharply, as if wishing to end the matter right there.

"They gathered together malcontents, people bearing some kind of grudge, and they voted against," Yakov Abramovich Grigoryan explained.

"Who gathered together?"

"We know who. Representatives of the client."

This is how the managers of the construction project -- party and economic managers -- evaluate the matter. But what do they think about the conflict in the Leninist regional party committee?

"Nothing foretold such a turn of events," the first secretary of the regional committee V. Belik said to me. "The results of the vote, and it lasted for several hours, was a surprise to many. It was even unpleasant."

Alas, we feel that an attempt is seen in these words to make wishful thinking a reality, since in this case we are talking about "a chance occurrence." Many of those who are involved in one way or another with the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant agree with the opinion: the construction project has dragged on excessively long; many of its problems arise more quickly than they are resolved or rather more quickly than forces and possibilities are found for solving them.

Moreover, there are also objective reasons. But there are incomparably many subjective reasons. One should begin with the fact that the present manager of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is already the third by count. And his predecessors cared not so much about affairs at the construction site as about personal comfort for themselves and for their elected subordinates. People saw this and unwillingly stopped believing the fiery words that all difficulties with services and housing in the settlement of energy builders of Shchelkino are temporary and that one must patiently wait one's turn. And this turn for some reason never came for many, since the new manager began in the same manner.

Possibly, this would not be worth mentioning, but here are the recent facts: the director of the nuclear power plant under construction O. Dmiterko was reprimanded by the party for "personal indiscretion in distribution of housing" and the party committee secretary V. Kurennoy was reprimanded for the fact that he looked the other way regarding these facts.

No strong, healthy collective was established at the construction project from the very beginning. Some random people arrive, others are sent to different regions. It is sufficient to say that 1,400 of 1,500 workers and employees who arrived last year have been released. The same ones who completely settled in at Shchelkino were forced in one way or another to encounter a number of these daily problems, the existence itself of which one cannot explain by "outside" factors. And as a result, the dissatisfaction of people is growing daily.

Added to this are purely production deficiencies: weak organization of labor, endless forced idle times of construction teams, and low-level engineering preparation. As a result, only half the plan of construction-installation work was fulfilled last year, while the builders began this year even more poorly. The January and February plans were fulfilled by 30 and 48 percent, respectively. A services building, pharmacy, first-aid station, cleaning facilities, fire station, and several dormitories were thus not constructed at Shchelkino, although they were supposed to become operational 2 years ago according to the plan. Thus, they were promised to people in any case.

And another thing must be said. We must talk about the interrelationships between the two hosts of the construction project -- the client and contractor. Many with whom we talked at the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant characterize them this way: "The directors are allergic to the builders and the builders are allergic to the directors. They do not perceive each other. And the party committee, although it is said to be united, is incapable of reconciling them."

It was simply impossible not to see in all this the grounds for a direct, principled, and impartial conversation about the fate of the construction project. And the party committee, judging by everything, saw these grounds. But a conversation with the tribunal of the election meeting was mainly about the fact of what had been done and seemed to read between the lines about existing individual deficiencies.

The deputy director for personnel A. Kovalenko spoke on this "background." He generally talked about what was already well known to many, and the figures are no secret. The inspiration of his speech came down to the following: if the party committee does not rearrange the style of its work and of its relationships with the collective, then the construction project will be ruined completely.

Of course, all the preceeding could not immediately arouse communists against Kurennoy and Grigoryan. This speech only triggered the explosion of distrust against the secretary and chief of the construction project. In the end, a person adds all the pluses and minuses of real life, as was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, to the figure of party management and to his personal and business qualities. And the Communists gave their grade to these qualities. What is the surprise here? Where is the "collusion?"

It would seem that the party committee of the construction project and the party regional committee, after all that has happened, should immediately analyze what Communist Kovalenko said. But is there not actually a better way: to analyze the person himself. Who is this Kovalenko, really? How and from where did he appear in the Crimea? Does he not have past sins? "Public opinion" -- understandably, far from the best -- began to form immediately around the "truth-seeker."

Anonymous letters against Kovalenko, which were sent to various local departments, were yet another occasion for this. The Crimean party regional committee and the Leninist regional committee, the oblast financial department, the oblast bank and militia, the oblast committee of people's control, the oblast trade union committee and Association Krymenergo quickly verified them. Instructor of the Crimean oblast party committee Ye. Denisenko personally made the rounds of teachers of the settlement kindergartens and asked them questions, the contents of which a well-read audience was not acquainted.

We admit completely that communist Kovalenko, as is said, is no angel, and that he has some deficiencies in his work. But we note that the primary party organization during its analysis gave him a quite positive characterization. Is it that the regional committee and even the oblast party committee do not trust the opinion of communists over the local committee?

Incidentally, other questions arise as well. If an unworthy person comes out directly with objective criticism, then why do communists who have nothing to reproach in anything, remain silent? And how do people now ascertain that both the anonymous letters and the checks begun after the meeting are only random coincidences and not an attempt to deal with a person for criticism? And this is what very very many in the settlement think.

Yes, the skill to extract valuable lessons from critical comments rather than to defend oneself against them with all accessible (and even inaccessible) means should be inherent in each manager -- both party and economic. It should become one of the main components of the style and methods of their work with people and with the collective. We agree that this is not a simple art, primarily requiring conviction of the validity of one's actions and one's position. If this is not true, then the desire "to go rummaging into the personality of the one who appears with the criticism inevitably occurs. And sometimes it is not even from a feeling of vengeance or from a desire to settle personal accounts with a person or to teach him a lesson for the future, but again to find a reliable defense: but then, who is the judge?

Is he reliable? No, it only seems so. Because the most valid and most reliable and effective response to criticism remains the desire to correct deficiencies and to open the way to a healthy, leading attitude. Unfortunately, those who resorted to the personal matter of communist Kovalenko rather than the "private matter" of a construction project tormented by many deficiencies did not understand this.

"It should be admitted," agreed the Secretary of the Crimean Oblast Party Committee V. Pigarev, "that the party organization of the construction project lacks real combativeness and this is true primarily of the secretary of the party committee. Another thing is also clear: the Leninist regional committee was unable to correctly evaluate in time the situation in the collective and to assist Kurennoy to occupy a valid position here."

I listened to the secretary of the oblast party committee and thought: It is of course good that they understand this in the oblast committee. But, from recognition of deficiencies and omissions in their work, a real, specific step must be taken to see that they do not occur again over time. This is even more important, since introduction of the capacities of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is envisioned by the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Country. The collective of the construction project must solve very serious tasks -- to assimilate 60 million rubles of capital investments this year and to start the first power-generating unit next year.

And it is felt, in voting at the election meeting against V. Kurennoy and Ya. Grigoryan, that the Communists have thus expressed severe doubts that they will be able to bring the construction project successfully to these important positions.

SUPREME SOVIET VIEWS RURAL POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM061130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the Fulfillment of the State Plan Targets for the Development of Rural Electrification and the Saving of Electricity in Agricultural Production in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on 25 April examined the question of the fulfillment of state plan targets for electricity in agricultural production in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that some work was done in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone in the 11th 5-Year Plan to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and carry out the social restructuring of the countryside in accordance with the Communist Party's decisions. The electrification of labor and the consumption of electricity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by over one-third, which helped to improve working and living conditions for rural inhabitants.

However, the 11th 5-Year Plan target for increasing electricity consumption and electrifying labor was not met in agriculture in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone. The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not take adequate measures to strengthen and develop the power industry base in the countryside, accelerate the electrification of production processes in crop farming and stockraising, increase its influence on ensuring the more stable development of agricultural production, and place it on an industrial footing.

The electrification of thermal manufacturing processes, which could compensate to a certain extent for the manpower shortage and release considerable resources of fuel, particularly petroleum products, is developing unacceptably slowly. Shortcomings in electrification are reducing the return from major capital investments and preventing full use from being made of the potential created in Nonchernozem Zone agriculture, a potential which now provides almost one-third of the RSFSR's agricultrual production.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not fulfill the plan for the construction of rural power systems in the 11th 5-Year Plan, carried out insufficient modernization and repair work on them, and provided unsatisfactory technical servicing. The condition of power systems often means that rural consumers do not have a reliable power supply. Around 30 percent of large stockraising complexes, poultry unit, and other agricultural facilities that are first-category consumers in terms of reliability of power supply do not have reserve power supply sources, and in a number of oblasts the figure is over 60 percent. Each year consumers suffer a considerable number of power failures, resulting in great harm to agriculture.

Effective measures are not being taken to improve the quality of power supply and there are flagrant violations of the indicators laid down by state standards. Voltage fluctuations in rural power systems often reach 20 percent or more, which considerably reduces the lifetime of electrical equipment, lighting, and domestic appliances.

The material and technical base of the "Rosagropromenergo" interfarm production associations has not received the necessary development. Many farms receive virtually no help from specialist organizations in servicing electrical equipment, and as a rule kolkhozes and sovkhozes lack the facilities for this.

An investigation has shown that the pace and quality of development work carried out by research and planning and design organizations of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] system and industrial ministries in the sphere of the electrification of agriculture do not ensure the fulfillment of the party's guidelines for accelerating scientific and technical progress. Poor use is being made of the existing scientific potential for resolving the tasks of developing and increasing the efficiency of electrification and introducing energy-saving technical facilities and techniques in agricultural production. Scientific research lacks the necessary coordination. The fulfillment of a number of most important tasks envisaged by the state scientific and technical program for developing and introducing new methods and technical means of electrifying agriculture is being delayed. The necessary link between science and kolkhozes and sovkhozes is nonexistent. The material base and, in particular, the experimental test base of scientific institutions need to be strengthened.

Work to make rational and economical use of electricity must be resolutely improved. Consumption quotas are set without regard for actual needs and existing normatives. The accounting and monitoring of electricity consumption on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are lax. The demand for electricity meters is being satisfied extremely poorly. Most farms are not formulating electricity-saving measures.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are inadequately staffed with cadres of skilled workers and specialists to operate power equipment. Over 40 percent of personnel have no specialist training. Questions of improving rural power workers' housing and consumer conditions are being resolved too slowly.

The resources allocated for many types of electrical equipment, apparatus, and other articles completely fail to satisfy farms' increased demands. The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has not ensured the fulfillment of the set targets for the assimilation and production of new types of equipment.

Industry produces only a limited range of electrical appliances for use in the home and on personal subsidiary plots. The question of introducing a preferential rate for electricity used for the rural population's domestic needs is being resolved too slowly.

Soviets and their executive and administrative organs are paying insufficient attention to coordinating and monitoring the activity of enterprises and organizations of the USSR Gosagroprom system and of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification aimed at resolving questions of electrifying the countryside.

Guided by the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and persistently implementing the party's present-day agrarian policy and regarding electrification as a most important means of intensifying produciton and improving working and living conditions for rural working people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Comrade Minister A.I. Mayorets personally, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers to the unsatisfactory situation regarding the reliable supply of electricity in the countryside and recommended that they adopt resolute measures to eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings. They are instructed to step up work to electrify agricultural production, increase the use of electricity in the sphere of cultural and consumer services to the rural population, make economical and rational use of all fuel and energy resources, strengthen the production base of construction and repair and operating organizations, complete the transfer in 1986 of rural power systems from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification system, and organize high-quality servicing of them. They msut carry out measures to train and retain cadres of rural power workers.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has the task of achieving in the shortest possible time increased reliability and quality of power supply to rural consumers, ensuring unconditional fulfillment of state plans for the construction of power systems and an increase in the amount of reconstruction and repair work, completing within the 12th 5-Year Plan the creation of the reserve capacities needed for first-category consumers, and substantially expanding the scale on which facilities for automated and remote control of rural power systems are introduced. They are instructed to strengthen and improve the utilization of the production base of construction, installation and repair and operating organizations. They must increase the demands made on cadres and the accountability of the relevant enterprises and organizations for uninterrupted power supply and make greater use of moral and material incentives to that end.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers have been instructed to step up the work of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone's autonomous republic and oblast soviets and their executive and administrative bodes to lead agro-industrial committees and associations in the work of enhancing the reliability of power supply and meeting the plan targets for rural electrification. They must adopt measures to strengthen the material and technical base of rural power supply, ensure economical and rational consumption of electricity, resolve the tasks of improving the everyday living conditions of power service workers, and vigorously disseminate pace-setting collectives' experience in this matter. They must ensure the requisite coordination and monitoring of the activity of enterprises and organizations under superior jurisdiction which carry out the electrification of agriculture.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agriculture are instructed: to adopt measures to further expand the equipment and techniques making it possible to substantially increase labor productivity, reduce output losses, and enhance product quality; to step up organizational work and monitoring of the implementation of scientific and technical programs in the sphere of the electrification of agriculture; to reorganize the activity of research and planning and design organizations on problems concerned with the electrification of agriculture and bring it closer to kolkhoz and sovkhoz requirements, and to speed up the development of the relevant scientific establishments' experimental test base; to develop, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, measures to speed up the creation of efficient electrical and thermal power equipment for rural electrification.

The USSR Gosagroprom also had its attention drawn to the need to complete in the very near future the practical solution of questions connected with organizing and strengthening the power service in operating relevant equipment in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm and other enterprises and organizations.

The USSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to adopt measures that envisage, in particular, increasing the amount of work in the 12th 5-Year Plan to develop, reconstruct, and repair rural power systems, substantially improving the supply of equipment, electricity meters, materials, and transport, and on that basis enhancing the reliability of power supply to rural consumers and resolving other tasks stemming from the USSR Food Program; creating the necessary conditions for further expanding the use of electricity in agricultural production and the rural population's everyday life, including at night; and enhancing the economic accountability of power supply organizations for damage caused to agricultural consumers by power outages.

Union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums have been instructed to adopt measures to improve rural electrification, to make fuller use of soviets' potential in resolving these questions, and to enhance the accountability of economic organizations and their leaders for uninterrupted, high-quality power supply to rural consumers.

NIKONOV DISCUSSES NEED TO INCREASE OUTPUT

LD081027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] From 5 to 8 May Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Amur Oblast. During his visit tasks of the oblast party organization flowing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Special attention was paid to ways of most speedily increasing yields of the agro-industrial complex of the oblast and development of agricultural output in the Baykol-Amur Mainline zone.

While visiting enterprises of the agro-industry, institutions of agricultural science, and farms in the area of the town of Tynda, Comrade Nikonov stressed that the effectiveness of the use of the existing production and scientific potential does not yet correspond to the demands of today. One of the main areas is a radical improvement of the work of arable farming. During a visit to Blagoveshchensk Agricultural Institute and the All-Russian Soya Research Institute, attention was focused on comprehensive scientific back-up for the agro-industrial complex, measures for raising the effectiveness of the means being invested in the development of agricultural science, and the accelerated introduction of innovations in production.

At meetings with workers of the apparatus of the oblast agro-industrial associations there was discussion of questions of perfecting the style and methods of work of the new bodies and it was pointed out that there is a need for deeper economic analysis of the activity of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex and creation of conditions for full utilization of existing potential and significant improvement of management.

Accompanying Comrade Nikonov on his trips were First Secretary of Amur Obkom of the CPSU Sharin and Chairman of the Oblast Executive Committee Mavrin.

REGIONAL SPRING SOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

CSA Reports on Pulse Crops

LD032324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that, by the beginning of May, pulses crops excluding maize, had been sown on over 21 million hectares. In the Ukraine, Moldavia and North Caucasus seeds of early crops were planted in all fields allocated for them. Hundreds of thousands of self-planning teams and groups are working now in the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country. Over two-thirds of plowland is assigned to them.

Farmers Concerned Over Fodder

LD070911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Semen Astakhov report on the "agro-industrial complex" with live telephone reports from regional correspondents]

[Summary] Sowing of grass crops and pulses are going on throughout the country and farmers are concerned with enhancing the nourishment value of fodder, with the help of scientists.

Many managers from farm level to oblast level are, however, still counting on obtaining combined fodder from the state. Farms in the Kuban and Dagestan have not fulfilled plans for their sowing of pulse. The time allowed for sowing pulses according to farming practices are being disrupted in Tula, Ryazan, and other oblasts of the Nonchernozem Region, while soya sowing is going on slowly on the Don and in Krasnodar Kray. All this may lead to the pulses not having time to ripen and again recourse will have to be made to state resources for concentrated feed. In the south the harvesting of rape, lucerne, and the wintering over is coming to a close on farms.

In North Kazakhstan moisture retention is being conducted, and with a week or so mass sowing of spring crops will begin. In general good supplies of water have been accumulated. Before spring crop sowing machine operators are sowing grass prior to sowing spring crops.

In Kirovograd sowing of spring crops is drawing to a close and fodder procurement for livestock is under way. In the oblast generally, particular attention is being paid to perennial grasses and high protein lucerne, which is alloted an area of 224,000 hectares here, 50 percent of the whole are under feed crops. To ensure the high quality of fodder, storage facilities are being built in the oblast intensively.

In Stavropol the sowing of corn, soya, and sorghum is nearly complete. Hay-making will start very soon. Open grazing of livestock has begun in the mountainous regions of Karachayevsk and Cherkessk, but in the steppe zone livestock will remain in stalls as there are no meadows here and feed from hay-making will be supplied to them.

Meanwhile the general problems entailed in purchasing livestock produce remains "acute." In the RSFSR for example, experts calculate that every year 500,000 metric tons of meat in live weight is lost in transporting from farms to the meat combines' cold storage. In Belorussia for example, where livestock is considered received only when carcasses have been weighed at the meat combines, there have mbeen many violations, raising the question where meat should be considered received. Tselinograd and Kirovograd officials note that meat is collected locally but recipts are only issued at the meat combines themselves in the majority of cases. In Stayropol Kray livestock is only received by meat combines after slaughtering and there are serious problems. The matter seems to hinge on it being more economical for meat to be picked up locally at farms and receipts issued on the spot. The meat does not get lost over the whole journey but from when it arrives at the meat combine to when it goes into cold storage. The local method has been used in Lithuania for 20 years now, with all documents passing hands locally and meat combines supplying specialized transport. Losses there are nonexistant as it is not in the interest of the meat combine to have them.

Over 62 Million Hectares Sown

LD072318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Aleksandr Ruvinskiy presents agricultural news and says that sowing is under way in all union republics. Moisture retention has been carried out on the total area in Kazakhstan. By the start of this week 62.5 million hectares were sown to spring crops in the country. We were told this figure today in the USSR CSA. Sowing of nearing completion in the Ukraine. Mass work on the grain fields is now under way in Saratov, Penza, Ulyanovsk, and Tula Oblast and in the Baltic Republics, Belorussia, and the Volga-Vyatka economic region. Weeding is being done in many areas.

MEDIA REPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-2 MAY

LD030156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 1-2 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 May

Long-fibered flax is now being sown on many farms in Smolensk Oblast. Additional mineral fertilizer will then be applied. (1500)

Spring crops are being sown in all rayons of Yaroslavl Oblast, covering a planned 400,000 hectares, some of which is new, improved land. Over 60 percent of plowland will be cultivated by mechanized teams on a team contracting basis, using intensive technology. (1500)

2 May

In Tambov Oblast, sowing of early spring crops has been completed. Oats, barley, and wheat have been sown over an area of almost 1 million hectares. Spring wheat has been sown on an area of 170,000 hectares according to intensive technology. (0204)

Corn sowing is now coming to an end in northern rayons of Vinnitsa Oblast. In the southern rayons, a start has been made on sowing sugar beets. (1330)

In Gomel Oblast, more than 400,000 hectares of land have been sown to spring crops so far. That is over four-fifths of the land allocated to these crops. (1430)

Around 2 million hectares have been sown to early grain crops in Belorussia. Sowing is now virtually finished. (1500)

In Moldavia the sowing of corn is nearing completion. Industrial technology has been applied virturally all over here. The area under corn has been expanded to almost 500,000 hectares.

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KARPOV SAYS PROGRESS POSSIBLE AT ARMS TALKS

PM090903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Geneva, 8 May -- Talks on nuclear and space weapons between the USSR and the United States resumed here today with a plenary session of the delegations. The USSR delegation is headed by V.P. Karpov and the U.S. delegation by M. Kampelman.

Talking to journalists before the opening of the session, Karpov said that progress in the talks is possible and that the Soviet delegation intends to contribute to it. There are now on the negotiating table concrete Soviet proposals on all three groups of questions under discussion and these proposals are paving the way to an accord. In this way, the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed, the ball is in the court of the U.S. delegation. Their earlier proposals, made in early November last year, cannot be the basis of accord and the U.S. side is well aware of this.

GDR TV Interview

DW082107 East Berlin Television Service in German 1845 GMT 8 May 86

["Exclusive" interview with Viktor Karpov by correspondent Dieter Wahl at the Soviet UN mission in Geneva on 8 May -- recorded in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Wahl] Comrade Ambassador, do you see any chances of success of the fifth round of talks?

[Karpov] I think there are objective chances. They lie in the international situation and in the processes that are dictated to the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the necessity of achieving agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments. The arms race has at present reached a stage where it cannot guarantee security for the United States or the Soviet Union. That is the main reason why the United States and the Soviet Union must reach an agreement. As you know, there is an accord on principle between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is laid down in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 21 November 1985, on the results of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan. We must now seriously start putting those accords into practice and turn them into concrete agreements. That is the problem.

[Wahl] What in your view is special about this round of negotiations?

[Karpov] I would formulate it as follows: The special quality of this round of negotiations lies in the fact that it is a routine round where a solution must be reached. That equally applied to the first and all subsequent rounds. However, valuable time is passing with every round -- time during which the arms race is about to overtake the results of the negotiations, that is to say, possible results of an agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments. That is dangerous, is it not? The longer that state of affairs lasts in which the most important problems of the end of the arms race on earth and its prevention is space remain unresolved, the more dangerous the international situation becomes and the more difficult it is to resolve the problems that our delegations are entrusted with.

[Wahl] Which problems discussed in the talks do you consider to be the most important? Which one should be resolved first?

[Karpov] I think that all problems discussed in the negotiations on nuclear arms and space weapons are urgent and important. To begin with, that applies to the necessity of preventing an arms race in space, because of space is turned into an arena of military competition, and what is more, if it is turned into an arena of large-scale arms race in space as a complement -- so to speak -- to the nuclear arms race on earth, it is clear that the danger of war, the danger of a nuclear war will grow. At present the United States and the Soviet Union have stockpiled large quantities of strategic offensive nuclear weapons. Reducing them has become an objective necessity, the necessity of putting the program of nuclear disarmament into practice by the year 2000, as presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January. In that respect, we suggest to the United States that we make progress as quickly and as resolutely as possible. It is their turn now.

Let me say a word on nuclear armaments in Europe. We, the European states, view Europe as our house. We live in it. Who else but us should be primarily concerned about the strengthening of European security. To begin with we suggest that the U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe be liquidated as a first step toward freeing Europe from nuclear weapons and toward strengthening its security. We make no preconditions whatsoever. We only say that to allow that process to materialize the United States not supply its intermediate-range strategic missiles to other countries. Britain and France, the two other European nuclear powers, should commit themselves not to increase their nuclear arms potential. On that condition, we are ready to fully liquidate all intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, if the United States does the same. Naturally, that would be an enormous step on the road toward reducing the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war on the European continent.

So you see that all problems are important and urgent and they all must be resolved. We want them to be resolved immediately.

[Wahl] There are some circles in the West that want to misuse the Chernobyl incident to disturb the negotiations. What can and must be said about that?

[Karpov] The sad and annoying incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is at present being carefully analyzed to allow us to take realistic measures for preventing such incidents in the future. Measures are being taken for overcoming the consequences of the accident. The attempts by some Western circles at misusing that problem to complicate the solution of nuclear arms reductions are out of place. The problems of nuclear arms reductions are not directly related to the problem of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Therefore, they are attempts by unsuitable means. They only prove that those who use such pretexts do not want to agree on the reduction and abolition of nuclear weapons.

[Wahl] Thank you very much, Comrade Ambassador.

[Karpov] What a pity that I could not say it all in German, next time perhaps.

U.S. DOING 'NOTHING' TO IMPLEMENT ARMS ACCORDS

LD081743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] In Geneva today, the latest round of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments opened today. This is the fifth round.

From the start of the talks, our country has been striving to guide matters toward the conclusion of effective accords on a mutually acceptable basis, a result of which would be the prevention of the arms race in space and an end to the one on earth. At the basis of our position at the talks lies the program for the step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons proposed by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his statement on 15 January.

The Soviet delegation to the Geneva talks is led by Karpov, and the U.S. delegation by Kampelman. IN a conversation with journalists before the beginning of the session today, Karpov said that progress at the talks is possible, and the Soviet delegation intends to promote it.

On the negotiating table are specific Soviet proposals on all three groups of questions under discussion: space, strategic and offensive weapons, and medium-range weapons in Europe. The proposals open the way to the achievement of an accord. Thus, it is now up to the U.S. side. Despite the positive accord achieved during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on fundamental questions as well as on accelerating the Geneva talks, the U.S. side is doing virtually nothing so far to implement these decisions.

ANALYST VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD081412 Moscow TASS English 1353 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The fifth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons opened in Geneva. What are the record sheets of the sides as they are resuming this extremely important dialogue? What contribution has each of them made to the development of a base for further progress? Do the instructions received by the delegations ensure progress? These questions undoubtedly are of interest to the world public.

The Soviet Union has made detailed and concrete proposals on all the three areas of the talks, space weapons, strategic offensive weapons and medium-range weapons in Europe. These proposals fully meet the task of implementing the mandate of the talks agreed with the United States earlier. Moreover, the program of the stage-by-stage ridding of the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement on January 15, makes it possible already now to identify a clear prospect for the practical implementation of the ultimate goal formulated in the Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985, the elimination of nuclear weapons totally and everywhere.

Guiding itself by the agreement achieved at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva on accelerating the talks, the USSR has taken constructive steps to initiate the process of nuclear arms reduction immediately. For instance, already now, outside the context of strategic weapons and space weapons, the problem of the complete elimination of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe could be resolved in the first place to mutual satisfaction and there would be no need for the further presence of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of increased range at sites at which they were deployed in response to the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Europe. The Soviet proposals could provide the starting point for achieving accord on a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear weapons of the USSR and the USA reaching each other's territories on the condition that outer space is not militarized. The USSR has thus made a substantial contribution to the development of the potential for progress. If the other side displays goodwill and readiness to search for mutually acceptable decisions, the Soviet position offers realistic opportunities for an accord.

The Soviet delegation has arrived for the next round of the talks with clear instructions to seek concrete decisions on questions under discussion on the basis of equality and equal security and in the interest of stronger world peace.

The United States for its part has not yet done anything to translate the accords reached at the Soviet-American summit and the joint Soviet-American statement into practical deeds. The Washington officials promise some reductions in the nuclear systems demanding as an "advance" a blessing for the spread of the arms race into space.

Meanwhile, the non-militarization of space is an essential precondition for deep cuts in nuclear weapons and for their eventual elimination.

The instructions of the U.S. delegation for the current round, as statements by U.S. Administration officials indicate, do not call for any constructive revisions in the U.S. negotiating position. The delegation was instructed to offer, instead of a discussion on a ban on space-strike weapons, a dialogue on the relationship between strategic offensive and defensive weapons, that is, to try to have "rules" for the arms race in this area drafted. Washington's proposals on strategic nuclear armaments, tabled last November and obviously designed to give unilateral advantage to the United States, have not been revised either.

There is not even an inkling of respect for the principle of equality and equal security in the U.S. proposals on medium-range missiles. Washington officials have gone so far as cynically characterizing revisions of their position as "talks with ourselves." Clearly, this attitude to the talks and the White House instructions to the delegation can in no way help to create the base for advance and doom the talks to a stalemate.

It is high time for Washington to come to grips with the problem and take a serious approach in Geneva to the practical implementation of the mutual obligations assumed by the USSR and the USA at the summit meeting. Progress at the talks will become reality only if the United States actually joins the Soviet Union in its constructive efforts to work out mutually acceptable accords.

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO DEPLOY MX ICBM'S THIS YEAR

LD090724 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- As Thomas Cooper, assistant to the secretary of the Air Force, has said at hearings in the U.S. Senate, it is being planned to bring into service the first MX intercontinental ballistic missile already in September this year. In all, ten such first-strike missiles will be deployed before the end of 1986. The ranking Pentagon spokesman also pointed out that a full-scale development of the mobile-based intercontinental ballistic missile Midgetman would be started in the 1987 fiscal year. A sum of 1,400 million dollars is being asked for the purposes.

DENMARK, NETHERLANDS OPPOSE U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD072041 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 7 TASS -- The U.S. pressure for consent to the deployment in Western Europe of new American chemical weapons meets with firm rebuff from its NATO allies.

As Danish Defense Minister Hans Engell said during a conversation withthe NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington, who paid an unofficial visit to Copenhagen, the country's government opposes American plans of producing a new generation of chemical weapons and deploying them in Europe. He also pointed out that the Danish Government will under no circumstances agree to deploy chemical weapons in Denmark. The NATO visitor obviously disliked this position and tried to reason with the "obstinate" partner. Making a point of strengthening NATO solidarity. Lord Carrington urged NATO allies to iron out differences rather than bring them to the fore. Meantime, he called on Denmark to increase its military expenditures, and give a "low key" treatment to its position in the field of chemical weapons.

The Hague May 7 TASS -- The Netherlands turns down the U.S. dangerous plans of producing new types of chemical weapons and deploying them in Western Europe. The Dutch defense minister, Jacob de Ruiter, said in Parliament that Holland refuses to deploy these weapons on its territory and will not give permission to its Armed Forces to use them. He pointed out that he would unequivocally state the position of the Netherlands on this issue in the NATO's governing bodies. According to Jacob de Ruiter, an approval of American plans would have an adverse effect on the holding of the disarmament talks in Geneva.

KURKOTKIN SEES SDI AS EFFORT TO 'WEAKEN' USSR

LD061036 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community stand for constructive talks on all aspects on a basis of equal security but will not permit U.S. and NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, a deputy defense minister of the USSR, said in an interview with newsmen on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the routing of Nazi Germany.

He stressed the danger to peace flowing from the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" which provides for using space-strike weapons and upgrading U.S. offensive strategic forces.

"The ultimate goal of these plans is to weaken the Soviet Union with a pre-emptive strike in order to protect itself from a retaliatory blow by Soviet strategic nuclear forces," Marshal Kurkotkin said. "The United States hopes for the venture to go with impunity but the Soviet Union will, if necessary, find a convincing answer to the challenge."

"Thanks to advances in the economy, science and technology," he said, "the USSR has everything necessary to ensure its security. Acting in a close spiriited alliance with fraternal armies, the Armed Forces of the USSR are always on guard and in constant readiness to cool the zeal of any agressor."

"At the same time the USSR is against the absurd logic of building up arms," Marshal Kurkotkin said. He recalled that the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has defined the main task of the country's foreign policy in the coming years as that of working to put an end to the arms race, prevent it from spreading to outer space and secure a complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the end of this century. While keeping in force its proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons and bridling the arms race, theUSSR has put forward yet another initiative on conventional armed forces in Europe, which provides for reducing such forces from the Atlantic to the Urals under proper international control, up to and including on-site inspections. "Its implementation," he said, "would improve the international situation and deliver the European nations from fear of falling victim to the third world war."

COMMENT ON RESULTS OF TOKYO SUMMIT CONTINUES

PRAVDA Writer Assesses

PM080900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Behind the Bombast"]

[Text] The leaders of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada, gathered in the Japanese capital, have adopted the "Tokyo Declaration," in which they express their intention to use their present meeting to "outline development prospects not just through the end of the 20th century but also beyond." The authors of the declaration express the hope that cooperation between North America, Western Europe, and Japan will enable them "to pool their efforts in the quest for a safer, and healthier, more civilized and prosperous, free and peaceful world" and they procliam their commitment to "creating a more stable and constructive relationship between East and West." If the leaders of the leading capitalist powers have really decided to set themselves political targets for the period "not just through the end of the 20th century but also beyond," anyone who reads the "Tokyo Declaration" is bound to ask: What is its authors' stance on the aim set by the Soviet Union to completely eliminate nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000 and on the comprehensive system of international security whose basic principles in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress? Alas, the "Tokyo Declaration" does not contain any specific, not to mention constructive, response to these historic initiatives. Behind its high-flown language is a desire to cover up the acuteness of interimperialist contradictions by preaching anti-Sovietism and neoglobalism.

The annual meetings of the "Big Seven" were born of the rival monopoly circles' desire to unite in the face of common troubles and to neutralize the sociopolitical consequences of the economic disorders endangering the capitalist system. Ever since U.S. imperialism lost its leading role in the capitalist world's production and trade, Washington, calling for a closer coordination of actions, has tried to retain control over its allies by political if not economic means and to use the meetings of the "Big Seven "to impose its will on them "not just..through the end of the 20th century, but also beyond." This is why the "economic summits," as they were originally called, are taking on an increasingly obvious political hue. The forum, conceived with the aim of smoothing out interpolitical [mezhpoliticheskiy] contradictions is being transformed into a mechanism for the elaboration of the West's global strategy. On this occasion, on the pretext of pooling efforts to combat terrorism, Washington is seeking to turn its partners into accomplices in international brigandage, strong-arm pressure on liberated countries, and the policy of exporting counterrevolution which goes under the name of "neoglobalism." It is precisely this unsavory aim which the bombast of the "Tokyo Declaration" is meant to conceal.

IZVESTIYA'S Matveyev Comments

PM090811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev, "Political Observer's Opinion": "Some Prospects, These!"]

[Text] The meeting of leaders of the biggest capitalist states which has just ended in Tokyo was the 12th since the midseventies. The machinery seems to be running smoothly. True, the regularity of such meetings is itself regarded, even by some of the leaders concerned, as a minus rather than a plus. French President F. Mitterrand, for instance, expressed dissatisfaction at the increasing tendency for these forums to take the form of a show put on for the public.

From the very first Washington displayed enthusiasm for the conferences of the "seven." Within their framework the U.S. leaders want to demonstrate their "leadership" and induce their partners and allies to emulate the United States.

Before each of these summit conferences, the question has beenwhich of the problems close to their hearts the Americans intend to make the main problems in order to achieve the desired results in the course of talks with the other Western leaders.

U.S. officials were making the best of a bad job when on the eve of this Tokyo meeting they presented the state of affairs in the capitalist economy, trade, and finance in a rosy light: falling inflation, rising production, and so forth...

Mass unemployment in the West is not being reduced, and remains the most socially explosive domestic problem. The members of the present U.S. Administration are the last people to be entitled to shout about "successes" in the financial and economic field! On 30 June of last year the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that for the first time since 1914 the United States had ceased to be a creditor state and had become a debtor. The U.S. domestic state debt has doubled during the present administration's rule, reaching $2 trillion. A trillion dollars is the sum spent on the new, inflated military programs.

Those are only some of the figures indicating that the economic and financial health of the biggest capitalist power leaves much to be desired. Are these and similar figures in any way related to the Tokyo summit meeting? In the most direct way.

Washington believes that such U.S. competitors as the FRG and Japan could make some substantial concessions for the sake of "solidarity" with the United States in its difficulties. This was announced publicly during the Tokyo meeting by a "high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. Administration." He was asked: Is it true that the United States has for some time been exerting relatively strong pressure on Japan and West Germany in the course of unofficial discussions? "Of course," came the reply. "We (that is, the United States) are indeed exerting pressure," the Washington spokesman said, "And we are doing so because in the end Japan and West Germany are our allies..."

So since you are allies, pay up when America says so! That is the "logic." Washington thinks that Bonn and Tokyo earn more in the markets than the United States, and must therefore meet Washington's demands in the currency sphere.

If that was all! In recent months trade and economic contradictions have become more acute in general between the United States and the West European countries, between those countries and Japan, and between Japan and the United States. More and more often the term "trade war" is appearing in the Western press to describe the relationship on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Of course, nobody in the West expected to be able to achieve even a slight lessening of the force of these contradictions as a result of the Tokyo meeting.

The economic declaration adopted at the meeting points to a "series of difficult problems": "the high level of unemployment, serious violations of the payments and foreign trade balance, a stubbornly protectionist mood...serious problems with certain countries' debt." The same, in effect, has been noted at previous meetings of the "Seven." Nothing has changed.

Nor will it, while vast sums and resources are sucked into the bottomless pit of Washington's inflated military proprams. This is the most serious cause of the chronic ailments which have again been discussed by the leaders of the "Seven" -- without any prescriptions for curing them.

The first reactions to the results of the Tokyo meeting indicate sharp criticism of its participants by the Southeast Asian countries. Malaysian Prime Minister M. Mohamed accused them of "ignoring the opinion of the developing states." It was proposed to make the question of "combating international terrorism" a lever for rallying the capitalist countries under Washington's aegis.

In Tokyo, by making a fuss on this subject, they wanted to cut themselves off from the burning problems of international relations. The political "Tokyo Declaration" mentions that the participants in the meeting "outlined the prospects not only through the end of the 20th century, but beyond." What kind of prospects are these? Not a word about eliminating nuclear arms. Not a word about ending nuclear weapon tests. Not a word about the disarmament problem.

It is not hard to guess whose stamp is on the declaration.

As for "combating terrorism," the declaration adopted in Tokyo contrasts with the resolution approved at the recent UN General Assembly session on measures to prevent international terrorism. The "Tokyo Declaration," for instance, lacks any reaffirmation of the principle of self-determination of the peoples. Washington's ruling circles are campaigning against this principle. They do not like it all all, and on the pretext of "combating terrorism" they would evidently like, together with certain of their closest NATO allies, to brandish a big stick over countries and peoples who uphold their sovereign rights.

However, it should be said that the Americans did not succeed in obtaining everything they wanted from the other participants in the Tokyo meeting. It was clear, for instance, that there is no chance of the West European countries and Japan joining in the U.S. economic "sanctions" against Libya. This is the effect of weighty considerations arising from the fact that the volume of business operations between the West European countries and Libya is worth at least $15 billion a year.

Nonetheless, Washington intends to use the declaration as a lever for further pressure on its allies and as a means of blackmail and openly aggressive acts.

If these are the "prospects," what kind of a future would the authors of these declarations like to see?

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BESSMERTNYKH VISITS UN

Meets Perez de Cuellar

LD062340 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] New York, May 7 TASS -- A. A. Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Yu. V. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, on Tuesday met with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

During the conversation, they discussed questions connected with the U.N. role in the field of arms control, first of all with regard to nuclear weapons.

The U.N. secretary-general highly assessed the Soviet Union's initiatives, especially Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15, 1986, statement and the Soviet leader's proposals set forth in Berlin.

He also thanked the Soviet Government for its constant support for the U.N. which was especially important at the current difficult period for the world body.

Addresses Disarmament Conference

PM081445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Tolkunov under general headline: "Peace and Security Are the Peoples' Demand"]

[Text] New York, 7 May -- The latest session of the UN Disarmament Commission has started work in New York. Speaking during its general discussion, A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, drew the attention of the session's participants to the fact that M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement this year was an epoch-making event in the Soviet Union's international activity, a kind of fusion of the philosophy of the shaping of a secure peace in the nuclear and space age with a platform of specific actions. The statement sets forth specific proposals concerning the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons within the next 15 years and other far-reaching measures to strengthen international security. Developing and supplementing them, the 27th CPSU Congress proclaimed that the Soviet Union intends to persistently seek the implementation of these proposals. This is the central avenue of the USSR's foreign policy for forthcoming years.

We are profoundly satisfied, the speaker continued, by the interested, promising reaction with which the world public and broad political circles in various countries have greeted the Soviet initiatives. The reason for the positive response is no secret: The Soviet formula for man's gradual liberation from nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation is oriented toward the peoples' needs and aspirations and in no way toward anything else.

The USSR representative set forth in detail the main provisions of the Soviet nuclear disarmament plan which is a realistic and therefore preferable alternative to the proposals of those who are demanding the creation of space strike armaments. The Soviet Union proposes completely dispensing with nuclear weapons.

Recently, the Soviet representative continued, the USSR came out with a broad new initiative for a substantial reduction of all ground troops and tactical aviation from the Atlantic to the Urals. Here two processes mutually supplement each other: the processes of nuclear and nonnuclear disarmament. In particular, under the recent Soviet proposal, along with conventional armaments there would be a reduction in tactical nuclear armaments. The USSR attaches no less importance to ridding our planet of chemical weapons.

The logic of the struggle against the nuclear threat, the Soviet delegate noted, has brought to the surface of international relations the problem of halting nuclear weapons tests. The conclusions of authoritative specialists and simple common sense indicate that it is precisely here that the shortest path lies to sharply slowing down the arms race. Moreover, today every objective prerequisite has been met for resolving the question of a total ban on nuclear explosions without infringing on anyone's security. The UN Disarmament Commission can have an important say on the question of immediately initiating talks on all aspects of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear tests, including the necessary verification [kontrol] measures.

It was stated that it is very important to ensure that the commission constructively examines the question of limiting naval armaments. Right now, without waiting for the start of all-embracing talks, it is essential to take urgent measures on a priority basis for the relaxation of military tension in the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union advocates breaking through the inertia of formalism and routine and breathing new life into the work of the entire mechanism for reviewing and resolving disarmament questions, including the important link that the UN Disarmament Commission is in this mechanism.

The speeches by the delegates of the GDR, Bulgaria, Vietnam, New Zealand, Bangladesh, and other countries also voiced an urgent appeal to put an end to the arms race, to take specific actions in this direction immediately, and to put an end to the nuclear threat forever.

PRAVDA ON DEBATE OVER UN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

PM081134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "UN Financial Difficulties -- Who Is to Blame?"]

[Text] New York, 2 May -- The 40th UN General Assembly session, which resumed to discuss the organization's financial difficulties, has finished its general debate.

What is the Soviet line on the financial difficulties that have emerged within the organization? It is determined by the Soviet Union's principled and consistent approach toward the United Nations. The Soviet Union invariably attaches great importance to the United Nations as an important instrument in the struggle for peace and international security. In this regard it proceeds from the premise that the responsible tasks facing the United Nations can only be resolved by strict observance of the UN Charter and by ensuring the organization's sound budgetary and administrative basis. Showing goodwill, the Soviet Union is prepared in a constructive spirit to help overcome the UN financial difficulties and will take certain specific steps in that direction, Yu.V. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated in his address to the session.

The sessions were also addressed by the representatives of a number of countries, who expressed their views on ways of overcoming the UN financial crisis. Delegates from Yugoslavia, Iraq, India, Poland, and Cuba openly said that the main culprit in present UN financial difficulties is the United States.

The General Assembly will continue discussing technical aspects of the plan presented by the secretary general for overcoming the UN financial problems.

IZVESTIYA URGES 'BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH' AT BERN FORUM

PM081404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Kuznetsov: "A Businesslike Approach Is Needed]

[Text] Geneva -- The general discussion at the conference of experts on human contacts is coming to a close. Let us recall that the basic task of the Bern meeting is to develop trust and peaceful cooperation on the continent and, on this basis, to strengthen contacts between people, institutions, and organizations as recorded in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Two approaches to understanding the Helsinki process in this sphere appeared in the speeches at the plenary sessions. The West, headed by the United States, is trying to narrow the base of discussion of issues on the agenda and sever the interconnection between detente and the development of cooperation in humanitarian spheres, having used the forum in Bern to whip up anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria. As one delegate wittily remarked, Washington would like to make itself out to be a "good little boy," forgetting that the "short pants of this good little boy" are soiled up to the knee with violations of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The Norwegian representative said: "We must be constructive in our approach to questions of the conference and not put forward proposals or demands which in practice call for changes in the structure of the society and juridical system of signatory states." The speeches of a number of delegates stressed the incompatibility of declarations on aspirations to "stable, constructive relations" with the piratical attack on Libya and threats addressed to other states.

As the Yugoslav delegate stressed, the United States and the West show a great deal of "zeal and concern" over human contacts in other states while at the same time "turning a blind eye to problems in this sphere which exist in their own countries." He accused the West of "selective" application of the Helsinki accords, citing, in particular, serious cases of discrimination against immigrant workers in West European countries, the prohibition of contact with their children and families, and the severance of their national and cultural community from their homeland.

The speeches by Soviet representatives stressed the need for the comprehensive examination of issues and a constructive approach to widening contacts in accordance with the Final Act. Regret was expressed that the U.S. delegation rejected this approach. In recent years, on far-fetched pretexts, the U.S. Administration has pursued a policy of discrimination in contacts between organizations, institutions, and ordinary people. Cases of visas being refused to trade union delegations from the Soviet Union and to Soviet doctors invited by the Americans were cited at the last plenary sessions in Bern. Specific cases attesting to the same "selective" approach to contacts were cited with regard to Canada and Great Britain.

The conference in Bern is approaching its decisive phase -- the preparation of the final document. And here it is particularly important to show a businesslike approach, not put forward far-fetched demands or interfere in states' internal affairs, and give specific impetus to implementing the Helsinki accords.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM081423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] The Red Wave of May Day

Our planet appears pale blue from outer space, as Yuriy Gagarin, the first person on earth to break out of the confines of the earth's gravity, attested a quarter of a century ago.

May Day rolled like a red wave across the pale blue planet earth. And as it completed its regular rotation around its axis that day, the sun rose over more and more new cities, streets, and squares filled with columns of demonstrators with red banners.

This year, 100 years have gove by since the shooting of demonstrating Chicago workers -- an event that initiated the tradition of marking 1 May as the Day of Working People's International Solidarity. Over these 100 years, the May Day celebration has assumed truly worldwide scale. There is hardly a country where working people do not mark this day with militant demonstrations. And in this fact also lies confirmation of the correctness of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who saw the proletariat as the ascendant and leading class.

The beginning of the space flight era and other achievements of the scientific and technical revolution seemed to make our planet smaller than it was before. But whatever gigantic leaps science and technology may have made in our time, of themselves they have not yet erased either political or social differences. This year's May Day was celebrated by working people under different conditions. The many slogans they proclaimed that day also differed accordingly.

May Day demonstrations in the countries of the socialist community were held under the slogan of cohesion and unity and in support of the domestic and foreign policy of the ruling communist and workers parties. Working people in capitalist states demonstrated in defense of their elementary human rights to work and to housing, against the increase in unemployment and the drop in their general standard of living, and against exploitation and various forms of discrimination. May Day in many Asian, African, and Latin American countries took the form of demonstrations against the imperialist policy of oppression and for the consolidation, and frequently even for the achievement, of genuine independence.

But what was invariably impassioned at the May Day demonstrations, wherever they were held, was the appeal to struggle against war and for peace -- for guaranteeing the main, fundamental condition in the nuclear age for resolving all other problems facing the people of the world and mankind as a whole.

The international solidarity of the working people is now focusing on the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe -- a threat emanating from their class antagonist -- imperialism.

Asset in the Cause of Peace

May is the 5th month of the year. The first third of 1986 -- the year declared the International Year of Peace by the United Nations -- is behind us.

What has been done in this time to implement this noble idea approved of by the international community? We can boldly claim that a considerable amount has been done. Although immeasurably more has still to be done.

The new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which forms a united front in the international arena with the other fraternal socialist states, have made a substantial contribution to the cause of peace.

In the New Year of 1986, the Soviet Union announced the extension of the unilateral moratorium it had introduced earlier on all nuclear explosions, simultaneously renewing its appeal to other nuclear powers, primarily the United States, to follow its example.

At the very beginning of 1986 -- on 15 January -- the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was published. It contained a detailed program for freeing mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and preventing the militarization of space.

In February-March 1986, the 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow, and from its rostrum an appeal was made to all who are really concerned for the fate of peace on earth to cooperate more closely and effectively to form an all-embracing international security system. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress set out the principled foundations of such a system and stated at the same time that the Soviet Union is prepared to seriously consider any other proposals leading in this direction.

Oriented toward seeking mutual understanding, toward dialogue, and toward establishing peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in interstate relations, Soviet foreign policy was given a specific program of work by the 27th CPSU Congress to preserve and strengthen peace. In realizing this program, the USSR persistently and unyieldingly strives to eliminate nuclear weapons, radically limit the arms race, prevent the militarization of space, and create reliable international security equal for all.

The new constructive Soviet initiatives have become an asset in the cause of peace. They are a powerful and effective counterweight to the aggressive plans of the most bellicose-minded imperialist circles headed by the United States. At the same time, they serve as an important impetus and stimulus for developing the struggle for peace by the broadest circles of the international public. In this sense the experience of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which lasted 8 months has not passed without trace. People in the most diverse countries evaluated this real action in favor of the cause of peace in terms of its value and understood that if one of the leading nuclear powers had decided to take such a bold step, the planet can really be rid of nuclear tests and, ultimately, of nuclear weapons themselves. The Soviet Union will continue to strive to stop all nuclear explosions, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's reply to a new message from the leaders of six countries states.

The struggle to put an end to nuclear explosions continues, including in the United States. On the threshold of 1 May, G. Lawrence, member of the leadership of the well-known American public organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility," demanded in the press that the U.S. Administration give a positive response to the USSR's proposal to end nuclear tests. Many specialists on military problems, he noted, are convinced that if a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions were to be introduced, the world would become a safer place. What is more, this would free vast means for solving the urgent social and economic problems daily encountered by Americans. "Dangerous and without prospects" is how he terms the Washington administration's policy of whipping up the arms race, as a result of which general security invariably suffers. Continuing nuclear tests under these conditions means continuing the bankrupt policy of the arms race, G. Lawrence stated.

Also worthy of note is the statement by bishops from the United Methodist Church, which is influential in the United States, who, a CBS television correspondent reported, have reached the conclusion that "just praying for peace is now not enough." They recently condemned any use of nuclear weapons, including as a "means of deterrence." It is well known that earlier the American National Conference of Catholic Bishops also approved a pastoral message containing an appeal to stop the arms race and put an end to the testing and production of nuclear weapons. The message from Methodist Church bishops takes an even more decisive tone. In the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, this is the "strongest statement made by any religious association on the question of nuclear war, and consequently it has attracted a great deal of attention.

The new Soviet initiatives are finding a response in political circles and among statesmen in the West. Recently, in an interview with the chief editor of the Japanese newpaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, answering a question about the Soviet-American Geneva talks, F. Mitterrand laid quite definite stress on the Soviet proposals, obviously not by chance: "I feel great interest in the latest initiatives of the United States and the USSR, and primarily in the proposal of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, relating to nuclear disarmament."

The positive reaction form official representatives of a number of West European countries, including U.S. allies in the North Atlantic bloc, to the new Soviet proposal on reducing conventional armed forces and arms in Europe, which was put forth in April, also serves as an indicative example in this respect.

Overcoming the obstacles erected by the U.S. Administration, the consistent and purposeful peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union paves the way to establishing lasting peace and general security.

On the Pretext of 'Struggling Against Terrorism'

It is possible that a major role in the changes observed in ruling Western circles regarding the question of war and peace has also been influenced by events connected with the U.S. piratical attack on a sovereign UN member-state, Libya, an attack carried out, as is known, from an Air Force base on British territory, that is, on the the territory of one of the West European NATO members. If we leave aside the Conservative British Government, which gave the green light to the possibility of carrying out this bandit action, perhaps in all the other capitals of the U.S. West European allies agonizing questions are now being asked: What are the real limits of this alliance? What are the guarantees that the United States will consult with its partners on issues affecting their sovereignty and security? What difference does Washington make between NATO bases and strictly U.S. bases located on the territory of West European countries?

"These are all difficult questions fraught with complications and dramatic events," A. Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, says.

"A very serious situation, the worst situation I can remember, has taken place within the North Atlantic alliance," Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general was forced to admit, having in mind the differences between the United States and the majority of its West European allies in connection with the U.S. attack on Libya.

Addressing parliament's Chamber of Representatives on 30 April and answering deputies' questions, Belgian External Affairs Minister Tindemans said that Belgium, like other EEC countries, considers the U.S. attack on Libya "a flouting of the norms and principles of international law." Belgium, the minister said, is not in agreement with the U.S. Administration regarding the expediency and effectiveness of military measures of this kind. "Like other U.S. European allies, we are more inclined to think that such an aciton may lead to an increase in terrorist acts," Tindemans said. What is more, the minister continued, the Europeans also do not believe in the effectiveness of economic sanctions, the White House is insisting, as before, be adopted against Libya. Western Europe, according to Tindemans, is in favor of peaceful, political methods of settling international problems.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration is preparing to bring the usual pressure to bear on its partners to force them to follow the course of its adventurist policy of "new globalism."

The same old "struggle against terrorism" serves as the pretext for this. The arena in which Washington intends to begin its next bout of "arm twising" of its allies is to be the economic conference opening on 4 May in Tokyo between the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states -- the United States, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada. "The economic summit meeting of the seven countries in Tokyo will obviously be turned into an antiterrorist meeting. This is the meaning of the signal coming from the White House...," the British newspapers THE TIMES wrote in advance. Many Western observers assume, however, that far from all the statesmen going to Tokyo are prepared to stand in the frontline at American command.

In an interview with the newspaper LA STAMPA, Italian President F. Cossiga made it unequivocally known that solving the problem of terrorism is inconceivable without eliminating the root of the problem, which he, like the head of the Italian Government, B. Craxi, who is also going to Tokyo, sees as the unresolved nature of the Palestinian question. For its part, Paris, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI writes, "stresses that it will not tolerate even the slightest restriction of its diplomatic freedom by any accords on the 'struggle against terrorism.'"

With regard to Japan, the host of the conference, the KYODO TSUSIN agency reported that Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has put forth an effort to ensuring the meeting goes "as smoothly as ppssible," turning it into a "well rehearsed show to demonstrate the unity of the Western world." However, the agency continues, the unbridled position of the Washington administration on the so-called question of "international terrorism" has negated Nakasone's hopes of a "peaceful conference."

What is more, it is a secret to no one that Washington's emphasis on the terrorist issue has many aims. First, it is attempting to draw the attention of people and governments away from the main, cardinal problems of today -- the problems of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, putting an end to the arms race on earth, and preventing such a race in space. Second, to disguise its own policy and practice of terrorism. And third, to conceal the serious differences and direct clash of interests between the most developed capitalist states in the sphere of their trade, economic, and currency and financial relations.

On the eve of the Tokyo meeting of "the seven," the Japansese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, in conjunction with the Gallup Institute, conducted a public opinion poll in Japan, the United States, Britain, the FRG, and France. It is characteristic that those participating in this poll said that they expect from the leaders of the capitalist states first and foremost "a contribution to the cause of peace and disarmament" and also "an improvement in the world economic situation." However, even today we can say that these expectations will not be justified if the Tokyo meeting of "the seven" goes according to the American scenario.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD081801 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Certain aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as issues of mutual interest, were discussed.

IVANOV ASSAILS U.S.-CHINA MILITARY DEAL

OW081310 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 7 May 86

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] U.S. mass media have been commenting on the visit of Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff on the Chinese People's Liberation Army, to the United States. His visit has been attracting attention because during the visit he plans to solve problems concerning a proposed U.S. sale of electronic equipment for military aircraft worth $550 million to China. Ivanov, a foreign affairs observer of this station, has the following comment:

The sale of arms and military equipment is one of the very important sources of income for the United States. The military and political benefit gained from giving military aid to some countries is also of great significance to the U.S. ruling clique. According to most U.S. observers, the military deal between the United States and China serves mainly a political purpose. Of course, one should neither overlook its trade aspects. After all, it is a deal of more than $500 million.

On the planned U.S. sale of military equipment to China, some observers pointed out that the sale will be almost equal in value to the annual U.S. military aid to Taiwan. This shows that Washington plans to keep its military relations with Beijing and Taipei at the same level in order to alleviate the dissatisfaction of the Chinese public about the continued U.S. support of the Kuomintang bandit gang in Taiwan. In other words, Washington has not stopped its two-China, or one-China and one-Taiwan, policy.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. decision to provide China with a large amount of military equipment is an important step in depeloping U.S.-Chinese military relations. The paper says in a tense situation the so-called strategic cooperation between the United States and the PRC is particularly important and necessary to China, and that it is justified due to the threat from the Soviet Union. The fact is, both Washington and Beijing are clearly aware that such a threat does not now exist, and never has..

Listeners, you probably still remember that during his visit to China in the spring of 1984, U.S. President Reagan made great efforts to peddle his anti-Soviet U.S.-Chinese strategic cooperation plan. Earlier, Pentagon leader Weinberger had put forth such an idea. During his visit to China in February 1985, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz proposed a strategic dialogue. Before the visit, the relations completely conformed with U.S. interests in Asia. Everyone knows what interests he was referring to. The United States is trying its utmost to build a so-called eastern front to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to oppose the liberation and liberation and revolutionary movement. Of course, U.S. and Chinese interests have nothing in common at all; it is impossible for the two countries to share the same interests.

'CORAL SEA' ARRIVES IN SPAIN FOR MANEUVERS

LD090623 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 9 TASS -- The U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" which participated in the United States' recent armed aggression against Libya has cast anchor in the Gulf of Cadiz on Thursday, opposite the U.S. naval base in Rota, Spain. As the EFE news agency reports, the aircraft carrier's escort ships -- a cruiser, a destroyer, and a corvette also arrived at the base at Rota.

Spanish newspapers associate the maneuvers of the U.S. Sixth-Fleet ships with a report by the U.S. CBS TV network about a new attack being prepared by the United States against Libya.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN BERLIN BLAST QUESTIONED

LD071324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Yuriy Lvov writes:

The Washington administration continues to whip up the fraudulent campaign on "international terrorism," seeking a pretext for new acts of military brigandage against progressive regimes in the Middle East that are not to U.S. liking. Fresh evidence of this is a fabrication of the U.S. special services distributed via AP news agency, in which an attempt is made to accuse yet another independent Arab state of the blast on 5 April at the West Berlin "La Belle" discotheque -- this time Syria. In confirmation of this version, the agency refers to the arrest in West Berlin of "two Jordanian citizens" who are allegedly linked with Syria and have already "confessed" that they previously carried out another terrorist act in West Berlin. "From sources in the security organs it has also been learned that the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin is involved in the preparations for that act," AP declares significantly.

As we know, in Washington responsibility for the blast at the West Berlin discotheque was originally groundlessly placed on Libya. Only hours after the bast, high-ranking representatives of the administration made public accusations against that Arab country. U.S. special services organized the "leak" to the newspapers of materials designed to show that allegedly the administration had "weighty evidence" of the complicity of Libya and its diplomatic missions in Europe in that terrorist act. The anti-Libyan campaign culminated in an act of direct armed aggression against the country: U.S. Armed Forces on Washington's orders bombed residential districts of major Libyan cities, resulting in the deaths of totally innocent people.

Now history is repeating itself, with the sole difference being that the object of persecution is now Syria -- another Arab state whose independent policy causes irritation to imperialist and Zionist circles. As in the case of Libya, Washington is acting crudely and brazenly. Several days ago, the White House publicly admitted the possibility that the United States may mount an armed strike against Syria. Two days ago, public attacks on Syria were made by State Department official spokesman C. Redman, and yesterday by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. A real call for armed attack on Syria was made by Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin who is currently in the United States and has evidently forgotten the lessons of the 1973 war.

Washington leaders, gripped by chauvinist fever and openly neglecting elementary logic, are trying to untie their hands to mount another military action in the Arab east, while heaping one absurdity upon another.

The contradictions in Washington's "argument" are very blatant. Indeed, if Libya is to blame for the blast at the West Berlin discotheque, as the White House solemnly assures us, how can Syria also be an accomplice to it, as the U.S. special services are claiming now through the AP mouthpiece? And if Syria bears responsibility for that act of terrorism, then Libya had nothing to do with it. In other words, the United States possesses no evidence (let alone "weighty") pointing to the complicity of Libya, and consequently knowingly embarked on deceit of the public and forgery in order to justify armed aggression against a sovereign state.

In the world press, details are appearing testifying to the fact that in reality the terrorist act in West Berlin was organized by the U.S. special services: It gave Washington a convenient pretext for a demonstration of the "Reagan doctrine" -- armed brigandage and dictate in the international arena. This is indicated, for instance, by the ADEN NEWS AGENCY ANA, which stresses that the blast at "La Belle" discotheque was carried out by the U.S. CIA in collaboration with Israel's "Mossad". This is shown, in view of the agency, by the fact that the United States prepared in good time medical planes to evacuate the wounded from West Berlin, and that the explosive device was made of explosives of U.S. manufacture and was taken to the discotheque by U.S. servicemen linked with a group of drug dealers. Such groups, ANA stresses, are set up and financed by the CIA and Israeli special services for the preparation of terrorist acts. As for some "message" intercepted by the Americans, which the Americans attribute to the Libyans, this was radioed by U.S. Sergeant Hower nicknamed "Colonel," and for the transmission he used a special vehicle sent for this purpose to the GDR capital.

Truth will win out. The provocation of the blast at "La Belle" discotheque bears the clear fingerprints of the CIA. And these dirty traces cannot be erased by any attempts by Washington to shift responsibility for the terrorist act on to Libya, Syria, or any other country not to the liking of the White House.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM071504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Rejoinder": "Variant Readings Emerged"]

[Text] The camp of Western special services is at panic stations: A nonstop quest is in progress for evidence to prove Libya's complicity in the bomb explosion at the West Berlin discotheque and thus provide justification for the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Do not for a moment imagine, though, that the U.S. and West German Pinkertons are sifting the debris around the clock in search of any loose buttons from a terrorist's trousers. They are using a method whose invention is credited to a Texan farmer's wife. Her husband got the idea that he had invented a super-efficient feed ration which would make his hens lay many more eggs than when fed their normal feed. Indeed, the number of eggs laid did increase sharply, but this had absolutely nothing to do with the new feed. The kind-hearted farmer's wife, eager to please her husband, was buying eggs all over the neighborhood and putting them underneath the hens....

Something along these lines is being done by the U.S. and West German special services. They are diligently slipping into the press reports about some "coded cables" that the "terrorists" had allegedly sent to Tripoli. To judge by all accounts, the famous "coded cables" constitute the main and only "evidence" providing the basis for conclusions that Libya was behind the perpetrators of the explosion in West Berlin.

But something did not quite work for the "knights of the cloak and dagger." They are fussing about the confusing each other. According to FRG press reports, for example, translations of the same cables done by U.S. and West German specialist differ radically from one another. Moreover, Bonn and Washington did not even bother to agree on the date when these mythical "coded cables" were intercepted. Furthermore, the Americans became so carried away that, according to their story, the cable in which the "terrorists" reported the successful execution of the operation was sent even before... the explosion itself. Such absurdities are piled one on top of another.

"Significant differences of opinion emerged during the evaluation of these cables", the journal DER SPIEGEL wrote in a supremely diplomatic style in this connection. Due to political considerations, however, the very same journal went on, these "differences were smoothed over." To put it briefly, the special services tried to tie up the loose ends in the false stories they themselves concocted. Matters even went as far as attempts being made, on the basis of these crude forgeries -- the would-be "intercepted radiograms" -- to substantiate accusations against the USSR that supposedly was unwilling "to cooperate in preventing the explosion." Alas, the professional forgers lack the sense of respectability typical of the farmer's wife. She deemed it necessary to speak openly about her tricks. And yet unfortunately, no disclaimers seem to be forthcoming from Washington and Bonn. They are, like before, searching for Libyan-made trouser buttons, in other words "evidence," if you pardon the expression.

PROFESSOR HITS U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' OF UNITED NATIONS

PM071035 Mowcow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 86 Mroning Edition p 4

[Interview with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Prof G.I. Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet UN Association, by correspondent A. Ivanko: "Policy of Undermining The United Nations"]

[Text] For several years in succession now, the U.S. ruling circles and some of their allies have been pursuing a policy of undermining the authority of the United Nations, trying to belittle the organization's activity in every possible way, and sabotaging the fulfillment of resolutions. Our correspondent A. Ivanko discussed what lies at the bottom of this policy with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Prof G.I. Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet UN Assoication.

Question: What is the present U.S. stand regarding the United Nations?

G.M.: The U.S. attitude toward the United Nations is one of the links in U.S. imperialist foreign policy. Having chosen the doctrine of "neoglobalism" as its basis, the United States is carrying our crude armed interference in the affairs of free people. Increasingly stepping up the arms race, it is continuing nuclear explosions, throwing down an open challenge to people who demand the introduction of a moratorium, following the USSR's example, to be followed by a total ban on nuclear tests.

This policy of undermining the world community's interests signifies a most flagrant U.S. violation of the obligations it assumed as a UN member more than 40 years ago, and, what is more, it attests to the international illegality of this policy.

During its existence, the United Nations has accumulated considerable experience which attests that, despite a number of shortcomings in its activity, it has made a definite contribution to preventing a new world war and organizing international cooperation. Washington for its part, disregarding the realities and the interests of the world community, is openly violating the UN Charter and decisions, creating numerous obstacles to its work, and carrying out propaganda aimed at discrediting the organization.

Question: A number of U.S.statesmen appeal for financial blackmailing of the United Nations. How do things stand in this sphere?

G.M.: Things are in no way confined to appeals. The Americans have lone been exerting real financial pressure on the United Nations and its members. This has led to a critical financial situation in the organization. The 40th UN General Assembly Session, devoted especially to this question, resumed on 28 April. On the whole, the UN annual budget totals approximately $850 million, that is, as UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar pointed out, an amount less than the cost of a single submarine equipped with nuclear weapons. The United Nations has now been found to be $100 million short of cash in hand. In addition, there is also a gradually increasing deficit in UN funds, which amounted to approximately $400 million by the beginning of this year.

Subscriptions to the regular UN budget are the duty of the members of any international organization. In violation of this regulation, the United States did not pay part of its subscription (approximately $70 million) in 1985 and intends to act likewise this year. Its example is being followed by the Republic of South Africa. A certain part of the debts has risen owing to the nonpayment of subscriptions by developing countries.

UN circles correctly blame the United States for the situation that has been created, regarding its actions as a manifestation of not so much financial as political blackmail aimed at returning the United Nations to the past and subordinating it to its policy. The U.S. delegation at the 40th General Assembly Session, for example, voted to that end against financing the World Disarmament Conference and advocated taking discriminatory measures with regard to Secretariat staffers -- citizens of the USSR and other socialist countries. And indeed, in point of fact, the problem is not of a financial, but a political nature. We know what vast sums the United States spends without difficulty on the arms race. As for the United Nations, according to the U.S. Senate's data, almost 40 percent of the UN budget is spent in the United States itself. Of course, it is not a matter here of funds.

The U.S. Congress recently adopted the "Kassebaum Amendment," which provides for a cut in the subscription to the UN budget from 25 to 20 percent if the organization does not accept Washington's ultimatum-like demands.

Even Washington's partners have voiced open dissatisfaction with the U.S. blackmail. The 12 EEC member-states have urged "the U.S. Administration to take the necessary steps and fulfill the obligations adopted before the United Nations." The U.S. financial blackmail is causing growing indignation in developing countries, against whose interests it has already struck palpable blows in a number of instances.

The USSR's stand on this question is profoundly principled and consistent. Our country has always opposed and now opposes the inflating of the UN Secretariat's staffs, increased spending on its upkeep, and the unjustified creation of new subdivisions. However the USSR rigorously fulfills its financial obligations to the United Nations.

It is characteristic that Washington exerts pressure on the United Nations not only on an intergovernmental level. For a number of years now the U.S. UN Association has been sabotaging its financial obligations to the World Federation of UN Associations, and it recently announced its total refusal to make subscriptions to that organization's budget.

Question: What is the essence of U.S. policy in specialized UN establishments?

G.M.: The U.S. Administration is conducting a massive offensive against a number of specialized establishments that adhere in their activities to the aims and principles of the United Nations.

As long ago as 1977, the United States withdrew from the International Labor Organization [ILO] on the pretext of its "politicization." In fact, the reason for this was the ILO decisions condemning pro-U.S. terrorist regimes. It is characteristic that, finding itself completely isolated, 3 years later the United States was forced to renew its membership of the ILO. In 1982, Washington mounted an offensive against the IAEA, and sharp criticism began to be leveled at the WHO and UNICEF. On 1 January 1985, the United States withdrew from UNESCO. The same reason was put forth -- the organization's "politicization".

FIRING OF DEFENSE AIDE RAISES QUESTIONS

PM070818 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Dismissed...For Being Talkative"]

[Text] Washington, 2 May -- Michael Pillsbury, assistant under secretary of defense for policy planning, has been dismissed. The AP news agency was informed of this by Pentagon spokesmen who wished to remain anonymous.

Although the official reason for the dismissal has not been given, officials have reported that Pillsbury paid with his position because he told journalists highly secret details of the U.S. involvement in the undeclared wars against Angola and Afghanistan. In particular, in March he told a number of reporters of the U.S. Administration's decision to begin deliveries of modern Stinger antiaircraft missiles to bandits of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola -- the Angolan terrorist group -- and also to Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The reasons behind Pillsbury's actions are still unkown. However, it is well known that the administration would like to keep information about these deliveries firmly under lock and key, and so the high-placed Pentagon official's "excessive talking" infuriated the White House. As AP points out, Pillsbury was put "on the carpet" and ordered to undergo a "lie detector" test. When he refused to do so, he was shown the door.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ELECTION OF NEW DRA LEADER

TV Cites Plenum Speech

LD071536 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] You know by now from television and radio reports that the PDPA Central Committee plenum which took place in Kabul has relieved Babrak Karmal at his request of the duties of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee on health grounds. Comrade Najib, a PDPA veteran and an active participant in the April Revolution, has been unanimously elected to this post.

Speaking at the plenum in connection with his election to the post of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Najib noted in particular that the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the party ranks is a most important task. [video shows still photograph of Najib] He stressed that the PDPA will be steadily implementing the decisions adopted at the previous Central Committee plenums concerning the expansion and strengthening of the social bases of the revolutionary order, and the provision for all strata of society and representatives of all Afghan ethnic groups and tribes to take an active part in managing state affairs. Under the conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism and reactionary forces against our country and revolutionary achievements, Najib stressed, the party and the state will regard it as their most important task to strengthen the Afghan Armed Forces and to enhance their fighting capability in every possible way. Najib said that our fundamental task is to stop the bloodshed and to establish peace and quiet on Afghan territory. In his speech at the plenum Najib noted that the further strengthening and development of friendship with the USSR, great Lenin's party, and the heroic Soviet people will be at the center of all work.

PRAVDA Carries Gorbachev Congratulations

PM071448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Najib!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee I warmly and cordially congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

A staunch fighter for the Afghan people's interests and an active participant in implementing Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy, you have won deserved prestige in the party and among the people and you devote all your energy to the struggle for fundamental socioeconomic transformations in your homeland and for the strengthening of its sovereignty.

Your personal contribution to strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship and to developing and broadening all-around fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DRA is well known.

We wish you, Comrade Najib, and all PDPA members, new successes in implementing the aims and tasks of the April Revolution.

M. Gorbachev

PRAVDA Cities Najibullah's Thanks

PM081336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich! I cordially thank you for the warm congratulations on my election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and for the high assessment of my activity in the party's ranks in the name of the triumph of the ideas of the April Revolution.

In my responsible new post, relying on the support of our entire party and the people, I will make every effort to implement the PDPA's general course of carrying out fundamental socioeconomic transformations; defending Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty against the encroachments of counterrevolution, imperialism, and regional reaction; and strengthening and expanding all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

The PDPA and the Afghan people are profoundly appreciative of and value highly the immutable international aid and support for revolutionary Afghanistan on the part of the CPSU and the courageous people of the Land of the Soviets, and they firmly support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, preserving and strengthening peace on our planet, and ensuring the peoples' independence and free development.

I express firm confidence that the relations of friendship and all-around fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to faithfully serve the long-term interests of the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and of peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

We wish you, esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, the CPSU Central Committee, and all members of the great Lenin's party great successes in carrying out the impressive creative tasks outlined by the historic 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the USSR's further economic and social development and in the struggle for peace and the elimination of the nuclear threat.

With respect,

Najib

SHEVARDNADZE, DRA ENVOY DISCUSS POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD071207 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- Edward Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has received today Ambassador of the Demoractic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR Habib Mangal at the latter's request. The conversation covered issues pertaining to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Both sides stressed the intention to further strengthen and develop the friendly, goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and the DRA in the interests of the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES USSR AT KABUL CEREMONY

LD090828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1829 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kabul, 8 May (TASS) -- A festive gathering took place here today devoted to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. In the presidium of the gathering were Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; B. Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Major General N. Muhammad, DRA minister of defense and candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; and other Afghan party and state figures and military leaders.

Babrak Karmal expressed greetings to the Soviet people. On behalf of the Afghan people, the PDPA and the Armed Forces of the DRA he congratulated the Soviet people on their notable festival, and expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for the timely aid shown to the DRA, including its military aid. Speaking about Afghan-Soviet friendship, which has been proven through the years, B. Karmal stressed that the heroism of the Soviet people during World War II kept fascist Germany from seizing Afghanistan and then India. The true internationalism of the Soviet people, which showed itself so clearly in the period of the war, has become the banner of the Leninist policy of the USSR in our days also. The peoples of the planet struggling against colonialism and imperialism know that they have a true friend -- the Soviet Union -- and this knowledge fills them with the certainty of victory, B. Karmal pointed out in conclusion.

NAJIBULLAH PRAISES USSR AID IN TRIBAL MEETING

LD081226 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 8 May 86

["Najib's Meeting With Elders of Pashtun Tribes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul May 8 TASS -- Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), met with elders of the free tribes.

During the meeting he dwelt on questions related to the settlement of the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the standing of the country on the international scene.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee emphasized the need of strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship further and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its vast and diverse assistance to Afghanistan.

He urged the free tribes to make efforts to safeguard independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Speaking on behalf of their tribes, the participants in the meeting assured the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee that they would continue to perform their duties with respect to fraternal Afghanistan firmly and unswervingly.

TASS ANALYST CRITICIZES IRAN'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' ACTIONS

LD081759 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS News Agency Vasily Kharkov writes:

Groups of Afghan counter-revolutionaries staying in Iran, toeing the line set by Tehran, come out with vicious attacks at the USSR policy with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the fruitfully developing Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation. Despite the warning made by the Soviet side in this connection, the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign persists with the backing of the Iranian authorities. Last Saturday, for instance, an anti-Soviet medley [as received] took place in one of the central hotels in Tehran. Since this gathering of counter-revolutionaries was zealously advertised by the Iranian mass media, it is obvious that it was held with the blessing of the Iranian authorities. It is not accidental that the participants in the gathering were so eager in the expressions of gratitude to their Iranian masters for assistance and support.

Artificially stirred up anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan actions of the counter-revolutionaries that found asylum in Iran attest to the growing aggressiveness of the course of the present Iranian leadership with regard to the sovereign Afghan state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Iranian rulers would like to influence Afghanistan's policy, would like to dictate to Afghanistan what road it should take, what government it should have and whom it should chose as friends. Iran's Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, addressing a recent meeting of the Political Council of the government, openly made calls for creating in Afghanistan a regime "suiting Muslims' wishes". Such pan-Islamic tendencies have been manifested in Tehran ever more clearly.

It must be noted that at present anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hullabaloo is whipped up in Iran at a time when there exist conditions for reaching progress in the political settlement around Afghanistan. Indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks whose new round just started in Geneva, approached a particularly important stage.

The Soviet Union's principled stand on Afghanistan was set out at the 27th CPSU Congress. "We should like, in the nearest future, to withdraw the Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan at the request of its government", Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the political report to the congress. "We have agreed with the Afghan side on the schedule for their phased withdrawal as soon as a political settlement is reached that will ensure an actual cessation and dependably guarantee the non-resumption of foreign armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan".

But this is precisely what is opposed by external imperialist and reactionary forces that have unleashed the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

ANTI-REBEL OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

PM061000 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Successful Operation; the Afghan Army Has Eliminated a Dushman Lair"]

[Text] Kabul -- Ten kilometers or so outside Khowst city, the center of a district with the same name, the plain which surrounds the city rises into steep, scrubby mountains. There are rocks, narrow ravines, and difficult mountain paths, and this is the place which the dushmans chose for their biggest base in southeast Afghanistan, built up over many years. However, the mountains which the counterrevolutionary gangs sought to exploit to their own advantage did not help them at the decisive moment. As reported earlier, as a result of a large-scale Afghan Army operation the dushman lair in the Zhawara area was completely destroyed.

A few days after the fighting ended, many facts revealing the true role of the bandit "citadel" and the importance which the ringleaders and foreign patrons of the counterrevolution attached to the base in Zhawara, which they regarded as an "impregnable fortress," emerged.

It did indeed look like a fortress: three lines of defenses built by Western specialists according to the last word in military engineering; a carefully conceived fire plan making use of the commanding heights; and a strong and well organized network of air defenses comprising surface-to-air missiles, including the modern British Javelin missiles, mountain anti-aircraft installations, Oerlikons, and large-caliber machine guns adapted for firing at air targets. The Zhawara defenses were complemented by heavy artillery and missile installations 3 km from the dushman base, on Pakistani territory.

So what were these defenses protecting? Above all the operational headquarters which effectively directed the operations of gangs in Paktia, Paktika, Kabul, and other provinces in eastern and central Afghanistan, and a radio station; a whole complex of 49 arms and ammunition dumps and clothing and food stores, and the Ilmarkhavzay transshipment base in the immediate vicinity of Zhawara, through which the gangs received their supplies; a training center for enhancing the "skills" of the adepts at killing and plundering; a cartridge factory equipped with machine tools and an automated production line for making ammunition for the British (BUR)-303 rifles and large-caliber machine guns and also armories; a motor vehicle repair shop, a hospital, a pharmacy, a medicine store, a prison for dissenters, and finally the residences of the ringleaders and foreign instructors and their recreation facilities -- a restaurant and a bar. The construction of this complex was no accident. It pursued far-reaching aims, with the formation of some kind of "Islamic government of Afghanistan" as the ultimate aim. The immediate defense of these installations was entrusted to a regiment of specially trained cutthroats under the command of a certain Jalaluddin, who was the right-hand man of Hekmatyar, the leader of Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan.

However, the criminal plans of the counterrevolutionaries and their transatlantic patrons were not to be realized. Despite extremely difficult terrain, unfavorable weather conditions, and intensive dushman and Pakistani artillery fire, units of the Afghan Army, clearing the way for the combat hardware, advanced persistently. Massing their forces on the approaches to Zhawara, they launched a decisive attack against the enemy. Servicemen from the units of Generals Mouhammad Asef and Mukhgar Ali distinguished themselves during the fighting.

The final stage of the operation was directed by General Abdol Ghafur, first deputy chief of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff. Abandoning their dead and wounded and their weapons and munitions, the dushman gangs were forced to flee to Pakistan.

Neither the 10 rocket launchers urgently transferred to the battle zone from Peshawar on Hekmatyar's orders, nor the great number of conferences among counterrevolutionary leaders in Peshawar and Islamabad attended by U.S. advisers, nor the regular units of the Pakistani army which massed along the border, nor even the 200 Pakistani "malishey" (armed border guards) hastily sent in to lend a hand, whose corpses were later seen littering the ground around Zhawara, were any help.

What did the eyewitnesses who entered the bandit lair see immediately after the fighting was over? Heaps of abandoned weapons, munitions and metal scrap -- mangled motor vehicles ready for shipment to Pakistan, to the armaments factory near Taxila.

During the combat operations 252 fortified fire positions were destroyed, 6,000 antitank and 12,000 antipersonnel mines were disarmed and removed, hundreds of missiles and missile launching installations, thousands of artillery shells and rockets, and millions of cartridges for submachine guns, rifles, and machine guns were captured.

The dushman losses totaled in excess of 2,000 men killed, and, according to a rough estimate, more than double that figure in wounded. Almost the entire bandit leadership in this sector was put out of action. Among those killed were Jalaluddin's deputy Maulawi Arsalakh; Khan Mohammad, chief of the security service of the base; Yar Mohammad, the head of the training center; and three advisers, presumably from Western Europe, whose names are being established. Jalaluddin himself received several serious wounds and lost his beard; it went up in smoke. At the last moment his bodyguards succeeded in dragging their master away, to die, it is assumed.

The population of Khowst gave a warm welcome to the servicemen who destroyed the dushman lair. As was noted at a rally devoted to their return, the rout of the Zhawara base is an object lesson for all who still hatch plans for bringing back the past in Afghanistan and who are hoping to stop the process of progressive transformations in the DRA through the work of mercenary gangs.

On the eve of the festivities to mark the anniversary of the April Revolution, the inhabitants of the Afghan capital greeted the Kabul garrison servicemen who had taken part in the fighting around Khowst. M. Najibullah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, addressing the meeting, pointed out the growing might of the DRA Armed Forces. He noted their readiness to rebuff any aggressor and emphasized the unity of the army and the people standing guard, in a single combat formation, over the gains of the national democratic revolution.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS FIGHTING AGAINST 'BANDIT FORMATIONS'

LD031743 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 May 86

[M. Leshchinskiy report from Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces have conducted a successful operation against bandit formations in the province of Paktia.

We are conducting this report for "Vremya" on one of the largest operations by the Afghan Armed Forces this year from an artillery position. As a matter of fact, the operation here is already drawing to a close, and this long-range artillery is now firing at remnants of the defeated dushman force. Retribution caught up with them far away from here [video shows close-up of a gun being loaded]. The shells are exploding in mountain canyons and passes in the vicinity of the border with Pakistan, which the dushmans are now trying to leave by secret passages. Under the onslaught of aircraft and artillery, they are fleeing to wherever they have been coming from for many years in order to burn, kill and loot.

This part of Paktia province is like a large wedge driven deep into Pakistani territory. The fertile land is surrounded from three sides by dushman bases and camps. Seeking to please their masters, the bandits even boasted that this district was under their full control and torn away from democratic Afghanistan forever.

Conducting the first analysis of the operation right at a field command post, General Ghafur, who has been in command of the action, laid special emphasis on the might of the permanent strong points which have been erected here. Mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, trained by Pakistani generals, have boastfully declared these intallations to be unassailable, he said. But they gave way under the blows of Afghan aircraft and artillery. And here it is, the victory. [video shows plane landing at air field and officials atending a meeting] Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense of the Republic, and other leaders of the party and the government have arrived to congratulate the troops who have arrived fresh from the battlefield with this victory. It was noted at the meeting that defeat of the enemy in the Province of Paktia is convincing evidence of the growing might of the Armed Forces of democratic Afghanistan [video shows troops standing in a parade formation].

DRA PEOPLE GREET, WELCOME AFGHAN SERVICEMEN

LD071613 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 May 86

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Leshchinskiy] This is how the Afghan people welcome the servicemen of its Army who have routed the latest nest of bandits. You can hear the excited cries. They are showering the servicemen with flowers and the first rose petals. These are true fighters for the freedom of their people and the people are greeting them. [video shows pictures of soldiers sitting on armored cars being feted by crowds, close-ups of smiling faces, including those of two elderly men with beards]

The swoop through the areas bordering on Pakistan by these fighters lasted more than one month. They went on the march, defeated bandit formations, blew up weapons stockpiles, cut off the dushmans' caravan routes, and removing mines in qishlaqs and villages. Until recently, gangs of the so-called Islamic Party of Afghanistan lorded over these parts, having proclaimed a jihad, a holy war of people's power. But, essentially, these defenders of Islam were fighting against their own people, against these little boys, old men, women, and clergymen.

Three months ago, the bandits killed the son of this mullah and on more than one occasion, made attempts on his life too. Now, while greeting the victors, the mullahs curse those who, hiding behind slogans about defending the holy faith, in fact betray it in return for handouts from their bosses in the west.

'DECEIVED' AFGHANS RETURN TO DRA, MASS RALLY

LD030905 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 3 TASS -- Over 300 people who had been deceived by hostile propaganda and left Afghanistan, have returned home. According to the BAKHTAR Agency, a mass rally was held on this occasion in the area of Spinbuldak, Kandahar Province.

Speaking on behalf of returning Afghans, Muhammad-Khan Mashhoor, a prominent leader of the Achakzai tribe, pointed out that they were grateful to the revolutionary authorities for a chance of expiating their guilt to the homeland and defending, together with their compatriots, its freedom and independence from encroachments of international imperialism and reaction. Meeting participants exposed real aims of Islamabad which is seeking to exploit Afghans who had come to Pakistan, for fanning up anti-Afghan ballyhoo and subversive activities against Afghanistan.

NEW CAMPS BUILT FOR DRA 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD071840 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 7 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR Agency report, the construction of new camps for Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs has been started in Momand area, in the northwestern border province of Pakistan, with the knowledge and on direct orders of Islamabad. The population of that area has expressed a protest to the authorities, but the Pakistani Administration has declined the protest. Then the Pashtun tribes inhabiting that area declared that they were ready to come out arms in hand against the counter-revolutionaries and their backers.

A wave of mass demonstrations has recently swept the city of Peshawar, the administrative centre of the province. The demonstrators demanded that democracy be established in the country, dependence on the USA be ended and anti-Afghan bandit groups be immediately withdrawn from the north-western border province. Demonstrations and strikes have also been held at a number of educational establishments of Peshawar and other cities.

BAKHTAR CITED ON FIGHTING IN PAKISTANI BORDER AREA

LD081155 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 8 TASS -- Paramilitary units of Pashtun tribes destroyed tens of Afghan counter-revolurionaries and Pakistani Army soldiers in the region of Quarram in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan in recent days, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reported.

As a result of rocket fire a bridge on the road between the cities of Miram Shah and Razmak (north Wazirestan) was destroyed and extensive damage was caused to Farai airport (south Wazirestan).

Fire was also opened on Pakistani army barracks near Miram Shah. Three officers were killed and several servicemen wounded.

The present situation in the North-West Frontier Province, BAKHTAR said in a commentary, is a consequence of toughened reprisals of the Pakistani authorities against the democratic movement in the country and of tensions resulting from "scaled-up activities" of counter-revolutionary forces based there. In a bid to quell popular unrest the Islamabad regime is ever more often using the services of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who perform the role of punitive troops.

At the same time, BAKHTAR noted, despite massive demonstrations of the province's population in protest against the presence of counter-revolutionary forces there, Islamabad is carrying on with its policy of establishing more camps to provide training to counter-revolutionaries.

LAO GOVERNMENT HAILS SOVIET SECURITY PROGRAM

PM061535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Thwarting the Imperialists' Plans; Lao Government Statement"]

[Text] Vientiane, 3 May -- The 23 April Soviet Government statement contains constructive measures for strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. That is why Laos and the entire Lao people wholly support the peace initiatives put forth, a Lao Government statement published here says.

The main source of tension in the region now, the statement points out, is the militarist policy pursued by imperialism's reactionary forces. They are striving to knock together a so-called "Pacific Community" there with a view to expanding their military presence. All Asian and Pacific states must pool efforts in opposing these plans.

The Soviet Government statement is a great contribution to the struggle to reduce tension and strengthen peace both in this part of the world and worldwide. Laos, along with the fraternal Indochinese countries, has repeatedly put forward peace initiatives aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Laos is prepared to continue to contribute to the struggle to create nuclear-free zones in the Asia-Pacific region, to develop relations of friendship and equal cooperation among all states, and to ensure peace and security worldwide, the Lao Government statement stresses.

REAGAN ASIAN 'DOCTRINE' COMPARED TO NIXON AIMS

OW080239 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Durov commentary: "The Outline of New U.S. Doctrine in Asia"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President's recent foreign tour showed that the focus of U.S. foreign policy is visibly and increasingly shifting to the Asian-Pacific region. Reagan will have covered 22,289 nautical miles during his 15-day trip, which is unprecedented since he took office. In our view, the not-so-important details have sufficed to illustrate the kind of significance that the current U.S. Administration accords to the Asian-Pacific region. Even more noteworthy is that people associate the Reagan trip with the formulation of the new U.S. policy and doctrine. Now the outline of the doctrine can be seen clearly enough.

On the eve of Reagan's trip Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN wrote that the purpose of the trip is to explain in concrete terms new collective security measures for the countries in the region. The newspaper said that the new theory will, as a whole, retain the spirit of Nixon's original Guam doctrine. Here the noteworthy phrase is: collective security. This was conceived by past American presidents, and the current President does not take exception.

In the rest of the world collective security is interpreted as a series of agreements and measures that are collectively adopted to prevent war and conflict, but in Washington it is understood as dividing international society into confrontational blocs and making allies to ensure U.S. imperialist interests. Seen from President Reagan's angle, in a sense his master plan for the Pacific Community of Japan, South Korea, Australia, and ASEAN countries will be the best realization of his idea on collective security. If we see things from this angle, the assertion of Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN is certainly right: We naturally have to compare Reagan's current doctrine to Nixon's Guam doctrine.

The realization of Reagan's new doctrine and establishment of the Pacific community could lead U.S. partners to tragic consequences. Take the Southeast Asian countries' alliance, a nonmilitary regional organization, as an example: It risks falling into the danger of becoming an Asian mercenary for Washington aggressive strategy and militarism, which in turn will inevitably lead to worsening relations between ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbors. This would probably completely dash the hope of some people in the ASEAN countries, who want to make Southeast Asia an area of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

The situation in the Asian-Pacific Region will, as a whole, undoubtedly worsen with the establishment of the Pacific Community.

The challenge that Washington presented to socialist and nonaligned countries in formulating the new Pacific doctrine poses special danger to peace and security in the region. As everyone knows, these countries have forwarded a series of proposals for ensuring security in Asia, which were made on the basis of genuine collective principles. The Reagan administration is using a new variety of aggressive alliance policy to counter these effective and constructive proposals.

SRV DAILY CITED ON ASEAN, CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

PM061530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ignoring Reality"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 May -- The United States is continuing to exploit the so-called "Cambodian question" as a means of attaining its own selfish political ends, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN points out. Commenting on the results of U.S. President R. Reagan's visit to the Indonesian island of Bali and his meetings there with ASEAN countries' representatives, the newspaper writes that the United States is hoping to isolate and weaken Vietnam and the other Indochina countries and force them to make political compromises. And although the past years have demonstrated the futility of a policy of pressure, the U.S. Administration is stubbornly clinging to it.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN notes that the ASEAN group also confirmed at the Bali conference its erroneous stance regarding the problems surrounding Cambodia. The meeting's participants demanded that Vietname enter into talks with the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." Here the ASEAN countries are forgetting the need to take account of the Cambodian people, who expelled the Pol Pot butchers and other reactionaries and have no desire for them to return. Ignoring reality and stubbornly refusing to refrain from supporting the Khmer reactionaries, the United States and the ASEAN ruling circles are acting contrary to the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the people of the countries of Southeast Asia, the article stresses.

REPORTAGE ON GDR DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Comparison of Gromyko-Kessler Meeting

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 May carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and GDR Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on 5 May. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "GDR Minister of National Defense Received in the Kremlin," has been compared with the Moscow TASS Russian version published in the 6 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp F 1-2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, from line three reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: a new war. This idea expressed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provided the keynote for his conversation with Army General (rewording);

Page F 2, paragraph four, line one reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: and H. Kessler expressed the unanimous opinion that the friendship (changing "agreed" to "expressed the unanimous opinion").

Arrives in Lvov

LD072343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow 7 May (ADN) -- Within the framework of his official friendship visit to the USSR, Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was a guest Wednesday of Soviet Army units stationed in the Carpathian Military District. At a comradeship-in-arms meeting of the famous Iron Division, Army Gen Kessler and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Armed Forces Warsaw Pact Joint both spoke.

Army Gen Kessler traveled from Moscow where he was officially seen off by Sergey Sokolov, USSR defense minister, marshal of the Soviet Union, and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Army Gen Kessler arrived in Lvov this morning where he was given a cordial welcome by Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander of the troops of the Carpathian Military District. Following a wreath-laying ceremony at the town's Lenin memorial and a meeting with Viktor Dobrik, first secretary of the CPSU oblast committee, Army Gen Kessler, the National People's Army [NVA] generals accompanying him, and GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelmann visited a training center for the ground forces.

At a comradeship-in-arms meeting with soldiers of a tank regiment this evening, the GDR defense minister said: "To cherish the alliance with the USSR and the comradeship in arms with its mighty Armed Forces, and to constantly consolidate them, was, is and will remain decisive for the policy of the SED Central Committee and the Government of the GDR, and it will also remain a principle of NVA leadership, education, and training." Heinz Kessler stressed: "The soldiers of our Armies stand on watch in defense of socialist achievements and in defense of the peaceful lives of our working people, our wives, and our children. They defend the magnificent goals that our peoples have set for themselves at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress."

"The soldiers of our Army," stressed Army Gen Kessler, "are constantly developing and deepening relations with the Soviet Army, namely, to members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and do everything to make German-Soviet friendship strong and insuperable, as a firm wall against all imperialist attacks. The Soviet soldiers and the members of the NVA today stand shoulder to shoulder at the center of Europe on watch in the defense of socialism."

In his address, Marshal Kulikov stressed the great responsibility of the socialist armed forces for the preservation of peace. He pointed out that in view of the tense international situation, the Soviet Union regards it as its prime duty to do everything to prevent a further slide into a nuclear catastrophe. The latest peace initiatives by the USSR, which were in accord with the vital interests of all peoples, were strongly supported by the socialist fraternal countries and many other states. People are hoping for a change for the better in the political atmosphere.

Marshal Kulikov stressed that the international situation requirs an increase in the collective defense capability of the fraternal states and the combat strength and combat readiness of the Joint Armed Forces. He paid tribute to the fact that the GDR's NVA, in close militant alliance with the other fraternal armies, is successfully fulfilling the tasks for the further consolidation of the collective defense.

Seen Off by Kulikov

LD082227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Army General Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, who has been on an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR minister of defense, left the Soviet Union for home today. At the airport he and the persons accompanying him were seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forecs; Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Obkom; and other officials. Before the flight, the guests from the GDR visited the Lvov Higher Military-Political College.

GDR AMBASSADOR DELIVERS LIBERATION DAY ADDRESS

LD082041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Statement by Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, to mark 8 May observance of GDR Liberation Day; Winkelmann in Russian -- recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Dear comrades, on these May days the citizens of the German Democratic Republic turn their thoughts back with deep gratitude to the victory of the Soviet Union over German imperialism. Our people have profited from the opportunity brought by the liberation. This was reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress, which summed up the impressive results of the development of the GDR as a politically stable and economically strong state. We have made significant progress in fashioning a developed socialist society, noted Erich Honecker, gerneral secretary of the SED Central Committee.

However, the consistent promotion of our well-tried course of unity of economic and social policies urgently requires a still more effective blend of the advantages of socialism with the gains of the scientific-technical revolution, and a further, accelerated increase in labor productivity.

Our party sees close struggle cooperation with the CPSU as a token of successful work in the building of socialism and the struggle for peace. A high appraisal of this community of interest was given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his improtant address to the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, which he called a major event in the life of the GDR and a new landmark on the path of socialism.

Comrades, the GDR is applying great efforts to foster the implementation of the Soviet program to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The new peace initiative proclaimed by Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev in Berlin met with the unanimous approval of our people and all peace-loving people of the globe. The GDR will increase its contribution to reducing the danger of war, and by means of a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation it will energetically struggle to improve the international situation and return to detente.

Dear friends, permit me to congratulate you with all my heart on Victory Day, and to wish you great new successes in implementing the decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. Thank you for your attention.

ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION VISIT POLISH ENTERPRISE

LD082031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that is in Poland, led by Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Committee on Foregin Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Katowice Voivodship today. Ferensztajn, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee, briefed the visitors on the achievements of this extremely important industrial region of the country, and with its problems and tasks in the socioeconomic sphere. Great attention was devoted to questions of further deepening Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The Soviet parliamentarians told of the progress of practical implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Zimyanin noted particularly the role of science and technology in speeding up the USSR's socioeconomic development, the importance of the maximum activation of the human factor and of the use of the experience and achievements of all the countries of the socialist community to raise further their economic and defense might.

On the same day the delegation visited the Katowice metal-working combine, one of the biggest in the PPR and a symbol of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation.

Wreaths were laid at the monument to the liberating Soviet serviceman in the town of Sosnowiec.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

PM061253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Community of Fraternal Cultures"]

[Text] Workers from fraternal Poland will become acquainted with the exhibition "The People and the Party Are One," set up by the USSR Central Museum of the Revolution. The showing of the exhibition, which tells of Soviet people's struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, is envisaged by a protocol on cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art for 1986. It was signed in Moscow on 29 April.

Many interesting meetings and acquaintances await art lovers from the two countries. The Novosibirsk Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, the honored Georgian SSR Symphony Orchestra, The Moscow Taganka Theater of Drama and Comedy, the Orenburg National Choir, and other collectives will go on tour in Poland.

Guests from Poland will include the Krakow J. Slowacki Theater of Drama, a chamber choir from Poznan, the Warsaw Chamber Opera, and laureates of the Soviet song festival in Zielona Gora.

Direct cooperation between theaters, museums, academic institutions, and libraries will continue. There will be an exchange of fine art exhibitions.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO VISIT USSR 'MID-MAY'

LD061754 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu will make a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union in mid-May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK DESCRIBES RECENT MOSCOW TALKS

PM061257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dynamic Development"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Apr -- The dynamic development of relations between the USSR and the CSSR fully corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak peoples. The main task in the development of our relations with the Soviet Union is to establish the maximum interconnection between our countries' economies and scientific and technical potentials. This was said by CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek in an interview with Czechoslovak journalists, He stressed that the talks held in Moscow reaffirmed their totally similar views on all questions of international life.

We want, the minister said, to make the maximum contribution system. The way to do this is by implementing the program for eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, which was contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year and approved at the 27th CPSU Congress.

He noted that the fundamental interests of all European countries are also met by the new Soviet proposals on a mutual reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, including all components of ground troops and tactical air forces of the European states, as well as of the United States and Canada, that are stationed in Europe.

The basic source of tension in the world, B. Chnoupek said, is the aggressive militarist policy of the United States, which strives, with the support of its allies, to whip up the spiral of the arms race.

YELTSIN RETURNS; MET BY DOLGIKH, OTHERS

LD082240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Yeltsin, which had been taking part in the work of the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party in Hamburg, returned to Moscow today from Bonn. At the airport it was welcomed by Comrade Dolgikh and senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WEST BERLIN

PM081331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by N.S. Yermakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU obkom, left Moscow for West Berlin 7 May at the invitation of the Board of the West Berling Socialist Unity Party.

POLYAKOV MEETS OFFICIALS IN MADRID, HOLDS TALKS

LD072105 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 7 TASS -- Soviet-Spanish consultations on questions of the Middle East situation, including Middle East settlement, were held in Madrid on May 5-6. Member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polyakov participated in the consultations from the Soviet side, while general director of the Africa and Middle East Department of Spain's Foreign Minister J. Descallar, from the Spanish side.

Vladimir Polyakov was received by General Secretary for Foreign Policy Questions of the Foreign Ministry of Spain Maximo Cajal.

UK ACCUSED OF LEADING BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PREPARATIONS

LD081548 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by Viktor Glazov]

[Text] The French news agency has reported that on 1 May a fire destroyed a laboratory at a top secret chemical research complex at Porton Down, Wiltshire. Fortunately, components of biological weapons did not leak into the atmosphere. Viktor Glazov makes the following comment.

It is hard to imagine the consequences of the possible disaster. The densely populated areas of Britain could have suffered severe losses. The catastrophe could have affected areas far beyond the British Isles. Biological weapons were tested at Gruinard Island, off the northwestern coast of Scotland, during World War II. To this day any person who dares to step on the island is in deadly danger of contamination. Pentagon documents declassified in the early 1950's proved that the United States had closely cooperated with research and testing organizations in the United Kingdom in the sphere of developing biological weapons. Thirty years later, the British press reported that test tubes with deadly micro-organisms apparently continued traveling across the Atlantic. In the British Isles they disappear at laboratories of the military-chemical complex in Porton Down.

According to other press sources, Britain now actually holds the lead among the West European NATO countries in preparations for the use of chemical and biological weapons. In June 1981 THE TIMES spoke of long cherished plans of using biological weapons for offensive purposes. It said that as far back as in 1946 Britain made plans of nuclear bombardments and biological attacks on the Soviet Union. There is every reason to think that such old traditions of developing biological weapons have led to the stockpiling of the deadly mass annihilation arms in the territory of the country. The recent incident in Porton Down showed the danger of storing such weapons even in peaceful times.

In the early 1980's the bacteriological warfare laboratory, placed in the hands of the Department of Health, was returned to the Defense Ministry because of repeatedly new needs in the sphere of bacteriological warfare. This means new tests, studies and weapons, the slightest leakage of which can threaten the population and cause an uncontrolled situation. Meanwhile, the agreement banning the development, production, and storing of biological weapons came into force back in 1975. The document combined the steps to scrap bacteriological weapons or use them for peaceful needs with efforts to protect the population and envionment. The fire in Porton Down was extremely dangerous. The assurances of the British officials that there was no leakage of a most dangerous type of modern weapons cannot disperse anxiety over the continuing preparations of Britain for warfare involving the use of bacteriological arms.

LEGAL AID TREATY WITH ITALY RATIFIED

LD072016 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- By its May 6, 1986, decree the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the convention between the USSR and Italy on legal aid in civil cases, which was signed in Rome on January 25, 1979.

NETHERLANDS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRADE PROSPECTS

LD292334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague, 29 Apr (TASS) -- In Utrecht on Monday a conference took place on economic aspects of the 27th CPSU Congress and prospects for the development of Soviet Netherlands relations. At the representative meeting, organized by the Netherlands-USSR Institute jointly with the Soviet Embassy and the USSR trade representation in the Netherlands, about 150 representatives of various Netherlands firms interested in establishing and expanding trade and economic links with the Soviet Union were present. Amongst them were such firms as DMV, "Stork," "Lyubimex," and "Peya" which have close and long-standing links with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Speaking at the conference, A. Butko, USSR trade representative in The Netherlands, noted that in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, good prospects have opened up before Netherlands firms for further developing mutually advantageous economic relations with the USSR. A representative from the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs emphasized that the USSR is a prospective trading partner for The Netherlands.

SYRIAN EMBASSY DENIES ROLE IN W. BERLIN RAID

LD082038 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 8 TASS -- The Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the GDR has rejected the allegations that its staff members provided explosives for the persons who raided the headquarters of the German-Arab Society in West Berlin, the ADN news agency reports. The Embassy of the Syrian Rpublic resolutely rejects any assertions about its involvement in the explosions in West Berlin. Syria, as President Hafiz al-Asad stressed, is against any terror, the statement notes. At the same time Syria draws attention to the need clearly to distinguish between terror and national resistance, which the Arab people are giving in the occupied Arab lands in order to liberate them.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION RECEIVED IN SYRIA

JN071359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Damascus -- Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received a Soviet Solidarity Committee delegation at 1000 this morning led by Comrade (Olgardar Suleymanov), deputy chairman of the Syrian Arab Solidarity Committee. After welcoming the guest delegation, Dr Qaddah reviewed the latest political developments as well as the escalation of the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its racist ally, Israel, in imposing hegemony on the region and expanding, at the expense of Arab land, by its recent aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the threat to commit an aggression by striking at our country's steadfastness. In this regard, Dr Qaddah stressed the position of our country under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in supporting and backing the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, as well as our country's determination to confront those aggressive provocations with a firm will and strong resolve.

Dr Qaddah praised the friendly Soviet Union's support for our country's steadfastness and firm position on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which was further entrenched and strengthened through the repeated meetings of the two countries' leaders, especially the latest meeting between Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, and CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet delegation affirmed its country's firm stand, supporting the Arab cause in general and our country's steadfast position on hostile schemes. It also praised the wise policy of our party under Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

LIBYA'S AL-TURAYKI WARNS UN ABOUT U.S. POLICY

LD082150 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] New York May 8 TASS -- 'Ali al-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative to the U.N., has warned about the threat of a new Israeli aggression against Syria. The American-Israeli partners, he told a press conference at the U.N. headquarters today, are intensively preparing to justify a new attack against that country, which is an obstacle in the way of implementation of their hegemonistic plans in the Middle East. An evidence of this are the fabrications about Syria's "involvement" in acts of terrorism, in particular, the blast in the discotheque in West Berlin, which are set afloat by the Western mass media. It is noteworthy that quite recently they in Washington declared that they allegedly had "irrefutable proofs" that responsible for the blast was another country -- Libya.

Instead of learning lessons from the failure of the aggression against Lebanon, of the attempts at breaking the resistance of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to ensure the implementation of their designs on the path of new aggression, Libya's permanent representative stressed that Israel would never dare to attack Syria without the U.S. Administration's direct approval. [sentence as received]

The policy of threats and aggression against the Arab countries has put the USA into a position of international isolation, 'Ali al-Turayki said. It is not accidental that the U.S. bandit aggression against Libya, a small non-aligned country, the brutal murder of Libyan children and women have been wrathfully condemned by an overwhelming majority of states and peoples of the world.

He expressed special gratitude of the Libyan people to the Soviet Union for solidarity with the small non-aligned country, which was a target of brutal United States aggression, for the concrete support in all fields. Our relations of friendship have never been so strong as they are today. We wish to preserve and strengthen this friendship. The USSR invariably and consistently comes out in support of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people, by the whole Arab world. We are natural allies. We are fighting for the attainment of the same aims, 'Ali al-Turayki emphasized.

'PEOPLE OF GOODWILL' SIDE WITH STILL-THREATENED LIBYA

PM090806 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 May 86 p 3

[R. Urmantsev "Libyan Reportage": "The Country Is on the Alert"]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, May -- Libya is healing the wounds inflicted by American aggression. Some districts in Tripoli and Banghazi are still cordoned off: Unexploded bombs are still being dug out of the ground. Fighters from the People's Resistance and members of revolutionary committee aktivs are patrolling around the clock. Calls for enhanced vigilance can be heard on radio and television. Air raids alerts are practiced at night.

To judge by everything, however, tranquility is not in sight. U.S. aircraft carriers continue to criss-cross the sea off Libya's coast. Threats continue from across the ocean. All kinds of embargo and blockade campaigns are being announced, one after the other. The propaganda bellows are going at full speed to fan the myth about omnipresent "Libyan terrorists." On the other side of the barricade is the staunchness, cohesion, and courage of the people of a small Arab state and their determination to defend their home, their present, and their future.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah enjoys the sympathy of all people of goodwill. Telegrams of solidarity from many national and regional trade union centers continue to arrive addressed to the General Congress of Producers, the Libyan trade unions. Delegations are arriving in Tripoli from all continents to express on-the-spot their support for the Libyan people's heroic struggle. Among them was a delegation from the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, which declared solidarity with Libya's working people on behalf of its member organizations. The newspapers and radio and television programs speak with profound gratitude about the firm stance of the Soviet Union, which resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressors.

SULTAN OF OMAN WELCOMES DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

LD080908 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 8 May 86

["Sultan Qabus Welcomes Development of Relations with USSR" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Cairo May 8 TASS -- Oman highly evaluates the Soviet Union's support of Arab states' stance on the settlement of the Middle East crisis, Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman said at a ceremony of the presentation of credentials by the ambassador of the USSR to Oman.

OMAN NEWS AGENCY reports that Sultan Qabus declared for the development of relations between the USSR and Oman on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He also said that Oman strives to prevent the Indian Ocean from being converted into a source of international tension and expressed interest in holding consultations and exchange of views with the Soviet Union on regional problems of mutual interest. In his statement the head of state wished further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

RYUYTEL, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN COSTA RICA

LD071901 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (TASS) -- A USSR delegation led by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here today. It is taking part in events connected with the inauguration of Oscar Arias Sanchez as president of the Republic of Costa Rica.

PRAVDA WRITER SCORES 'OCEAN VENTURE' MANEUVERS

PM061344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Zagorskiy "Commentator's Column": "Rejecting Blackmail"]

[Text] The Central American countries are now experiencing a period of upsurge in the national liberation movement. The victory of the revolution in Nicaragua and the country's successful repulsion of all attacks made on it by the forces of reaction, the fall of the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti, and other events in the region are causing great alarm to imperialist circles, which fear most of all that the liberated states' example will be followed by the other peoples.

That is why efforts are being made to check and control the revolutionary processes taking place in the region. On Haiti, for example, courtesy of Washington and behind the back of the people, there has merely been a "changing of the guard": The fugitive dictator was replaced by a "national government council," which has now been revamped as a "triumvirate." It is no wonder that a wave of anger has recently been rising against the new government's policy. The authorities are using repressive methods, going so far as to fire on peaceful demonstrations.

Demonstrations of the military might of the United states and its allies are constantly mounted to pressure the revolutionary forces. The other day, for example, manuevers code-named "Ocean Venture-86," involving the Armed Forces of the United States, Britain, and a number of small Caribbean states which obediently follow in the wake of White House policy, began in the Caribbean. Both the composition of the troops taking part in the war games and the "Ocean Venture-86" "scenario" clearly indicate that this action is markedly offensive, or more accurately, aggressive in character. You cannot help wondering whether it is not a matter of a rehearsal for direct military intervention against Nicaragua, plans for which Washington has long been hatching and the possibility of which the U.S. press has already repeatedly warned of. It seems that the new maneuvers are intended to intimidate the opposition and support the ruling pro-American "triumvirate" on Haiti.

"Ocean Venture-86" is by no means the first instance of imperialist intimidation in the Caribbean. The maneuvers are just one more step along the path of pressuring the states of Central America and the Caribbean. But the peoples of the region are fully determined to defend their interests despite the blackmail and threats.

U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES ENTER NEW STAGE

PM070846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general headline "Support for the People of Nicaragua"]

[Text] Managua, 4 May -- According to reports from Honduras, American troops based in the country are speeding up preparations for a new stage in the provocative military maneuvers being carried out on the border with Nicaragua. On the pretext of "training" operations more than 16,000 American and Honduran soldiers will be concentrated at the end of May 5 km from Nicaraguan territory, where they will be taking part in large-scale joint military maneuvers. According to statements made by Pentagon spokesmen, the American troops are under orders to enter into real combat operations "if a threat to their safety arises."

SHAMIR'S VISIT TO HONDURAN 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD051237 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Havana May 5 TASS -- According to press reports, Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has come to Honduras. On his arrival in the capital of this Central American country, he said that the main aim of his visit was "strengthening of bilateral relations" between Tel Aviv and Tegucigalpa.

Analysts believe that Y. Shamir's visit is of a provocative character, taking into account feverish military preparations conducted by Washington in Honduras. Speaking of its desire for strengthening relations with the Honduran puppet regime, Tel Aviv again shows, thereby, its unequivocal support for the Reagan Administration's aggressive course in Central America, running counter to the desire of the region's nations for peace and independent development.

The PRENSA LATINA agency points out that, as a result of a similar visit to Honduras in December 1982 by Ariiel Sharon, the then Israeli defence minister, an agreement was signed on Tel Aviv's deliveries of arms and materiel to Honduras and on sending there Israeli military advisers.

NICARAGUA RECEIVES GIFT OF 20,000 METRIC TONS OF GRAIN

OD080851 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Vessels carrying 20,000 metric tons of Soviet grain have reached ports in Nicaragua. The grain is a gift from the Soviet poeple to the people of Nicaragua, who are repelling the U.S. undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution. As it has been reported, U.S. mercenaries destroy crops and farm equipment in Nicaragua and kill or kidnap farmers.

NICARAGUAN VP BACKS CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE TREATY

LD080957 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government is prepared to sign a treaty of peace in the Central American region at any moment as soon as it receives firm guarantees that the United States will strictly observe it and will abandon plans aimed at invading Nicaragua. This has been stated in an interview with the Japanese newspaper "ASAHI SHIMBUN" by the Republic's Vice-President Sergio Ramirez. He resolutely condemned the Washington-nurtured plans for a military intervention against Nicaragua, emphasizing that Managua was in favour of solving the conflict in Central America as soon as possible by peaceful means and supported efforts being made in that direction by the Contadora Group countries.

MOSCOW RPP PREDICTS DOWNFALL OF STROESSNER'S REGIME

PY071454 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The political situation in Paraguay has taken a sharp turn for the worse. Before and during Labor Day antidictatorial demonstrations, protesters, and police clashed in the capital. Dozens of people were beaten and arrested. The government has lashed out at the opposition and this forebodes more repression.

According to observers in Asuncion, Stroessner's tyranny is facing, for the first time in 32 years, large-scale demonstrations of popular discontent with its policy. Amid mass demonstrations, the government made a poor attempt to stage a counter-demonstration by members of the ruling Colorado Party.

At this point everything seems to indicate that most Paraguayans oppose the rule of Stroessner and a handful of generals. The people are demanding democratic changes and solutions to burning social and economic problems.

Such a turnabout in the attitude of the Paraguayans was to be expected. For almost a third of a century Stroessner has been ruling the country through violence and special decrees. During the tyrant's tenure one out of every three Paraguayans has had to endure some sort of repression; hundreds of democrats have been kidnapped, murdered, and tortured. Among them are well-known Communist Party militants like Antonio Maidana, Miguel Angel Soler, and Emilio Roa. The oldest Latin American political prisoner is still languishing in jail: Captain Napoleon Ortigoza, who was imprisoned in 1962.

The prevailing atmosphere of obscurantism, intolerance, and violence is worsened by a severe economic crisis and widespread corruption among government officials. Approximately one-third of the population is unable to find jobs, and real estate is in the hands of an oligarchy made up of some 100 families and a handful of foreign corporations.

One-third of the Paraguayans have had to emigrate to escape poverty and political terror. The relationship between the dictator and his people can be easily and clearly described by the following example: After 30 years of rule, Stroessner is one of the 10 richest men in the world while the per capita consumption of meat in Paraguay has declined by 50 percent.

Obviously, this situation poses the following question: How has Stroessner managed to remain in power for so long? The reasons are many. In the 1950's Stroessner liberally hired former Nazis for his unprecedented gusto and organized resistance against the tyranny. Stroessner also resorted to social demagogery and blatant anticommunism and to political wheeling-and-dealing among the various bourgeois groups and the military. Stroessner's main suport, however, has been the Western powers led by the United States. They are the ones that provide Stroessner with money and arms to keep in mortal fear almost 4 million people who are submerged in misery and injustice. In exchange for this help, the dictator generously delivers to the multinationals his country's natural resources, tax exemptions, and other facilities.

It would be difficult to find a more obsequious lackey of the United States than Stroessner. For example, in 1965 he sent his soldiers to quell, side by side with Yankee Marines, the popular revolt in the Dominican Republic.

The people's patience, however, is bound to come to an end. After the downfall of several military dictatorships in the Southern Cone, Stroessner's regime is now isolated from its neighbors. The dictator must have deeply felt the political withdrawal of Brazilian and Argentine military men, who used to prop up the Paraguayan dictatorship, because this has awakened the antidictatorial movement within the country.

It seems perfectly obvious that Stroessner's protectors in the United States have realized that the regime is no longer viable. They are trying to find a replacement for the tyrant, as can be deduced from news reports that Washington is hastening to provide Stroessner with asylum in Taiwan.

In sum, the Yankees are trying to recreate the Haitian variation within which Duvalier was replaced by a military junta and the old system remained virtually intact. Regardless of the course that the current political crisis may take in Paraguay, it is obvious that the dictatorship is hopelessly obsolete. The question is not whether Stroessner will manage to retain power, but rather, what will be the outcome of the confrontation between the Paraguayan people and the pro-imperialist reactionaries.

UNIONIST: U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY THREATENS MEXICO

LD021300 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Mexico City May 2 TASS -- U.S. nuclear policy threatens Mexico with radioactive contamination, David Baena Bustos, general secretary of the country's Union of Nuclear Industry Workers (SUTIN), has pointed out.

Addressing journalists, he stressed that Washington regularly conducted nuclear blasts only 60 kilometres from the Mexican border, which was conducive to increasing radioactive contamination in Mexico.

Besides, radioactive substances released into the environment as a result of accidents at U.S. atomic power facilities were adding to the consequences.

Baena Bustos disclosed, quoting available information, that up to 2,300 "incidents" of this kind were registered in the United States last year.

The local press noted with anxiety that the Reagan administration despite Mexican public protests, was not going [to] give up the plans of burying nuclear waste in direct proximity to the Mexican border.

A correspondent of the newspaper, EXCELSIOR, reported from the border town of Ciudad Juarez that the United States was going to bury radioactive waste in Texas only three kilometres from the Mexican border.

The place was chosen not only for "economical" reasons, he observed. According to scientists, the decay products of spent plutonium, strontium and uranium would be carried by subterranean water to the south, to Mexico and the Mexicans, not Americans, would be contaminated.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS 8 MAY CPSU POLITBURO MEETING

PM091128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 2

[Text] AT a session held on 8 May, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed measures for a radical enhancement of the quality of production. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on this question. It envisions implementing a complex of organizational, economic, and legal measures aimed at raising the technical level and quality of the goods being produced, in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It also envisions that the responsibility of ministries and departments and of the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations for the radical improvement of the quality of products at all stages of their manufacture will be enhanced. A range of concrete tasks has been determined for organizations engaged in developing new technology. The aim is that of working to achieve a situation in which the machines, equipment, materials, and instruments that are being developed for the first time must be equal or superior to the highest world achievements.

The role of technical control services is being enhanced, and their powers extended. An extra departmental State Acceptance Office [priemka] subordinated to USSR Gosstandart is being set up at enterprises. Much attention is being given to intensifying the effect of economic levers and incentives on the quality of the articles that are being turned out, and the rights of consumers of manufactured goods are being widened.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers stressed that implementation of the measures indicated must be the object of special concern on the part of party and local government organs and public organizations. It is necessary to create in labor collectives a moral climate such that the honest, conscientious worker will feel constant support, while the bad workers will come up against condemnation. The struggle for high quality of production must be given the character of a mass public movement, and we must work toward a decisive turning point in this matter in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered questions related to accelerating the introduction of automatic rotary and rotary conveyor lines in industries of the national economy. It was noted that the managers of certain ministries and departments are permitting this important line of development of science and technology, which ensures a manifold increase in labor productivity and an improvement in the quality of output, to be underestimated. In this connection, the directions of an increase in the production of rotary and rotary conveyor lines have been set. All leading machine-building ministries are being involved in establishing them. Measures have been envisioned to strengthen scientific management and to coordinate appropriate work. A training program has been outlined for specialists in planning, manufacture, and operation of these lines, and for raising the qualifications of engineering personnel.

A proposal from the Leningrad CPSU Obkom on the accelerated reequipping of the industrial enterprises of the oblast was discussed. Note was taken of the importance and timeliness of the work being conducted under the supervision of the Leningrad party organization to most fully utilize existing production potential, raise the shift work coefficient, [koeffitsient smennosti] observe optimal deadlines for the renewal of basic technological equipment at existing production facilities, and increase the share of funds directed toward technical reequipping and reconstruction, at the expense of new building work.

Taking into account the great importance to the national economy of raising the efficiency of utilization of basic technological equipment, the Politburo proposed that managers of the relevant ministries and departments specify where the are directing the capital investment allocated for these purposes, so that additional steps may be implemented to raise the technical level of production and speed up the renewal of trhe production funds of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

The Politburo examined a report by the government commission on the progress of work on liquidating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl Atomic Power Station [AES].

It was noted that the commission and local party and soviet bodies are efficiently taking the necessary measures to overcome the consequences of the accident. In a complex situation, Soviet people are showing high awareness, endurance, and courage. The staff at the station, scientists, technical engineering and medical workers, transport workers, servicemen, and everyone taking part in the measures are operating efficiently and selflessly. In a short period, all the evacuees have been provided with housing, food, and medical care. The inhabitants of neighboring rayons have a heartfelt and caring attitude toward them.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted a resolution on the conditions of remuneration of labor and the material maintenance of workers of the enterprises and organizations in the zone of the Chernobyl AES. In this are envisioned additional measures to find work for the temporarily evacuated population, the restitution of damages to it, and the remuneration of labor in works connected with the liquidation of the consequences of the accident. In particular, additional funds have been created for the provision of material incentives for collectives of enterprises and organizations that are working in the area of the AES. Resources have been allocated for one-time benefits, the acquisition of clothing, and other necessities for citizens who are being resettle, for the payment of their food and transport. It has been decreed that benefits related to inability to work that has arisen in connection with the accident or the liquidation of its consequences will be paid out in proportion to average earnings, independent of length of service or the place of work. Those in need will be provided at no charge with authorizations for sanatorium-resort cures. A number of other measures were considered for the improvement of the conditions of work and environment of those evacuated, and of the workers of enterprises and organizations in the area of the Chernobyl AES.

At the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decisions were made on a number of other issues having to do with the futher improvement of the economic mechanism and development of the country's productive forces, and also the implementation of the foreign policy course of the Communist Party and Soviet state aimed at safeguarding peace and broadening good neighborly and mutually advantageous relations with all states.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON JOURNALISTS' VOCATION

PM070940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Journalists' Lofty Vocation"]

[Text] Soviet people have deep respect for our press, which serves as a faithful assistant to the party in communist building and a tireless propagandist of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Impassioned newspaper and magazine articles and the best radio and television broadcasts evoke a lively response on the part of their readers, listeners, and viewers.

There are more than 8,000 newspapers alone published in the country. Their circulation and the number of responses and letters to the editorial office grow annually. They contain the spirit of the times and the throbbing pulse of life itself and of the complex and difficult restructuring that is now under way in all spheres of our society. The press and radio and television discuss the most acute problems in a frank, sincere, and committed way and conduct a nationwide search for ways of successfully resolving the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. That indeed is socialist democracy in action.

True to Lenin's behests, the Soviet press acts as a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses. The editorial office's efforts are focused on covering the work of party organizations and production collectives in carrying out this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. Editorial collectives are also reorganizing themselves as they go along, seeking to successfully execute the party's order to fully exploit the mass media's potential. They are seeking to make their articles more effective, eradicate dullness, and overcome inertia and superficiality of judgment. More practical deeds and initiative and fewer empty words and ecstatic exclamations -- these are the fundamental party directives by which journalists in all our press, from the central newspapers to large-circulation newspapers, radio, and television, must be governed in their everyday work.

The party shows constant concern to improve the press' activity. The 27th CPSU Congress noted the growing role played by the mass news and propaganda media in carrying out the party's economic strategy and social policy and in shaping socialist consciousness. The party regards television, radio, and the press as a powerful instrument for publicity and public control. The mass media's work is more productive the more it is thoughtful and responsive and the less it chases after the incidental and sensational. The CPSU Program says: "The party will continue to give the press and all the mass news and propaganda media its vigorous support and help." The CPSU Central Committee's long-term decision on the newspapers VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT is also directed at overcoming instances of crude administrative control [administirovaniye], suppression of criticism, and the subordination of newspapers' activity to narrow departmental and local interests. A publication may belong to a department but its formulation of questions and approach to work must be exclusively principled and party-minded, without any glossing over of problems or shortcomings.

Special concern must be paid to journalist cadres. The party committee plenums and aktiv meetings held since the congress have pointed out the need to pay greater attention to press cadres and remove weak spots in their placement, education, labor organization, and everyday life. The main thing is to seek to ensure that all links of the interrelated ideological system, in which press organs occupy an important place, operate even more successfully and with a greater return.

Journalists' work is complex and is accompanied by a tireless creative guest and great responsibility. It demands competence and publicistic skill combined with communist ideological and moral qualities and, let us not be afraid to say it, civic courage. A timeserver has no place on a newspaper. The lofty vocation of a Soviet journalist requires that his pen and the authority and organizational force of newspapers, radio, and television be used to help the socioeconomic and spiritual development of the country, society, and the individual and to literally fight, as it were, for acceleration and every line of the party congress' decisions.

A sharp weapon has been given to journalists -- the word, which according to V.I. Lenin's precise definition, is also a deed. The press' audience is made up of thousands and millions of thoughtful and intelligent readers and responsive and exacting listeners.

The wealth of ideas, suggestions, opinions, and vivid descriptions of people's social experience carried in newspapers and television broadcasts help shape the actions and convictions of those who create the material and spiritual values and who through the press and thanks to it are given access to socialist self-management. There is no more urgent or vital task today than the gathering of every bit of experience that is generated by life, experience directed toward resolving the problems of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. It is necessary to continue to strengthen with utmost determination a spirit of constructiveness and a critical and self-critical approach to work without resting content with or flattering ourselves on our successes. In developing production and public initiative journalists are thereby promoting progress.

The truly creative style of our journalism finds unacceptable the cliches, standard once-and-for-all formulas, the dullness that still crop up issue after issue and in one television broadcast after another. True success comes to those who are competent, faultlessly accurate in their analysis, quick to see what is new and emerging, responsive to the people's living speech, and single-minded about ensuring that articles achieve their aim. A keen sense of duty and responsibility toward the reader and the publication -- this aspect of a journalist's makeup is today acquiring lasting value.

The Soviet press is based on enormous attention to and respect for people and the development of the social sphere. Journalists' vocation lies in ensuring that the beauty of the labor and actions of Soviet people are revealed and their best qualities displayed. The force of positive example and of the finest models of performance of public duty must to a large extent determine the content of newspapers. A press organ serves as an authoritative, intelligent, and trustworthy interlocutor whenever it talks with the reader even about a complicated matter in a simple, intelligible, and sincere way. Jornalists are required to help working people themselves talk in their own language about the new things that are becoming part of our reality and about their concerns and plans.

One of the press' main tasks is to actively propagandize our party's Leninist course in international affairs elaborated at the 27th congress. And thereby worthily serve the interests of strengthening socialism, the interests of the working people, and the interests of international peace.

On this holiday journalists express words of sincere gratitude and appreciation to those who together with them ensure the production of press publications and deliver them to readers. We pay humble tribute to printworkers, press-industry workers, communications workers, workers in public press distribution, and newsstand vendors for their difficult but much needed work. Press Day serves as a special kind of review of our press' strength and reserves. It will undoubtedly augment editorial collectives' creative contribution to carrying out the party's plans and the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

ESTONIAN FIRST SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF MEDIA

PM081000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, by own correspondent V. Shirokov: "With the Weapon of Publicity" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "Our strength," Vladimir Ilich lenin wrote, "lies in stating the truth" by the mass media. Our correspondent talked with K.G. Bayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, about how they carry out this fundamentally importand work and how they investigate and cover the deep processes of restructuring dictated by the party congress.

Tallinn -- [Shirokov] Publicity and openness in party policy today assume crucial significance for achieving a sharp and real breakthrough in all spheres of our work and existence. What, in your opinion, Karl Genrikhovich, must the republic's mass media do to keep abreast of the restructuring that is under way?

[Vayno] I would put the question differently. At a recent meeting with journalists in Tallinn discussion revolved around the fact that today it is no longer enough for them to simply keep pace with life. They must keep a step or half a step ahead of the movement initiated by our society. They must be the scouts and heralds of what is new -- that is the kind of goal we must set ourselves.

I have to say that there have been marked changes in the republic's press and on its radio and television. The tone of articles and broadcasts is changing and the mass media have begun to raise crucial problems of production activity and social life in a bolder and more critical way. However, I think the main improvement still lies ahead. The old approaches sometimes make themselves felt. Some publications have not rid themselves of an edifying, moralizing tone and are guilty of repeating trite truisms.

Our republic publications would perhaps do well to follow the example of Leningrad newspapers and conduct more conversations with leaders on the most important, socially significant problems on the basis of readers' letters without any glossing over of controversial issues and with questions put point-blank, so to speak.

[Shirokov] I understand that these forms of mass media work do exist in Estonia.

[Vayno] Yes, that kind of experience does exist, and it must not be lost; it must be deepened and enhanced, the search for new breakthroughs mustbe constant. An Estonian television program such as "Forum" makes pretty good use of the powerful weapon of publicity. It invites members of the government and leaders of ministries, state committees, and departments to appear on it. Viewers are informed in advance of the time and topic of the upcoming conversation. Questions are put to the leaders by mail or at airtime by telephone. The important thing is that viewers learn from the most competent source the way things stand in a particular sphere and the kind of problems and prospects for development that a sector has. This kind of exhaustive, timely, and reliable first-hand information shows trust in people and is an effective means of increasing working people's social activeness and involving them in state management. On the other hand, the meetings give the leaders feedback from the population and also serve as a kind of report to the people, which under socialist democracy is their obligation, whatever post they hold.

A recent Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum said that this effective form of publicity must not be allowed to ossify. It was resolved that "Forum" will now be broadcast in two languages -- Estonian and Russian.

Following television's example, radio conducts "Microforums." Newspapers too have their own ways of ensuring publicity -- SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, for example, has organized an "Information Bureau" that has arranged active contacts between readers and ministry and department leaders. RAKHVA KHYAEL sometimes set up its "mailbox" in plant shops, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Readers there have the opportunity of direct access to the editorial office and via it, if need be, to senior government officials and leaders of national economic sectors and public organizations.

There is another good tradition -- open letter days. And it is good that this means of ensuring publicity changes and is transformed as the need arises.

Thus Yygevaskiy Rayon's newspaper PUNALIPP, Tartu's EDAZI, Kokhtla-yarve's LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, and Plylvaskiy Rayon's KOYT organized in conjunction with SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA a joint open letter day devoted to problems of developing the Lake Peipus region. And they later returned persistently and consistently to the topic, seeking to ensure that the questions raised were dealt with. All this meant that the problems were seriously examined. And on the basis of the newspaper articles the republic Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on developing the Lake Peipus region.

When it organizes an open letter day, TEZ KOMMUNISMILE, the Vilyandiskiy Rayon newspaper, pays closer attention to the area where it will be held and increases the number of publications from there, including critical ones, to evoke increase activeness on the part of the readers. And then it invites to the meeting not only rayon leaders but also consumer cooperative workers, communications workers, road workers, doctors, and representatives of other departments.

In short, the public service to which the journalist belongs requires from him a daily quest, out-of-the-orginary thinking, and objective, bold articles in defense of the interests of the people and state.

[Shirokov] But objectivity, accuracy, and soundness of assessment in journalists' articles presuppose that the journalists are well informed and are aware of the stance adopted by party committees and other leading organs. What is the republic doing on that score?

[Vayno] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee regularly holds press conferences at which members of the Bureau, secretaries of the Central Committee, and leaders of soviet bodies speak. It was recently decided to hold them in an even timelier fashion in response to the most important resolutions passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Moreover, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section organizes so-called information hours in which ministry and department leaders take part. The topics taken up there are more local, and jouralists specializing in particular topics are also invited.

Sections operating within the Estonian Union of Journalists also often invite leaders who are of interest to them and other knowledgeable people to their meetings. Monthly conferences with editors of various publications, committees, and agencies are also held at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section. Mass media leaders are invited to sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. But the members of the Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee themselves constantly pay visits to editorial offices and attend and speak at party meetings in journalist collectives. Naturally, the journalists' information system will continue to develop.

But I should like to warn here against a parasitical frame of mind. The journalist has no right to rely solely on the information he needs being "handed to him on a plate." The profession itself demands that its members are inquisitive and inquiring people. And the profession also requires great work of self-education, self-improvement, and constant determination to master new skills. I know that most of our jouralists belong to that category.

[Shirokov] Nevertheless you sometimes hear that a "journalist failed to understand" or that a "correspondent is not competent" or you read departmental resolutions in reply to critical articles that claim first one thing is the case and then its complete opposite!

[Vayno] Ultimately, a journalist's opinion relies on the collective experience of the editorial office and the authority of the party committee. This should be remembered by those who love to hide behind a formal reply. Nor should it be forgotten that effectiveness is above all the goal of the journalist and this depends on how convincingly and cogently he influences public opinion.

I am aware that doubts expressed as to a journalist's competence are sometimes used as cover by people to avoid publicity, public monitoring, and criticism. This cannot be allowed. A professional, trenchant article will always be supported by a party committee.

[Shirokov] Sometimes the effectiveness of a critical article depends precisely on that support.

[Vayno] I would add that the system of monitoring by party committees of the effectiveness of the most principled articles, both critical and those devoted to disseminating advanced experience, it important here. It is still necessary to refine this system, and it is not operating everywhere.

[Shirokov] The party congress said that bureaucracy was the chief enemy of restructuring. It is indeed a kind of rust that has eaten down deep. Mountains of paper are generated. This causes society large losses in the efficiency and quality of management, and causes a loss of responsibility. The struggle against red tape has begun but it is, unfortunately, going slowly.

[Vayno] Bureaucracy is not simply a phenomenon, it is a mode of thinking and a way of acting. The present restructuring of the management mechanism must dislodge it. Unfortunately, belief in the omnipotence of paper is still in many respects firmly entrenched, and that includes among some party workers. This phenomenon must be fought fiercely and uncompromisingly. And that is a fruitful area of activity for journalists. Incidentally, at my recent meeting with them I suggested that they "anatomize" a document and carry out a journalistic investigation of the travels of some report or questionnaire. Are they really necessary? And television journalists asked workers at two Tallinn enterprises to calculate how many pieces of paper they send out each week and month. There turned out to be impressive stacks of the stuff... And a lot of the paper was empty correspondence.

Journalists are active party militants. And together let us fight with energy and persistence for every last line of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and for the implementation of what has been planned.

LITHUANIAN FIRST SECRETARY VISITS NUCLEAR PLANT

LD080925 Vilnius in Lithuanian in North America 0001 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Today Petras Griskevicius, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, visited power industry workers at the Ignalina nuclear power station. He conversed with the leaders of the administration and party organizations at the station, engineers, and technicians. Petras Griskevicius inspected the main objects at the station's building site, expressing interest in the station's operation, and in the problems of building.

The Ignalina nuclear power station, which is under construction, will be among the largest in the Soviet Union. So far only one set is in operation at the station, but it has already supplied the Soviet Union's northwestern power grid with some 14 billion kilowatt hours of power. This made it possible to satisfy the requirements of Lithuania's national economy completely and ensure its normal work. The station's second set is to go into service this year. The third set is under construction.

In his conversation with power industry workers, Petras Griskevicius devoted a great deal of attention to improving the life of the power station's workers and builders and to stepping up the construction of residences and cultural and other things in the station's settlement of Snieckus.

CRITICISM OF CRIMEAN AES DIRECTOR REPORTED

WA071102 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by N. Paskhin]

[Text] The letter was alarming. It was about how construction of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is limping along, as they say, but its managers have actually resigned themselves to this. "It is time to stop deceiving ourselves and to stop enjoying imaginary well-being. We must look the truth in the eye" -- these are the lines from the letter. And its author, deputy director of the power plant under construction for personnel A. Kovalenko, took approximately the same tone at an election meeting.

The 14th committee, according to the official count, is now engaged in researching his personality. The first committee began to look for negative aspects of his biography immediately after the meeting. What was the reason for such close scrutiny of a communist? It turns out that 100 persons voted against the secretary of the party committee of the power plant V. Kurennoy -- every fourth communist -- at this meeting; the communists openly refused to elect the chief of the construction administration Ya. Grigoryan to the party committee, thus expressing complete distrust of the manager of the construction project. And both these facts are now linked to the actions of A. Kovalenko.

"Here was clear collusion of those who do not like to work, but like to criticize others," Viktor Nikolayevich Kurennoy said sharply, as if wishing to end the matter right there.

"They gathered together malcontents, people bearing some kind of grudge, and they voted against," Yakov Abramovich Grigoryan explained.

"Who gathered together?"

"We know who. Representatives of the client."

This is how the managers of the construction project -- party and economic managers -- evaluate the matter. But what do they think about the conflict in the Leninist regional party committee?

"Nothing foretold such a turn of events," the first secretary of the regional committee V. Belik said to me. "The results of the vote, and it lasted for several hours, was a surprise to many. It was even unpleasant."

Alas, we feel that an attempt is seen in these words to make wishful thinking a reality, since in this case we are talking about "a chance occurrence." Many of those who are involved in one way or another with the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant agree with the opinion: the construction project has dragged on excessively long; many of its problems arise more quickly than they are resolved or rather more quickly than forces and possibilities are found for solving them.

Moreover, there are also objective reasons. But there are incomparably many subjective reasons. One should begin with the fact that the present manager of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is already the third by count. And his predecessors cared not so much about affairs at the construction site as about personal comfort for themselves and for their elected subordinates. People saw this and unwillingly stopped believing the fiery words that all difficulties with services and housing in the settlement of energy builders of Shchelkino are temporary and that one must patiently wait one's turn. And this turn for some reason never came for many, since the new manager began in the same manner.

Possibly, this would not be worth mentioning, but here are the recent facts: the director of the nuclear power plant under construction O. Dmiterko was reprimanded by the party for "personal indiscretion in distribution of housing" and the party committee secretary V. Kurennoy was reprimanded for the fact that he looked the other way regarding these facts.

No strong, healthy collective was established at the construction project from the very beginning. Some random people arrive, others are sent to different regions. It is sufficient to say that 1,400 of 1,500 workers and employees who arrived last year have been released. The same ones who completely settled in at Shchelkino were forced in one way or another to encounter a number of these daily problems, the existence itself of which one cannot explain by "outside" factors. And as a result, the dissatisfaction of people is growing daily.

Added to this are purely production deficiencies: weak organization of labor, endless forced idle times of construction teams, and low-level engineering preparation. As a result, only half the plan of construction-installation work was fulfilled last year, while the builders began this year even more poorly. The January and February plans were fulfilled by 30 and 48 percent, respectively. A services building, pharmacy, first-aid station, cleaning facilities, fire station, and several dormitories were thus not constructed at Shchelkino, although they were supposed to become operational 2 years ago according to the plan. Thus, they were promised to people in any case.

And another thing must be said. We must talk about the interrelationships between the two hosts of the construction project -- the client and contractor. Many with whom we talked at the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant characterize them this way: "The directors are allergic to the builders and the builders are allergic to the directors. They do not perceive each other. And the party committee, although it is said to be united, is incapable of reconciling them."

It was simply impossible not to see in all this the grounds for a direct, principled, and impartial conversation about the fate of the construction project. And the party committee, judging by everything, saw these grounds. But a conversation with the tribunal of the election meeting was mainly about the fact of what had been done and seemed to read between the lines about existing individual deficiencies.

The deputy director for personnel A. Kovalenko spoke on this "background." He generally talked about what was already well known to many, and the figures are no secret. The inspiration of his speech came down to the following: if the party committee does not rearrange the style of its work and of its relationships with the collective, then the construction project will be ruined completely.

Of course, all the preceeding could not immediately arouse communists against Kurennoy and Grigoryan. This speech only triggered the explosion of distrust against the secretary and chief of the construction project. In the end, a person adds all the pluses and minuses of real life, as was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, to the figure of party management and to his personal and business qualities. And the Communists gave their grade to these qualities. What is the surprise here? Where is the "collusion?"

It would seem that the party committee of the construction project and the party regional committee, after all that has happened, should immediately analyze what Communist Kovalenko said. But is there not actually a better way: to analyze the person himself. Who is this Kovalenko, really? How and from where did he appear in the Crimea? Does he not have past sins? "Public opinion" -- understandably, far from the best -- began to form immediately around the "truth-seeker."

Anonymous letters against Kovalenko, which were sent to various local departments, were yet another occasion for this. The Crimean party regional committee and the Leninist regional committee, the oblast financial department, the oblast bank and militia, the oblast committee of people's control, the oblast trade union committee and Association Krymenergo quickly verified them. Instructor of the Crimean oblast party committee Ye. Denisenko personally made the rounds of teachers of the settlement kindergartens and asked them questions, the contents of which a well-read audience was not acquainted.

We admit completely that communist Kovalenko, as is said, is no angel, and that he has some deficiencies in his work. But we note that the primary party organization during its analysis gave him a quite positive characterization. Is it that the regional committee and even the oblast party committee do not trust the opinion of communists over the local committee?

Incidentally, other questions arise as well. If an unworthy person comes out directly with objective criticism, then why do communists who have nothing to reproach in anything, remain silent? And how do people now ascertain that both the anonymous letters and the checks begun after the meeting are only random coincidences and not an attempt to deal with a person for criticism? And this is what very very many in the settlement think.

Yes, the skill to extract valuable lessons from critical comments rather than to defend oneself against them with all accessible (and even inaccessible) means should be inherent in each manager -- both party and economic. It should become one of the main components of the style and methods of their work with people and with the collective. We agree that this is not a simple art, primarily requiring conviction of the validity of one's actions and one's position. If this is not true, then the desire "to go rummaging into the personality of the one who appears with the criticism inevitably occurs. And sometimes it is not even from a feeling of vengeance or from a desire to settle personal accounts with a person or to teach him a lesson for the future, but again to find a reliable defense: but then, who is the judge?

Is he reliable? No, it only seems so. Because the most valid and most reliable and effective response to criticism remains the desire to correct deficiencies and to open the way to a healthy, leading attitude. Unfortunately, those who resorted to the personal matter of communist Kovalenko rather than the "private matter" of a construction project tormented by many deficiencies did not understand this.

"It should be admitted," agreed the Secretary of the Crimean Oblast Party Committee V. Pigarev, "that the party organization of the construction project lacks real combativeness and this is true primarily of the secretary of the party committee. Another thing is also clear: the Leninist regional committee was unable to correctly evaluate in time the situation in the collective and to assist Kurennoy to occupy a valid position here."

I listened to the secretary of the oblast party committee and thought: It is of course good that they understand this in the oblast committee. But, from recognition of deficiencies and omissions in their work, a real, specific step must be taken to see that they do not occur again over time. This is even more important, since introduction of the capacities of the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant is envisioned by the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Country. The collective of the construction project must solve very serious tasks -- to assimilate 60 million rubles of capital investments this year and to start the first power-generating unit next year.

And it is felt, in voting at the election meeting against V. Kurennoy and Ya. Grigoryan, that the Communists have thus expressed severe doubts that they will be able to bring the construction project successfully to these important positions.

SUPREME SOVIET VIEWS RURAL POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM061130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the Fulfillment of the State Plan Targets for the Development of Rural Electrification and the Saving of Electricity in Agricultural Production in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on 25 April examined the question of the fulfillment of state plan targets for electricity in agricultural production in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that some work was done in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone in the 11th 5-Year Plan to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and carry out the social restructuring of the countryside in accordance with the Communist Party's decisions. The electrification of labor and the consumption of electricity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by over one-third, which helped to improve working and living conditions for rural inhabitants.

However, the 11th 5-Year Plan target for increasing electricity consumption and electrifying labor was not met in agriculture in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone. The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not take adequate measures to strengthen and develop the power industry base in the countryside, accelerate the electrification of production processes in crop farming and stockraising, increase its influence on ensuring the more stable development of agricultural production, and place it on an industrial footing.

The electrification of thermal manufacturing processes, which could compensate to a certain extent for the manpower shortage and release considerable resources of fuel, particularly petroleum products, is developing unacceptably slowly. Shortcomings in electrification are reducing the return from major capital investments and preventing full use from being made of the potential created in Nonchernozem Zone agriculture, a potential which now provides almost one-third of the RSFSR's agricultrual production.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not fulfill the plan for the construction of rural power systems in the 11th 5-Year Plan, carried out insufficient modernization and repair work on them, and provided unsatisfactory technical servicing. The condition of power systems often means that rural consumers do not have a reliable power supply. Around 30 percent of large stockraising complexes, poultry unit, and other agricultural facilities that are first-category consumers in terms of reliability of power supply do not have reserve power supply sources, and in a number of oblasts the figure is over 60 percent. Each year consumers suffer a considerable number of power failures, resulting in great harm to agriculture.

Effective measures are not being taken to improve the quality of power supply and there are flagrant violations of the indicators laid down by state standards. Voltage fluctuations in rural power systems often reach 20 percent or more, which considerably reduces the lifetime of electrical equipment, lighting, and domestic appliances.

The material and technical base of the "Rosagropromenergo" interfarm production associations has not received the necessary development. Many farms receive virtually no help from specialist organizations in servicing electrical equipment, and as a rule kolkhozes and sovkhozes lack the facilities for this.

An investigation has shown that the pace and quality of development work carried out by research and planning and design organizations of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] system and industrial ministries in the sphere of the electrification of agriculture do not ensure the fulfillment of the party's guidelines for accelerating scientific and technical progress. Poor use is being made of the existing scientific potential for resolving the tasks of developing and increasing the efficiency of electrification and introducing energy-saving technical facilities and techniques in agricultural production. Scientific research lacks the necessary coordination. The fulfillment of a number of most important tasks envisaged by the state scientific and technical program for developing and introducing new methods and technical means of electrifying agriculture is being delayed. The necessary link between science and kolkhozes and sovkhozes is nonexistent. The material base and, in particular, the experimental test base of scientific institutions need to be strengthened.

Work to make rational and economical use of electricity must be resolutely improved. Consumption quotas are set without regard for actual needs and existing normatives. The accounting and monitoring of electricity consumption on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are lax. The demand for electricity meters is being satisfied extremely poorly. Most farms are not formulating electricity-saving measures.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are inadequately staffed with cadres of skilled workers and specialists to operate power equipment. Over 40 percent of personnel have no specialist training. Questions of improving rural power workers' housing and consumer conditions are being resolved too slowly.

The resources allocated for many types of electrical equipment, apparatus, and other articles completely fail to satisfy farms' increased demands. The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has not ensured the fulfillment of the set targets for the assimilation and production of new types of equipment.

Industry produces only a limited range of electrical appliances for use in the home and on personal subsidiary plots. The question of introducing a preferential rate for electricity used for the rural population's domestic needs is being resolved too slowly.

Soviets and their executive and administrative organs are paying insufficient attention to coordinating and monitoring the activity of enterprises and organizations of the USSR Gosagroprom system and of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification aimed at resolving questions of electrifying the countryside.

Guided by the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and persistently implementing the party's present-day agrarian policy and regarding electrification as a most important means of intensifying produciton and improving working and living conditions for rural working people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Comrade Minister A.I. Mayorets personally, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers to the unsatisfactory situation regarding the reliable supply of electricity in the countryside and recommended that they adopt resolute measures to eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings. They are instructed to step up work to electrify agricultural production, increase the use of electricity in the sphere of cultural and consumer services to the rural population, make economical and rational use of all fuel and energy resources, strengthen the production base of construction and repair and operating organizations, complete the transfer in 1986 of rural power systems from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification system, and organize high-quality servicing of them. They msut carry out measures to train and retain cadres of rural power workers.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has the task of achieving in the shortest possible time increased reliability and quality of power supply to rural consumers, ensuring unconditional fulfillment of state plans for the construction of power systems and an increase in the amount of reconstruction and repair work, completing within the 12th 5-Year Plan the creation of the reserve capacities needed for first-category consumers, and substantially expanding the scale on which facilities for automated and remote control of rural power systems are introduced. They are instructed to strengthen and improve the utilization of the production base of construction, installation and repair and operating organizations. They must increase the demands made on cadres and the accountability of the relevant enterprises and organizations for uninterrupted power supply and make greater use of moral and material incentives to that end.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers have been instructed to step up the work of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone's autonomous republic and oblast soviets and their executive and administrative bodes to lead agro-industrial committees and associations in the work of enhancing the reliability of power supply and meeting the plan targets for rural electrification. They must adopt measures to strengthen the material and technical base of rural power supply, ensure economical and rational consumption of electricity, resolve the tasks of improving the everyday living conditions of power service workers, and vigorously disseminate pace-setting collectives' experience in this matter. They must ensure the requisite coordination and monitoring of the activity of enterprises and organizations under superior jurisdiction which carry out the electrification of agriculture.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agriculture are instructed: to adopt measures to further expand the equipment and techniques making it possible to substantially increase labor productivity, reduce output losses, and enhance product quality; to step up organizational work and monitoring of the implementation of scientific and technical programs in the sphere of the electrification of agriculture; to reorganize the activity of research and planning and design organizations on problems concerned with the electrification of agriculture and bring it closer to kolkhoz and sovkhoz requirements, and to speed up the development of the relevant scientific establishments' experimental test base; to develop, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, measures to speed up the creation of efficient electrical and thermal power equipment for rural electrification.

The USSR Gosagroprom also had its attention drawn to the need to complete in the very near future the practical solution of questions connected with organizing and strengthening the power service in operating relevant equipment in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm and other enterprises and organizations.

The USSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to adopt measures that envisage, in particular, increasing the amount of work in the 12th 5-Year Plan to develop, reconstruct, and repair rural power systems, substantially improving the supply of equipment, electricity meters, materials, and transport, and on that basis enhancing the reliability of power supply to rural consumers and resolving other tasks stemming from the USSR Food Program; creating the necessary conditions for further expanding the use of electricity in agricultural production and the rural population's everyday life, including at night; and enhancing the economic accountability of power supply organizations for damage caused to agricultural consumers by power outages.

Union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums have been instructed to adopt measures to improve rural electrification, to make fuller use of soviets' potential in resolving these questions, and to enhance the accountability of economic organizations and their leaders for uninterrupted, high-quality power supply to rural consumers.

NIKONOV DISCUSSES NEED TO INCREASE OUTPUT

LD081027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] From 5 to 8 May Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Amur Oblast. During his visit tasks of the oblast party organization flowing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Special attention was paid to ways of most speedily increasing yields of the agro-industrial complex of the oblast and development of agricultural output in the Baykol-Amur Mainline zone.

While visiting enterprises of the agro-industry, institutions of agricultural science, and farms in the area of the town of Tynda, Comrade Nikonov stressed that the effectiveness of the use of the existing production and scientific potential does not yet correspond to the demands of today. One of the main areas is a radical improvement of the work of arable farming. During a visit to Blagoveshchensk Agricultural Institute and the All-Russian Soya Research Institute, attention was focused on comprehensive scientific back-up for the agro-industrial complex, measures for raising the effectiveness of the means being invested in the development of agricultural science, and the accelerated introduction of innovations in production.

At meetings with workers of the apparatus of the oblast agro-industrial associations there was discussion of questions of perfecting the style and methods of work of the new bodies and it was pointed out that there is a need for deeper economic analysis of the activity of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex and creation of conditions for full utilization of existing potential and significant improvement of management.

Accompanying Comrade Nikonov on his trips were First Secretary of Amur Obkom of the CPSU Sharin and Chairman of the Oblast Executive Committee Mavrin.

REGIONAL SPRING SOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

CSA Reports on Pulse Crops

LD032324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that, by the beginning of May, pulses crops excluding maize, had been sown on over 21 million hectares. In the Ukraine, Moldavia and North Caucasus seeds of early crops were planted in all fields allocated for them. Hundreds of thousands of self-planning teams and groups are working now in the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country. Over two-thirds of plowland is assigned to them.

Farmers Concerned Over Fodder

LD070911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Semen Astakhov report on the "agro-industrial complex" with live telephone reports from regional correspondents]

[Summary] Sowing of grass crops and pulses are going on throughout the country and farmers are concerned with enhancing the nourishment value of fodder, with the help of scientists.

Many managers from farm level to oblast level are, however, still counting on obtaining combined fodder from the state. Farms in the Kuban and Dagestan have not fulfilled plans for their sowing of pulse. The time allowed for sowing pulses according to farming practices are being disrupted in Tula, Ryazan, and other oblasts of the Nonchernozem Region, while soya sowing is going on slowly on the Don and in Krasnodar Kray. All this may lead to the pulses not having time to ripen and again recourse will have to be made to state resources for concentrated feed. In the south the harvesting of rape, lucerne, and the wintering over is coming to a close on farms.

In North Kazakhstan moisture retention is being conducted, and with a week or so mass sowing of spring crops will begin. In general good supplies of water have been accumulated. Before spring crop sowing machine operators are sowing grass prior to sowing spring crops.

In Kirovograd sowing of spring crops is drawing to a close and fodder procurement for livestock is under way. In the oblast generally, particular attention is being paid to perennial grasses and high protein lucerne, which is alloted an area of 224,000 hectares here, 50 percent of the whole are under feed crops. To ensure the high quality of fodder, storage facilities are being built in the oblast intensively.

In Stavropol the sowing of corn, soya, and sorghum is nearly complete. Hay-making will start very soon. Open grazing of livestock has begun in the mountainous regions of Karachayevsk and Cherkessk, but in the steppe zone livestock will remain in stalls as there are no meadows here and feed from hay-making will be supplied to them.

Meanwhile the general problems entailed in purchasing livestock produce remains "acute." In the RSFSR for example, experts calculate that every year 500,000 metric tons of meat in live weight is lost in transporting from farms to the meat combines' cold storage. In Belorussia for example, where livestock is considered received only when carcasses have been weighed at the meat combines, there have mbeen many violations, raising the question where meat should be considered received. Tselinograd and Kirovograd officials note that meat is collected locally but recipts are only issued at the meat combines themselves in the majority of cases. In Stayropol Kray livestock is only received by meat combines after slaughtering and there are serious problems. The matter seems to hinge on it being more economical for meat to be picked up locally at farms and receipts issued on the spot. The meat does not get lost over the whole journey but from when it arrives at the meat combine to when it goes into cold storage. The local method has been used in Lithuania for 20 years now, with all documents passing hands locally and meat combines supplying specialized transport. Losses there are nonexistant as it is not in the interest of the meat combine to have them.

Over 62 Million Hectares Sown

LD072318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Aleksandr Ruvinskiy presents agricultural news and says that sowing is under way in all union republics. Moisture retention has been carried out on the total area in Kazakhstan. By the start of this week 62.5 million hectares were sown to spring crops in the country. We were told this figure today in the USSR CSA. Sowing of nearing completion in the Ukraine. Mass work on the grain fields is now under way in Saratov, Penza, Ulyanovsk, and Tula Oblast and in the Baltic Republics, Belorussia, and the Volga-Vyatka economic region. Weeding is being done in many areas.

MEDIA REPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-2 MAY

LD030156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 1-2 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 May

Long-fibered flax is now being sown on many farms in Smolensk Oblast. Additional mineral fertilizer will then be applied. (1500)

Spring crops are being sown in all rayons of Yaroslavl Oblast, covering a planned 400,000 hectares, some of which is new, improved land. Over 60 percent of plowland will be cultivated by mechanized teams on a team contracting basis, using intensive technology. (1500)

2 May

In Tambov Oblast, sowing of early spring crops has been completed. Oats, barley, and wheat have been sown over an area of almost 1 million hectares. Spring wheat has been sown on an area of 170,000 hectares according to intensive technology. (0204)

Corn sowing is now coming to an end in northern rayons of Vinnitsa Oblast. In the southern rayons, a start has been made on sowing sugar beets. (1330)

In Gomel Oblast, more than 400,000 hectares of land have been sown to spring crops so far. That is over four-fifths of the land allocated to these crops. (1430)

Around 2 million hectares have been sown to early grain crops in Belorussia. Sowing is now virtually finished. (1500)

In Moldavia the sowing of corn is nearing completion. Industrial technology has been applied virturally all over here. The area under corn has been expanded to almost 500,000 hectares.

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Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Blix, Rosen Continue Visit, Hold Press Conference

Visit Chernobyl Area

LD081721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA, who is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has visited Kiev. Today he toured the area of the Chernobyl AES. With him were Comrade Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Comrade Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; Comrade Konstantinov, deputy director general of the IAEA; and Rosen, director of the Department of Nuclear Safety of the IAEA. Explanations were given by Academician Comrade Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Comrade Sidorenko, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Safety in the USSR Atomic Power Industry.

More on Visit to Area

LD091303 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — The IAEA officials who had arrived in the USSR in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station had "an opportunity to get the picture of the accident during very frank and open talks," Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said at a press conference here today.

He said that the IAEA officials had visited Kiev, where they had had talks with Stanislav Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, and Professor Viktor Sidorenko, deputy chairman of the Committee for Atomic Power and Safety. Velikhov and Sidorenko are supervising the removal of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

Hans Blix said that they had been taken by helicopter over the city of Chernobyl 18 kilometres outside the atomic power station and over the station itself and that they had viewed the damaged unit from a distance of 800 metres.

Blix Comments on Tour of Site

LD081856 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Report and interview with Hans Blix IAEA general director; Blix remarks in English with superimposed Russian translation — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA, who is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has visited Kiev. Today he spent some time in the area of the Chernobyl atomic power station. [video shows Blix climbing out of a helicopter on a landing strip. He is wearing dark green overalls and a white cap and has a broad smile on his face throughout the interview. Three other men leave the helicopter with him, two of them wearing white gloves in addition to the above-mentioned garments. Blix's interpreter introduces him to the "Ukrainian TV" film crew]

[Unnamed correspondent] Mr Blix, you have just flown around the site of the Chernobyl atomic power station accident. What is your opinion? What do you have to say on the subject?

[Blix] Well, we have seen the site from the air and we have seen that a little smoke is still coming up from the damaged part. We have also seen that there is a lot of activity to contain the reactor and to keep it under control. And we have also been informed by the competent persons about this work.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the intensiveness of the work?

[Blix] Well, they have evidently had very heavy work to do in the past 2 weeks and have been successful and we hope that they will continue to stabilize the situation.

Sees Reactor From 800 Meters Away

LD091127 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — The director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, said today that he had been able to see the Chernobyl nuclear power station from a distance of 800 meters and that there was a good deal of activity under way there to keep the reactor under control.

Speaking at a new conference in the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, he said competent officials from Soviet organizations had provided him with detailed information about the work being done.

Blix informed the attending Soviet and foreign newsmen of the main provisions of a communique on the results of his stay in the Soviet Union. The news conference was also addressed by Morris Rosen, director of the IAEA Nuclear Safety Division, who gave the reporters the details of the Chernobyl accident and the measures being taken to deal with its consequences.

Rosen Says Levels 'Stabilizing'

LD091143 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — At a press conference in Moscow today for Soviet and foreign correspondents, the IAEA Director of Nuclear Safety Division Morris Rosen mentioned his flight yesterday on board a helicopter at a distance of some 800 metres from the damaged 4th unit of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

"There is relatively little radioactive release from the 4th unit", he said. "The situation appears to be stabilizing; and radioactive reading, taken from the helicopter, confirms this conclusion". He added that no damage had been caused to the safety arrangements of the 3rd unit.

Answering questions he also said that "temperature readings are decreasing" and that infrared studies showed that there were "no large hot-spot areas" at the station.

Referring to "a small amount of smoke emanating from the unit" he said that whereas graphite fire has a dark colour this smoke was light grey.

Morris Rosen also noted that the radiation level in the Kiev reservoir was normal throughout the period following the accident at the Chernobyl station.

Says 204 'Affected by Radiation'

LD091349 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — Morris Rosen, director of the Nuclear Safety Division of the International Atomic Energy Agency, today gave at a press conference in Moscow a provisional evaluation of the causes and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

So far there are only hypotheses regarding the specific reasons for the accident. Research and detailed analysis are under way. Fire in the fourth unit of the station caused extensive damage in the reactor itself and the reactor core, resulting in radioactive releases beyond the nuclear power station area. The chain reaction automatically stopped at the time of the accident. This is confirmed by the fact that medical examination of persons affected showed no evidence of high neutron flux exposure.

The work of fire teams was complicated by the fact that neither water nor chemicals could be used. Firemen and some nuclear power station personnel were among those injured by radiation. Most residents in adjacent areas were indoors at the time of the accident thus reducing their exposure.

In the early morning of the 26th of April monitoring equipment registered increased radioactivity and reported this. Evacuation began on the 27th of April, starting with women and children. Up to 48,000 people were evacuated from Chernobyl and other locations within a 30-kilometre radius. As a preventive measure, potassium iodine tablets were widely distributed inside as well as outside the 30-km zone.

204 persons, including nuclear power station personnel and fire fighters, were affected by radiation from 1st degree to 4th degree, 18 persons being in the 4th degree. All 204 persons were hospitalized in Moscow and treated medically. In some cases bone marrow transplants were performed.

The radioactive releases from the damaged unit have been significantly reduced by shielding and neutron absorbing material — sand, boron, clay, dolomite and lead — dropped from helicopters over the reactor, resulting in decreasing radioactivity levels in the 30-km zone.

Rosen: 'Temperatures Remain High'

LD091359 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — The director of the International Atomic Energy Agency's department for nuclear safety, Morris Rosen, said today that "necessary shift personnel work on the site (of the Chernobyl nuclear power station) to keep the undamaged reactors in safe shut-down conditions".

Speaking at a news conference in Moscow, he added: The third reactor adjacent to the fourth was not damaged in the accident, and its safety systems for cooling are functioning."

"The damaged reactor suffered some fire in parts of the graphite. These fires have been extinguished but temperatures remain high," he said. "The aim is to encase the whole fourth unit in concrete and work has begun to place a concrete foundation under the reactor."

"Maximum radiation level within the 30-kilometer zone has been 10-15 millirem/hour," Rosen said. "By the 5th of May it had decreased to 2-3 millirem/hour. On the 8th of May it had dropped to a maximum of 0.15 at the perimeter of the zone. The level of radioactivity in Kiev's water reservoir was within normal limits at all times."

'Very Frank, Open' Talks Cited

LD091054 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — "We had very frank and open talks" with senior Soviet officials and "agreed on certain actions", the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix said referring to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

He spoke at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. Hans Blix visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Government.

It was agreed, he said, that the Soviet side would "continuously release data to the IAEA" as of today and that Soviet specialists would come to Vienna for a post-accident analysis in order to assist IAEA member-states to learn from this accident and thus to further improve nuclear power safety.

Blix Asked About Causes of Chernobyl

LD091109 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — Today, the last day of his visit to the USSR, Hans Blix, the IAEA director general, held a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Asked whether the information furnished by the Soviet side concerning the Chernobyl accident was extensive and exhaustive, Hans Blix said: "Emphatically yes".

When a question was put about the causes of the accident, Hans Blix gave the floor to the IAEA director of the Nuclear Safety Division Morris Rosen to answer it. "There are many guesses", Morris Rosen said, but it is "much more prudent to wait" for results of further analysis.

Blix on Smoke, Major Work at Reactor

HK090052 Hong Kong AFP in English 0038 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (AFP) — International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Chief Hans Blix said Thursday night that he saw "a little smoke" coming from a damaged reactor and "major work" still underway at the crippled Chernobyl Soviet nuclear power plant when he flew over the site earlier in the day.

Soviet authorities issued conflicting reports about whether the fire at Chernobyl was still burning 13 days after the nuclear disaster there, and a Western diplomat said the evacuation of the nearby town had only been completed two days earlier, leaving thousands of inhabitants exposed to high radiation for more than a week.

Meanwhile, the 12-nation European Economic Community (EEC) suspended meat and some animal imports from seven East European countries because of possible radioactive contamination.

In an interview shown on Soviet television shortly after Mr Blix flew over Chernobyl in a helicopter, the IAEA's director-general said he had seen "a little smoke" escaping from a damaged reactor.

After the trip, he told Soviet journalists at the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, 130 kms (80 miles) away, that he had seen "major work" underway but that authorities "are controlling" the situation.

"It's obvious that during these past two weeks, work has been carried out successfully (at Chernobyl). We hope the situation will stabilize in the future," Mr Blix said.

More than 1,300 doctors and medical workers, assisted by 240 ambulances, had been working in recent days as "during wartime" to rescue residents from the contaminated region, the Soviet news agency TASS said. Soviet reports have said two people were killed and some 200 hospitalized as a result of the accident, believed to have been caused by a chemical explosion. (The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported that a third person died Thursday morning in a Soviet hospital.) Urgent cases were taken to the main hospital in Kiev and specialized clinics there, TASS said in a major report from special envoys at the site.

Without specifying the total number of people evacuated, TASS described one case — "the village of Peskovka which took in more than 2,000 people who had left the danger zone."

Eminent Soviet specialists had arrived from Moscow and Leningrad to help in the rescue work, TASS said, including the vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. TASS did not mention U.S. specialists Gale and Teraski who had gone to Moscow to do bone marrow transplants on people worst hit by radiation.

"Those workers at the power station and firemen who had suffered worst in the accident were transferred by plane to Moscow," TASS said.

The government newspaper *IZVESTIYA* earlier reported that the fire was still smouldering at Chernobyl and indicated that authorities faced serious difficulties in containing the after-effects of the disaster.

(In Bonn, an Interior Ministry spokesman said West German nuclear experts feared the fused core of a reactor at the plant — which has four reactors — might be boring into the earth after having destroyed the building's concrete foundations.)

But the premier of the Ukrainian Republic, Alexander Liyashko, told visiting foreign journalists in Kiev that the disabled reactor was "no longer burning." Its temperature had dropped to around 300 degrees centigrade (575 Fahrenheit), and radioactivity levels "continue to drop."

The fire that ravaged the fourth reactor at the power station reached the roof of a building protecting the third reactor before it was put out, the newspaper *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* reported in Moscow. It said 17 firemen were hospitalized and 50 "platoons" of firemen had been sent to the site from Kiev and the surrounding region. It did not report any damage to the third reactor.

(In Brussels, a spokesman for the EEC Executive Commission said the community had suspended until May 31 all meat imports, as well as those of live cows and pigs, from seven Eastern European countries due to possible contamination from radioactive fallout from the stricken Soviet nuclear plant.

(The ban, to start on Saturday, affected imports from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, but not East Germany.

(EEC governments are to rule shortly on other items — including sheep, fowl, fresh dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables and freshwater fish.)

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia strongly protested the ban, TASS saying EEC reports of contamination were "inventions," and Yugoslav authorities saying the decision was not based on official Yugoslav radiation levels.

Blix Emphasizes Objective Reporting

LD091202 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — At a one-and-a-half hour press conference here today for Soviet and foreign correspondents the IAEA director general Hans Blix emphasised the "importance of objective reporting" when asked to comment on coverage in the West of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

A correspondent's duty is "not to sensationalise" but to report, he said. However, he went on, accidents at nuclear power plants are very difficult things to write about since this involves extremely complicated technical and scientific problems. One needs "first to understand them," he added.

Announcement: USSR Goods Pose No Radiation Hazards

PM091124 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 5

["TASS announcement — TASS headline]

[Text] — Fabrications that Soviet export goods and means of transportation are hazardous because of their "radioactive contamination" have been launched in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. A number of West European countries have taken measures to restrict the import of food products and other goods from the USSR and some European CMEA countries.

Such actions undermine the purposes of international agreements on trade, on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation concluded between those countries and the USSR and are not in keeping with the generally accepted practice of solving problems arising in international trade.

Competent state bodies of the USSR have taken and continue taking the necessary effective measures. Soviet goods and means of transportation do not pose radiation hazards either to the population of our country, or to citizens of other states.

Ukrainian Official 9 May: AES Fire 'Is Continuing'

AU090812 Paris AFP in English 0807 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Kiev, Soviet Union, May 9 (AFP) — The fire at Chernobyl "is continuing" a senior Soviet official said here Friday, in remarks that countered earlier statements that the blaze at the stricken nuclear plant had been put out.

"The extinction of the fire" was still being carried out, said Ivan Plyushch, an official responsible for the Kiev region. He added that radioactivity leaking from the damaged reactor had dropped from between 180-190 Roentgens on Thursday to 113 Roentgens Friday.

Mr. Plyushch's remarks ran counter to a statement here Thursday by Alexander Lyashko, premier of the Ukrainian Republic, that the plant's disabled No 4 reactor was "no longer burning."

Soviet technicians have dumped tons of boron, lead and sand onto the plant in an effort to form a protective shield. Published reports in the West say that the molten reactor core is burning through the building's concrete foundations.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian minister for health, Anatoliy Romanenko, and Kiev Mayor Valentin Zgurski, told journalists that radioactivity at Kiev was falling and was currently being recorded at 0.15 milliroentgens, which they said was a "normal" level. However, they said that 250,000 Kiev children aged from 7 to 14 would be allowed to leave the city next Thursday to go to holiday camp. They denied that it was an evacuation, saying it was only a step to bring forward annual school holidays by a week. Parents who do not wish to send their children to camp have been advised to send them elsewhere, while parents of children of preschool age have been authorised to leave Kiev, they said.

Ukrainian Premier: Reactor 'No Longer Burning'

AU082014 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Kiev, Soviet Union, May 8 (AFP) — Aleksandr Lyashko, premier of the Ukrainian Republic, Thursday told visiting foreign journalists that the disabled nuclear reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was "no longer burning." Mr. Lyashko said the reactor's temperature had "gone down" to around 300 degree Celsius (575 F) and that radioactivity levels "continue to drop." "This means that it is no longer burning," he said.

Mr. Lyashko said that a few hours after the accident, Moscow authorities had only been told that there had been an explosion at Chernobyl. It was only two days later, on April 28, that they were informed of the magnitude of the disaster, he added.

"The situation was getting worse and worse. Moscow was warned on April 28. An enquiry commission arrived on that day. It was a very difficult situation which was evolving into an unpredictable manner," the Ukrainian premier said.

Mr. Lyashko revealed that a total of 84,000 people had now been evacuated from an area 30 kms (19 miles) from the disabled plant.

The day after the accident, the evacuation had affected an area 10 kilometers (six miles) from the plant, including the town of Pripyat, he noted.

The minister said that people had been taken to sites 70 to 130 kilometers (45 to 80 miles south of the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, in a "well organised" operation that includes daily medical checkups and transfers to hospital as soon as abnormal radioactivity levels were detected. He said two people had been killed, 204 injured, included 18 seriously, all staff of the plant.

Mr. Lyashko denied that the accident was the result of a human error, saying it occurred as, following a technical intervention, the power of the reactor had dropped from its usual 1,000 megawatts to only 200 megawatts.

New medical installations have been built for the evacuees, Mr. Lyashko said, adding that the makeshift facilities were manned by 230 teams of doctors brought from around the Ukraine. A military medical unit also was at hand, he said.

Mr. Lyashko said that a 3.2 billion liter water reservoir north of Kiev, itself 130 kilometers (80 miles) south of the Chernobyl plant, was checked daily for radioactivity.

"Luckily," he said, "the quality of the water has not suffered," adding however that preventive measures such as drilling new wells had been taken.

He said radioactivity levels in the air outside the 30 kilometer (18 mile) evacuated area posed no danger, but ground radioactivity inside the zone was "high."

Rosen Confirms Reactor Shutdown

LD091225 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — "The chain reaction (at the Chernobyl nuclear power station) automatically stopped at the time of the accident," Morris Rosen, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency's nuclear safety division, told a news conference here today. Together with IAEA Director-General Hans Blix he had visited the area of the accident.

Rosen said the fact that the reactor had been shut down "is confirmed by the fact that medical examination of persons affected showed no evidence of high neutron flux exposure."

He denied rumors of the third reactor having been damaged in the accident, saying: "Its safety systems for cooling are functioning."

"The level of radioactivity in Kiev's water reservoir was within normal limits at all times," Rosen said.

Visit Concludes 9 May

LD091305 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), today left the Soviet Union. He had paid a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Communique Issued on Visit

LD091029 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 9 May 86

["Communique on Blix Visit to USSR" — TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS — On the invitation from the USSR Government the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix visited the Soviet Union from 5 to 9 May 1986.

He was accompanied by the Deputy Director-General L.V. Konstantinov and the Director of the Nuclear Safety Division M. Rosen.

H. Blix and the IAEA specialists accompanying him were received by the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers B.E. Shcherbina, at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

In the course of the visit H. Blix and the specialists accompanying him were provided information pertaining to the accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station (NPS). Ways of further enhancing nuclear power safety by strengthened international cooperation and increasing the IAEA role in this area were discussed.

The Soviet experts gave the IAEA representatives detailed information about the accident at the Unit 4 of the Chernobyl NPS and about the measures taken for the elimination of consequences of the accident.

H. Blix was informed that necessary operational personnel are present at the three undamaged Chernobyl NPS units, which are shut down.

H. Blix and his colleagues accepted the invitation to visit the Chernobyl NPS area, where they received additional information as to on-site conditions and measures being taken for the elimination of consequences of the accident.

In response to the request from the director-general of the IAEA, the Soviet side expressed its willingness to provide, as soon as it is available, information on the accident, to be discussed at a meeting of nuclear safety experts in order to assist IAEA member-states to learn from this accident and thus to further improve nuclear power safety.

The Soviet side is ready to provide the IAEA with information on the level of radiation from a station located at the distance of 60 km from the NPS and from several other stations located along the Western border of the USSR; the agency will be distributing this information to national radiation protection authorities concerned.

The Soviet side stated that the accident will not affect the implementation of nuclear power development plans in the Soviet Union.

Ways of further improving nuclear power safety were discussed as well as international measures which may be usefully developed within the framework of the IAEA in order to minimize possible consequences of nuclear power accidents. Both parties noted that such measures may include the development of a timely warning mechanism on radioactivity releases which could affect areas beyond national boundaries, provision of information on background level of radioactivity, and the introduction of possible additional technical measures in nuclear facilities for the prevention of accidents and reducing their consequences.

Both parties stressed the importance of IAEA activities, those directed to nuclear safety as well as those directed to ensure a totally peaceful utilization of nuclear power.

ORF: Government Admits Inhabitants Fleeing Kiev

AU081411 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1400 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow: The government has admitted for the first time that Kiev inhabitants are fleeing the city because of the nuclear power plant accident.

Additional trains and planes are being made available to enable inhabitants of this area to leave. Hundreds of schoolchildren with their mothers have arrived today in Moscow from Kiev. Instances of poisoning with medicines have been reported. Authorities speak about panic reactions. Certain people believed that they could protect themselves against radiation by taking medicines.

Mr. Lyashko also said that "farm work has been curtailed" outside the danger zone, hinting that ground-level radiation there also was high. "We believe that we're eliminating the after-effects of the accident well," the Ukrainian premier said, adding that the Chernobyl plant "in the term" would resume operations. He also said that the disaster would not stop the construction of nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union.

More on Premier's Comments

LD081803 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 8 TASS — Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, met on May 8 with a group of foreign journalists, who arrived in Kiev.

He briefed the newsmen on the measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. He pointed out that the situation in the area of the power plant is under control. It was reported that at present the temperature in the damaged unit of the power plant has reduced down to 300 degrees centigrade. This is an indication that the process of burning in the reactor has been ended.

There is no threat to the health of the population; the economy of the Kiev region is functioning at a stable rate. At the same time, the attention of the journalists was drawn to the fact that some Western news agencies have launched a slanderous campaign around the accident aimed at deceiving the world public and distracting its attention from the key issues pertaining to an improvement of the international climate.

The chairman of the Council of Minsters of the republic has answered questions of the journalists. Present at the meeting was Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

AFP Cites IZVESTIYA: Fire Still Smouldering

AU081611 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (AFP) — The fire at the crippled Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Ukraine has not yet been totally put out, the government newspaper *IZVESTIYA* reported Thursday.

It praised the courage of those "who, taking risks, are striving to eliminate the after-effects of the accident and to put out the fire which is still smouldering."

"There are circumstances in which to carry out one's duty amounts to a feat. This is the situation facing those who stayed in the Cherobyl nuclear power plant," the daily added.

IZVESTIYA also blasted the lack of initiative shown by local Ukrainian officials during the first hours which followed the April 26 meltdown at Chernobyl, the world's worst nuclear accident. "Why hide it? In that exceptional situation, some workers did not show enough firmness, nor radiness to take decisions," *IZVESTIYA* said.

Similar criticisms were made Wednesday by the daily *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*, which particularly denounced delays in evacuating the Chernobyl area population.

A Western diplomatic source here said Thursday that the evacuation from Chernobyl, a town located only 18 kms (11 miles) from the stricken plant, had been completed only two days ago.

The paper also revealed that the accident had shown that "sanitary and epidemiological services assigned to nuclear power plants have no contact with services operating outside and are responsible for monitoring the quality of the air, water and soil in their surrouding area."

"It is too early to draw major lessons, but the lesson cost us dearly," the paper said, quoting officials of the Kiev Communist Party.

It also said "strict safety checks" had been ordered in airports, train and bus stations in kiev, located 130 kms (80 miles) from Chernobyl.

All passangers leaving Kiev receive medical checks while the quality of foodstuffs, particularly farm products, is tested "according to very strict norms," *IZVESTIYA* added.

Health Minister: Radiation No Danger to Health

LD082150 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 8 May 86

[Talk by Anatoliy Yefimovich Romanenko, minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR; in Russian — live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, a couple of days ago Ukrainian television and radio presented me with the opportunity to tell you of the radiation situation in connection with the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES, and to express certain recommendations of our ministry about the efficient labor and rest conditions of the population of the city of Kiev and of Kiev Oblast.

I can report that since the time which has elapsed since my previous speech, the situation has noticeably improved. The level of the background radiation is gradually falling. At the present time it is within the norms recommended by national and international bodies, and does not present a danger to the health of the population, including children.

In the last few days about 20,000 inhabitants of the city of Kiev, including more than 5,500 children, have been examined in educational establishments of the ministry; in no one person was there a discovery of any change to their state of health which one could connect with the effect of radioactive substances. Nonetheless, we consider it untimely to renounce the recommended precautionary measures.

I would like to recall, comrades, that our main enemy in the present situation is dust [pyl] as a possible carrier of radioactive substances which fell on the locality in previous days. Direct measurements show that in regions where intensive washing of streets, courtyards and squares is being carried out, the background radiation is several times lower. In production premises and flats apartments, where damp cleaning is frequently carried out, practically no discovery is being made of an increase in the usual [obychnogo] level of radioactivity which always exists because of cosmic particles and radiation from various materials and so forth. One ought not to underestimate the observance of rules of personal hygiene — a daily shower and washing hair.

In the last few days there have been less children playing on the streets and in the courtyards of the city. It is correct to say this and although today there is virtually no direct danger of their being irriadiated, let's look after them first and foremost, and again, primarily protect them from dust. It is understandable that children don't very much like to live in conditions of a complete absence of being outdoors. But this is not necessary. They want to be out in the open air, so let them play, but not as usual as in good weather from morning until night, but just for the odd hour, and they should not kick balls around on dusty areas. On this subject, parents have fully understandable concerns and worries, including that of children's summer vacations. Over recent years, a certain area of pioneer camps, children's sanatoria, and labor and leisure camps has been established. Now, taking into account the situation that has arisen, amendments are being made to the organization of school holidays, [words indistinct] in order to ensure a proper rest for all children from Kiev city and oblast, in the most favorable conditions.

A decision has been adopted by the Ukraine Council of Ministers to organize the work and leisure of the student youth and to improve the health [ozdorovleniye] of the children of Kiev City and Oblast in 1986. It has been decided to end the school year in the general education schools of the rayons in Kiev Oblast which have accepted evacuated schoolchildren by 15 May. The (?children) are then to be sent to work, leisure and pioneers camps in southern oblasts.

In Kiev, the school year for the first seven classes will also end by 15 May. The pupils of these classes will be sent to summer vacation camps which have been prepared, and to health care establishments in other oblasts of the republic. For the senior classes of schools and other education establishments, summer vacations will be conducted as before. Children will be sent to pioneer, work, and leisure camps in a well-organized manner, and for this purpose an adequate number of trains and vehicles are being set aside.

All this work of organizing summer rest for students has been entrusted to the republic's ministries and departments, the Kiev Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom, the Kiev Trade Union Council, and the republic's Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrades, in conclusion I would like to stress once again that all matters connected with the influence of the environment on the health of the population are constantly being monitored by the Ukrainian Republican Ministry of Health.

Health Official Reviews Consequences

LD081843 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Interview with Professor Viktor Knizhnikov, chief Soviet public health officer, by Moscow correspondent Stefan Simak; questions and answers in Russian fading into superimposed Slovak translation; time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Simak] Many people today compare the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident with a nuclear bomb explosion. Can you tell us what really happened and what are the consequences of the explosion?

[Knizhnikov] There are considerable differences between the explosion of a nuclear bomb and the recent accident in Chernobyl. When a bomb explodes plutonium or uranium divides immediately. No such process took place in the reactor. Most probably, it was a thermal explosion which occurred after steam overheating as a result of a technical fault or incorrect proceedings by attending staff. Therefore, the situation after the accident in the reactor was different to what would have happened after a nuclear explosion. Pollution of the atmosphere was smaller and the composition of radioactive substances was different. Similarly to the reactor accidents in England and in the United States the greatest danger for people is formed by the fundamental nucleide Iodine 131.

[Simak] Soviet health workers have examined the evacuated people from the vicinity of the nuclear power station. What are the results of these tests?

[Knizhnikov] Within a 30 kilometer radius, which includes the power workers town, the greatest danger for people lies in the external radiation by radioactive substances that have escaped from the reactor. Naturally, radiation there was many times higher than in Kiev, which is 130 kilometers away. The population from distant neighborhoods was exposed to lower radiation than in normal medical tests involving the use of nuclear isotopes. Regular blood analyses and other thorough check-ups on the people who were in the vicinity of the power station. [sentence as received] With the exception of 204 workers at the nuclear power station we did not find — and, in theory, could not find — any changes in the organisms of the other people.

[Simak] People are concerned that their health could be jeopardized by the consumption of some foodstuffs. What do you think?

[Knizhnikov] Some long-term health danger might arise after the consumption of Iodine 131 linked to milk or or fresh vegetables. Therefore we adopted certain procedures in the USSR. They are 10 times stricter than the norms observed in England in 1957. Milk from cows which grazed in the affected area is sent for processing. Milk products, especially cheese completely lose their iodine content. If additional contamination of the air and soil does not take place, we will harvest the fall yield of agricultural produce without concern. Iodine 131 disintegrates in 8 and 1/2 days. This means that in 10 days not only will we not be talking about danger but we will not find such danger in foodstuff either.

Army Air Missions Continue Over Chernobyl

LD082141 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS — TASS special correspondent Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant:

Major General of the Air Force Nikolay Antoshkin was ordered on the memorable night of April 26 to fly on a mission, which subsequently determined in a large measure the outcome of the battle waged by people against the elements in Chernobyl. It was then that the general started the battle against the invisible, and therefore the most perfidious enemy. It was a battle for life, in the name of life.

When due to the titanic efforts of the firemen the blaze on the destroyed unit was smothered, it became necessary to close the source of danger, to choke it up, block it, and thus "seal" it. It could be done only from the air. And then it was for the airmen to act. It turned out that people the world over have not yet learned to combat such accidents; there is no specific experience and no specific measures for the resolution of such problems. Some "experts" advised that the site of the accident be covered with sand. Thanks for the advice. But by that time courageous Soviet pilots had already flown hundreds of missions and "bombed" in unbelievably difficult conditions the crater emanating heat.

It can be said now that several days have already passed since the inner part of the unit has been reliably choked up with a huge flaky pie of sand and other materials...more than five thousand tons of them are in that stopper. And all of them were thrown down from helicopters.

On the first day of the accident neither the airmen nor, for that matter, anybody at the station knew for sure what the radiation situation was. Neither did General Antoshkin know about it.

The first missions, Antoshkin recalls, were the most difficult ones. Imagine a crater of a limited size, to which one first had to choose the shortest way possible and then try and accurately drop a sand bag in a matter of seconds.

The pilots showed top class in that peaceful "bombing" exercise. On the first day they dropped their "cargo" 93 times, on the second day — 186 times, and hit the target accurately every time.

The pilots thought that dropping one by one a single sand bag was not the best idea, and then they invented packages, tied together six-eight sand bags. They began using makeshift nets. To be able to throw such a package through a helicopter hatch the pilots themselves designed a self-opening lock. It was necessary to load the helicopters as soon as possible. Everybody on the take-off ground was asked to assist, General Antoshkin said, and nobody refused to do the work.

Only when the opening of the reactor unit was shut down, a TASS correspondent was allowed to fly over it to reproduce the picture of what had happened there only a few days before. We took off from the ground on an outskirt of Pripyat. Below we could see a sunlit, amazingly beautiful city with straight streets, beautiful public gardens and cosy backyards. But the city is abandoned.

We were flying at a speed of 140 kilometres an hour, yet it was most clearly seen that the crater of the damaged unit was closely "sealed". We knew that most important technical work was in progress at the bloc and under it to eliminate the consequences of the accident. But from above the opening panorama was serene. There were no flames, no smoke, nothing disquieting.

But in the ear-phones we could understand what was happening in the air when "bombing" was done. The voice of an invisible traffic controller led us to the target: "There are one hundred metres, fifty, thirty, ten, five, three, two, one metre before the target, drop the cargo". This is done with the assistance of a monitoring plane equipped with instruments taking helicopters over the crater. And today too Army helicopters fly several missions a day over the station.

TASS Cites Foreign Reactions to Chernobyl Aftermath

LD081222 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS — A spokesman for the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has told a press conference that the IAEA had been informed by the Soviet side about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and that the USSR always cooperated closely with the agency. He expressed confidence that such cooperation would be continued in the future.

On the radiation situation in Europe, the IAEA spokesman said that he did not view it as dangerous to human health.

Friedrich Zimmermann, interior minister of the FRG, in his speech broadcast on television and radio, said, in part, "according to available information, there has not existed, nor exists now any danger. The level of radioactivity, heightened for some time in the atmosphere, lowered and became normal in many places."

In turn, ,ieth Smeth, Belgium's secretary of state for the environment and social emancipation, reported that the radiation level in Belgium was practically normal.

The Danish newspaper *BERLINGSKE TIDENDE* published an interview with H.L. Giorup, department head at the Atomic Research Centre in Rise, who said that the mass media and the population overestimated the danger of the Chernobyl accident to the health of the Danes. "The radiation level was only 10 per cent higher than normal," he said. "That is 100,000 times lower than the safe level."

Radiation safety experts had a meeting at the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO). According to them, radioactive substances over the European Continent cleared as of May 6, while most of the short-lived radioactive elements decayed. Many measures, recommended at the earliest phase of the incident, were no longer necessary.

It was noted at the press conference that the coverage of the incident by the Western mass media generated an undesirable reaction incommensurate to the real extent of danger.

The scientists pointed out in this connection that there were no reasons for recommending any restriction on imports from East European countries, including the Soviet Union.

On the noisy propaganda campaign launched by the Western mass media, including American radio stations, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl power plant, the French *L'HUMANITE* wrote today, "One can hardly remember the 'radio voices' spreading such a great diversity of rumours. The Soviet people are undoubtedly concerned, but they are calm."

Medical experts and spokesmen for radiological control services in Britain, interviewed by the British television companies, BBC and ITV, pointed out that some rise in radioactivity posed no threat to the health of the population.

The GDR press has published an announcement by the State Committee for Atomic Safety and Protection From Radiation saying that the radiation situation, which emerged in the GDR's territory as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, did not and does not constitute any perils to the health of citizens of the GDR.

Speaking on Bulgarian television, L. Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and I. Pandev, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, said that there were no perils to human health. The radiation situation in Bulgaria will completely come to normal within the next few days.

The Polish PAP agency has issued a report by the Government commission on the results of the recent radiological measurements all over that country's territory. According to findings of experts, the degree of contamination of the air has considerably reduced and returned to normal. The commission said that there is no ground to believe rumours about the alleged contamination of drinking water. Such rumours were set afloat with the aim of deliberate misinformation of the population.

Further Reportage on Life in Surrounding Areas

Resettlement Proceeding Smoothly

LD081728 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 8 May 86

[A. Zhuk video report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] We filmed this report in Khoyniki Rayon of Gomel Oblast, which is very close to the zone of the Chernobyl AES. Enterprises and organizations are operating normally. People are engaged in their work. In the kolkhoz fields the machines are sowing the last hectares with spring crops. Livestock has been put out into their summer pasture. [video shows busy streets, seed-drills in the fields, and a large herd of cattle]

But, of course, there have been changes too in the life of the rayon. The population has been evacuated from its southern part. Inhabitants evacuated from the Novaya Zhizn Kolkhoz have been accommodated at the Oktyabr Kolkhoz.

[Video next shows interview with D.M. Demichev, first secretary of the Khoyniki raykom.] [Demichev] I would like to say thank you to our people — to those who have been resettled and also those who have received our people. The resettlement took place in a well-organized way and smoothly. Now we are already emerging from the difficult position in which the rayon has found itself. Literally over the last few days — over the first 6 days of May — the rayon has not reduced the production of animal produce from the 1985 level. Also, over these 6 days we have increased milk production by 10 percent. Despite the fact that four of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes find themselves in a temporarily difficult position, the situation is already becoming more stable. The party organization is functioning in the new conditions. Joint sessions of rural soviets, at which the deputies are discussing the tasks facing us, are being held. Party meetings are being held in conjunction with those party organizations which now find themselves in new conditions. The tasks have been defined, and they are being smoothly and strictly carried out.

Agricultural Work Continuing

LD081623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belorussian radio's Gomel Oblast correspondent, Grigoriy Artemyev, has been to the areas bordering on Chernobylskiy Rayon in the Ukraine.

[Artemyev] The border between the fields of Braginskiy and Khoynikskiy Rayons in Belorussia passes in the tract of land between the Rivers Dnieper and Pripet. Chernobyl is 30-40 kilometers from here. Farm workers knew that a misfortune had occurred there, but the incident did not cause panic although everyone knew what dangers an accident at an atomic power station could bring. Throughout recent days, the grain workers have been toiling on their fields, laying a firm foundation for the forthcoming harvest.

Here is Georgiy Nikolayevich Pankov, first secretary of Braginskiy Raykom:

[Begin Pankov recording] There was much discussion in the rayon of these events. We set up chemical monitoring stations. Farm managers and the party organization started acting from the very first few days on the basis that the radiation doses were small. In individual farms they amounted to 50 or 40 milliroentgens. People realized that this was not a threat to life. And that is why work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at the livestock farms, and in the fields did not stop for a single hour. And I can tell you that we have successfully carried out our work. The sowing of early grain crops has been completed. The sowing of fibre-flax has been finished. Potato planting is being carried out intensively: more than 80 percent of the planned planting has been completed in our rayon. [end recording]

[Artemyev] On the fields of Khoynikskiy Rayon, I met Mikhail Ivanovich Vasyukov, chairman of the Oktyabr Kolkhoz.

[Begin Vasyuk recording] The spring sowing has practically been completed. To date, 20 hectares out of the planned 200 hectares of corn remain to be sown on the farm. We have sown the beet, flax, and the remaining crops.

Work at Kiev Monitoring Center

LD091023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0930 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] You are aware, comrades, that at the present time in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES the condition of the atmosphere and the water is being most strictly monitored everywhere. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov presents a report from the Kiev Center for the Study and Monitoring of the Environment:

[Sokolov] I am now in a laboratory where samples of water from the Dnepr, Pripyat and Desna Rivers and other water bodies are being studied. The head of the laboratory, Irina Petrovna Semenova, is working with a large piece of equipment whose indicator is flashing figures that are repeated on a printout.

[Semenova] This instrument makes it possible to make a chemical analysis of surface waters, and the readings that are on the printout make it possible now to determine the concentration of pollution in the surface waters. We check this in field conditions, and we also carry out laboratory research. That is to say, we need to know what is happening to the waters and in what conditions.

[Sokolov] And in usual conditions, as the head of the center Yuriy Nikolayevich Pimenenko, has said, observations of the atmosphere, water, and soil are conducted constantly.

[Pimenenko] However, these observations have now been considerably expanded with regard to their number, frequency, and volume. Additional field posts have been deployed in Kiev and adjoining oblasts. All the data obtained from them are being processed at our center and are passed on to the headquarters responsible for eliminating the aftermath of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

[Sokolov] Could one say what the general picture is?

[Pimenenko] In the most general terms one can say the following. The radiation in the atmosphere, which already presents no danger, is on a downward trend. The water is virtually pure. With regard to the soil we are conducting our usual observations.

Makarov Rayon Activities Reported

LD081635 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 8 May 86

[Report by correspondent V. Lyaskalo, over video — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] This is Makarov Rayon in Kiev Oblast. It is one of the nearest rayons to the Chernobyl Rayon. As one arrives by motor vehicle in its territory, representatives of the rayispolkom, doctors, specialists measuring dosage, and staff of the Main Motor Inspectorate, who are prepared for decontamination service, are on duty around-the-clock at the checkpoint.

Here too are the communication workers. They have installed the town telephone directly in the field. Over this telephone it is possible to ring up not just the rayon center but also, through the intertown network, any populated locality in the country.

Meanwhile, the post offices of all the villages and especially the rayon communications network are at present working with double the load and at times three times the load. All off-days have been cancelled. Telephonists, telegraphists, operators, and electrical mechanics from other rayons in the oblast have arrived to help.

Let us note the fact that the post offices have left the Pripyat area and Chernobyl and the adjacent villages together with the inhabitants. Now they are continuing to function in neighboring villages. Thus, all letters and telegrams sent to Chernobyl Rayon will definitely reach those to whom they are addressed.

Medics Working Non-Stop

LD081940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian
1800 GMT 8 May 86

["How the Medics Are Working in a Battle Situation in the Region of the Chernobyl AES" — TASS headline; report by TASS special correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko]

[Excerpts] Kiev, 8 May (TASS) — The senior doctor of the "Lesnaya Polyana" sanatorium-dispensary, Vitaliy Alekseyevich Melnichenko, has not slept for 2 days. The sanatorium has been receiving a reserve group of workers of the Chernobyl AES for a rest. The operations in extreme conditions, the evacuation of families — all this of course has left its mark on people. For this reason it is necessary to create all the conditions for making them feel at home here. This is the task that the senior doctor has set for the medical personnel. They have introduced round-the-clock duty for teams of doctors, and the burden has also increased on the laboratory which has had to make dozens of blood analyses.

It was in this way that "Lesnaya Polyana" has been meeting those who will soon have to continue their watch at the Chernobyl AES. After all, although the reactors have been stopped, it is necessary to maintain the necessary conditions for them. And the people who are entrusted with such a responsible task must also be in good form. The medics are taking care of this.

The results of our studies show that our patients are completely healthy and that after a rest are able to return to their work, the senior doctor believes. The radiation monitor has become a familiar figure in the corridors of the sanatorium. A radiation "patrol" attentively checks the condition of the air and the soil. The medics have also mastered this new specialization for themselves.

More than 1,300 doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians and radiation monitors and 240 ambulances — such is the medical task force that is working in the region of the Chernobyl AES says A.N. Zelinskiy, first deputy minister of health of the Ukraine. In his hands he has a list about the accomodation of the evacuated population. For example there is the village of Peskovka. Here they have received more than 2,000 people from the danger zone. We sent 12 teams of doctors from other oblasts to help the local medics in proving them with medical care.

The Ministry of Health of the Ukraine is constantly receiving requests to be posted to the area of the Chernobyl AES, the deputy minister continues. Many medical workers entered the struggle to liquidate the consequences of the accident from the very first nervous days. The Ukrainian Ministry of Health was one of the first to receive the signal about the disaster at the AES. Steps were immediately taken to provide first aid to those affected and to check on the condition of the environment. Not an hour had passed before ambulances were rushing in the direction of Chernobyl from Kiev and from other cities. The leading specialists of the Republic's Ministry of Health were sent to the region.

At the station itself, radiation monitors measured the level of radiation, doctors examined ill people. Those who were in need of urgent attention were hospitalized. They were received by the Kiev Oblast hospital and other specialized clinics of the capital of the Ukraine. Those most seriously affected among the workers of the AES and the fire brigades were sent by aircraft to Moscow to specialized clinics of the USSR Ministry of health.

Leading specialists from Moscow and Leningrad have arrived in Kiev for consultations and to provide assistance. Among them are the vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Academician L. Ilin, Professors L. Romanov, E. Gogin, V. Kharitonov, O. Pavlovskiy and others. The healing establishments of Kiev and the oblast have all the necessary preparations at their disposal.

Great health-education work is being undertaken. A. Romanenko, minister of health of the Ukraine, has been appearing on television and radio, speaking about the preventive measures necessary in the situation that has arisen.

Now, almost half the patients who entered the hospital after the accident at the AES have already been discharged. Through the efforts of the medics, people are being returned to health, and through the efforts of the party and local workers and of various specialists, life in the region of Chernobyl is returning to normal.

Radiation Levels Decreasing

LD081607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] In connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, the strictest monitoring of the atmosphere and water is presently being carried out everywhere in the Ukraine. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov presents a report from the Center for the Study and Monitoring of the Environment in Kiev.

[Begin recording] [Sokolov] I am now in a laboratory where samples of water from the Dnepr, Pripyat, Desna and other bodies of water are being examined. Irina Petrovna Semenova, the head of the laboratory, is working at a large instrument on which display figures are flashed up; these are then duplicated on a printer.

[Semenova] This instrument enables us to complete the chemical analysis of surface water, and the readings that are printed out make it possible for us to determine the concentration of the contaminants in surface water. We also carry out checks on field conditions, and are also doing laboratory research. What we need to know is how the water is behaving and what the conditions are.

[Sokolov] In normal circumstances, according to the chief of the Center, Yuriy Nikolayevich Pimonenko, constant observations of the atmosphere, water and soil are carried out.

[Pimonenko] At the moment, however, these observations have been considerably expanded in terms of quantity, frequency and scope. In Kiev and adjoining oblasts additional field stations have been set up. All the data from them are processed at our center and sent to the headquarters for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

[Sokolov] Could you tell us what the general picture is, at least.

[Pimonenko] Speaking in the broadest terms, we can say the following. The radiation in the atmosphere, which already presents no danger, is tending to go down. The water is practically pure. As for soil, we are carrying out the normal observations. [end recording]

Officials on Evacuation

PM081734 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86
First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odinets dispatch: "Spring of Alarm and Courage. Our Special Correspondents Report From Kiev"]

[Text] At times it seems as if the occurrence was an absurd dream. Spring is all around, with bright and gentle sunshine, flower beds in bloom, lush greenery in parks and boulevards.... And suddenly tears come to the eye: No success yet in finding out where the relatives have been evacuated. A day or two will pass and they will definitely be found, but nonetheless people's anxiety and perturbation are so easy to understand and explain.

A woman entered the *PRAVDA* correspondent's office. We were already prepared to explain the situation in the oblast one more time, to give the address and name of the organization to be contacted for assistance. But the woman unexpectedly began:

"Please, my viewpoint must definitely be printed in the paper!"

"What exactly do you mean?"

"I am Polina Vladimirovna Kuzmenko," the caller introduced herself. "Medical worker. I am indignant that some people in the city are spreading stupid rumors. They say that schools are closing down and that children are being transported out of the city. This is why some people are walking about with long faces and downhearted. I have a daughter, Alenka. She is in the ninth grade. I know that school examinations are due to begin 25 May. Why are such rumors spreading?! So, do write in the newspaper: Medical worker Kuzmenko knows for a fact, and not by hearsay, that there is no danger to people's health in Kiev! I really beg you, write it...."

"We will try."

"Thank you!" Polina Vladimirovna made her way toward the door, then turned back: "It is springtime out there, spring must be welcomed with smiles."

Kiev is always unique in May. Chestnut trees in bloom, gardens ablaze with snow-white flowers.... And yet, May this year is special. It is different from last year, even though streets and squares are crowded like in the past, preparations are underway for Victory Day, dance ensembles are rehearsing, and the people of Kiev are following the Bicycle Race of Peace with tremendous interest. As in the past, enterprises, institutions, stores, and markets are operating with precision. But events at the Chernobyl AES perturb everyone. And this is not just idle curiosity — the capital of the Ukraine is going all out to help in the struggle launched in the north of the oblast against the consequences of the accident.

Motor vehicles are needed — and they are immediately on the highways leading to Chernobyl. Medical institutions are helping the victims and monitoring people's health, internal affairs organs are maintaining law and order. Generally speaking, every citizen of the Ukrainian capital is helping, to a greater or lesser extent, to overcome the misfortune that has befallen us all. Perhaps people in Kiev initially lacked complete information about the events that were taking place and the situation in the city. This provided grounds for all kinds of rumors which, incidentally, were quite actively disseminated by various "voices" in the West. The press conference in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the statements by departmental leaders on republic radio and television, the press reports, and also the information supplied to the population by party workers — all this helps to present a more accurate picture of the occurrence and, therefore, to combat the consequences more effectively.

"People have reacted to the events at the nuclear power station as a personal misfortune," was how Kiev Obkom First Secretary G. Revenko began our conversation. "And this is why the evacuees from the danger zone have been greeted cordially in villages and settlements. Incidentally, we never had any doubt about our people; we appealed to them and met with complete understanding and a readiness to help and share everything there is. At this time the overwhelming majority are toiling courageously and, I would say, selflessly. They are coming to party raykoms and ispolkoms with a single question: How can I help? And many are themselves helping in the evacuation heedless of time and difficulties."

On the roads we saw convoys of vehicles carrying livestock, and posts and medical monitoring centers are operating — it proved possible to organize a precise evacuation system within a short space of time....

"It was particularly difficult during the first days," Grigoriy Ivanovich noted. And he immediately added. "It is not easy today either. I can say that from the first hour the obkom and the rayon and all party committees have been working round the clock in accordance with a 'combat norm.' There are many difficulties. The evacuation from Pripyat proceeded rapidly, but difficulties emerged in the village: For not only people but also livestock have to be moved out. Where to house them? How to find jobs for the people? At the initial stage there was considerable confusion — after all, several tens of thousands of people were evacuated! And in a very short space of time. Nobody had any experience of this kind of thing...."

"We saw tractors in the fields, and agricultural work is going on..." "How else could it be?" the secretary expressed surprise. "The oblast is working. Incidentally, I have one criticism of the press: You are writing very little about labor collectives this year, yet we planted the potatoes ahead of scheduile and milk yields have risen. We are monitoring the milk carefully — twice in fact: before it is dispatched to the city and when it comes into Kiev. We are equally diligent toward vegetables — monitoring is also obligatory. Accidents must be⅓avoided, and in a matter like this it is necessary to be exceptionally organized. I can say that a 30 km zone has been created, and it is possible to live in it. But no risk should be taken. This is precisely why we are sending children and breastfeeding mothers to guest houses and camps for the entire summer. The radiation situation in Kiev is not a cause for fears, but nevertheless some questions, in my view, should be resolved expeditiously. When school ends the kids used to head off for young pioneer camps — many of them on the Kiev Sea [Kiyevskoy More] coast in the north of the oblast. It is clear that the children will not be able to spend this summer there. Camps, sanatoriums, and guest houses wuill be made available for them in the south and other areas.

"The necessary conclusions must be drawn from what has happened," the obkom secretary continued. "Sometimes harsh conclusions, even. People show themselves up in different ways. There have proved to be fainthearted people and people who simply fled. And there are also hundreds of examples of heroism. But, I repeat, nobody can doubt our people's courage and selflessness. City, rayon, all the oblast's party organizations are being put to the test at this time. It is simultaneously a test for every person and Communist. We are clearly aware of this."

Today is Victory Day. Veterans have begun to come into Kiev to meet with combat friends in the Ukrainian capital's parks and squares. But some of them will not be able to come to Kiev. Although they are not far away — only just over 100 km from the city. They are in Chernobyl. Here, as in those harsh far-off years, is where the front line lies today and they are struggling for a tranquil life for people. In Chernobyl we spoke with I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"A very responsible stage of work is now beginning for all specialists and scientists who work at the Chernobyl AES," he said, in part. "The evacuation from the 30 km zone has been completed, and the population has been moved out to safe areas.

The government commission has concentrated its efforts precisely on the power station, where hundreds of specialists are now working, among them many who have come to eliminate the consequences of the accident from all corners of the country. They are working courageously and selflessly."

There is only one word which can define what is being done today by those who are working in the nuclear power station zone — an exploit. It is an exploit by thousands of people who during difficult minutes, hours, and days are withstanding with honor the test which has fallen to their lot.

Army Paper Gives Update

PM081350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report: "Chernobyl, Fact and Fiction; TASS Special Correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko Report 7 May From the Area of the Chernobyl AES Accident"]

[Text] We watched the press conference held by the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the Chernobyl AES accident while only a few dozen kilometers away from the nuclear station. Our television was not in a bunker behind layers of reinforced concrete. We were attentively listening to the journalists' questions and the replies of the official Soviet spokesmen in a hotel room, outside which was a city at dusk concerned about the day that was ending and the day yet to come. Several days have already passed since we were given the opportunity to visit the accident region. We have met with dozens of people who witnessed the tragedy which happened at 0123 hours on 26 April. We were, so to speak, at the edge of the "zone" in which people are currently really battling against the elements [stikhiya]. This battle is systematic, backed up by the calculations of scientists and specialists and embodied in the courage of people of whom, we are sure, more will be told in the future. We have seen a great deal and understood a great deal during these days.

Listening to what was said at the press conference and having read beforehand dozens of so-called "reports," "allegations," "statements," and "suggestions" by newspapers, radio and TV stations, and news agencies in the West, where the Chernobyl disaster has been turned from a human tragedy into a problem of political blackmail against the USSR, we wanted to simply say from here, near Kiev: "Stop! Let's find out!"

...When Militia Major General Gennadiy Vasilyevich Berdov, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of internal affairs, arrived on the scene 90 minutes after the event following an emergency phone call, he realized that a battle was starting which would last more than hours and perhaps more than days. It was then that he gave the order to compile a "battle log" similar to a ship's log, and to record in it everything happening at the AES and the power workers' city in strict chronological order.

We saw this log and the entries made by different hands. "The fire fighters fought the flames at a height of 30 meters." "Molten bitumen is forming puddles." "The fire has been prevented from reaching the third reactor unit." "Sites have been decided for the fire crews." "People have been evacuated from the fire zone"... Later the entry "Radiation" appeared in the log.

Neither General Berdov, nor the hundreds of people manning their work stations or arriving here in response to the distress signal were aware of this at the time and, frankly, they did not give it a thought. They fought the fire, sparing no effort, courageously, without a thought for themselves. Getting stuck in the molten bitumen, their faces black with soot, they were saving their comrades, they were saving the station. Neither these people, nor the prominent Soviet scientists who arrived a few hours later together with members of the government commission were able to tell then the causes of the accident or its consequences. Time was needed to find out what had happened.

A few hours later, according to eyewitness accounts and as confirmed by the documentary information contained in the "log," the situation at the station was already under control. However, it was still too early, indeed simply impossible, to speak of the scale of the accident.

That was here, in Chernobyl...

Meanwhile in London *THE DAILY MIRROR* reported without a hint of embarrassment, feigning measured concern: "Some 2,000 people are believed to have been killed during the first stage." *TIME* [as published] wrote: "According to information received from certain U.S. intelligence circles, the fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is still out of control." And the self-same *TIME* again: The newspaper's Moscow correspondent C. Walker, citing a certain Rhona Branson, one of approximately 100 British citizens "who are being hastily evacuated from the Ukraine," claimed that "the government hospital in Kiev is full of victims of the catastrophe."

Yet here is what the Soviet Union stated at a press conference through its official spokesman: "Our approach is aimed at providing information which is responsible, objective, reliable, and considered, or, in a word, honest."

Honest! Minutes after the accident V.P. Voloshko, chairman of the Pripyat Soviet Ispolkom was at the No 4 unit. He worked at the station for a long time. He is regarded as a good, knowledgeable specialist. It was he who headed the local operational headquarters set up in the nuclear power workers' city.

"How can you talk about 2,000 dead!" — Vladimir Pavlovich is outraged. "It is a lie. After all, it happened during the nightshift and moreover during a scheduled shutdown [ostanovka] of the unit.

"It is the same at power stations all over the world — power workers know this very well — there are fewer people on duty at such times, particularly at night. I would like to make a different point. At the time of the accident everyone who was at the station was worth 100 men. What those people did can be appreciated only now, and even now not fully appreciated. They were heroes. And just as war heroes draw fire upon themselves, they too drew fire upon themselves. I am not afraid of high-flown words. They suffered the most. Many of those people are now in the country's finest special clinics. Our finest doctors are fighting for their health. I would hold in high esteem any doctors, Soviet, American, or Japanese, if they do everything possible, and indeed impossible, to save my comrades' lives."

G.A. Karyaka, deputy secretary of the power station party committee, is still at his post. Communists are mounting a vigil at power units 1, 2, and 3. We met with him on the very edge of the "zone" to which we have already referred.

On the morning of 26 April Gennadiy Alekseyevich was also at the power station.

"Only now is it possible to recreate a picture of what happened at the time of the accident," he said. "The reactor suffered damage, its core was partially destroyed, some radioactivity was released, and the reactor's criticality was lost. We know that those ill-disposed to us in the West are alleging that radioactivity is even now continuing to increase. That too is a fabrication. The reactor was suppressed [zaglushen] the moment safety control procedures were activated, at minimum capacity. Many other technical questions concerned with eliminating the consequences of the accident are now being resolved, but there is no chain reaction."

A certain Rhona Branson hastened to leave Kiev. Did she express a desire to do so, or was she forced? We are unable to say. But, nevertheless, we visited Kiev hospitals. We enquired whether there were now many radiation victims receiving treatment. We were answered by Ukrainian Health Minister A. Ye. Romanenko, who, incidentally, appeared on television to inform the inhabitants about the current radiation situation.

"There is no direct danger to the health of residents of Kiev and the oblast. The meteorological conditions initially prevailing after the Chernobyl accident prevented the spread of radioactive elements toward the city. The work done at the station made it possible to significantly reduce the release of such elements into the environment. Nevertheless, following the change in wind direction and force in the last few days, a certain increase has been observed in the level of background radiation in the city and some of the oblast's rayons. This radiation level is not dangerous to health and is no obstacle to ordinary labor activity.

"The radiation conditions currently prevailing in Kiev do not necessitate any preventive medical treatment for the population. Furthermore, the uncontrolled use of various medicines — so-called 'self-treatment' — could damage people's health. All questions concerning the effect of the environment on the population's health are unflaggingly monitored by the republican Ministry of Health."

But we were indeed told in the city's hospitals for infectious diseases of cases directly connected with events in Chernobyl. Life is life, and panic-mongers do exist. Taking ill-considered advice, some people took medications thought to protect them against radiation. But the exact opposite occurred — people suffered from poisoning. This is what is being treated now.

In the Chernobyl area at the moment we are, so to speak, in the thick of events. We can see the titanic work being done by republican party and soviet organs to provide the evacuated families with work and a normal life. We have seen for ourselves yet again the simple and yet so great truth: How wonderful our people are! What golden people — young and old, city dwellers and peasants, educated by our system and our entire style of life. They are giving the best "morsels" to the evacuees, and the best spots in their homes are assigned to the guests. Children that have joined new schools have been assigned to the first shift, and the locals attend the second...

No one makes any secret of the calamity [beda] in Chernobyl. The occurrence confirms yet again that the atom, even the peaceful atom, demands great caution. And if the atom is locked inside bombs or missiles targeted on human destruction, it is nothing but human madness! This is what people say now at many rallies and meetings being held here, near Kiev.

We affirm once more: Life is running normally and calmly in the Ukrainian capital and the adjacent rayons. All enterprises are functioning. Of course, there is also anxiety. Particularly on the part of parents for their children. The summer vacations are approaching. Lines have formed for tickets at railroad and Aeroflot offices. Dozens of additional long-distance trains, suburban electric trains, diesel trains, and special Aeroflot flights are now being organized. All the children from evacuated areas will be the first to be sent to young pioneer camps, sanatoriums, and rest homes.

...Once we have transmitted this item, we will again make our way to the Chernobyl area. A government commission is now working there, amazing people are performing exploits every minute there, the front line of the struggle now runs right through there.

IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Kiev Oblast

PM081601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent A. Illesh: "Reportage From the Region of the Chernobyl AES": "In a Difficult Hour"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — We tried in vain to elicit from Petr Voronovskiy, commander of a KA-26 helicopter, information about any particular sensations on his part on his first flight up to the Chernobyl AES. The young, strong man refused to be drawn and tried to confine himself to brief phrases: "Everything was normal. As usual. The usual picture. Flames? I didn't see any. The smoke was similar to what any enterprise emits in normal conditions...."

Neither he nor his colleague Yuriy Bolodko had the feeling that theywere doing anything out of the ordinary. Perhaps the pilots have a right to call their work ordinary and the flights routine. But their labor, however prosaic it might appear, helped specialists to study the situation (they carried instruments and helped to measure radioactivity), and the job they did so simply helped to limit the consequences of the accident which had happened.

Let us make no bones about it: the aviators certainly took a risk. And we must now mention, among the firemen, militiamen, medics, drivers, and others who displayed courage, the names of the helicopter commanders — Sokol and Kunayev, Volkov and Malenchenkov, Muscovites from Myachkovo; Yanko from Rostov and Pushchin from Uzhgorod, Sokolov from Odessa and Shevel and Brolgin from Kiev...in time we will be able to evaluate "from a distance" their actions and the actions of those who are now working at the AES itself. But even now it is no sin — it is a duty — to pay our respects to the rescuers. It would be good to mention them by name. But a newspaper page would not have room for all whom we should thank today. Let us remember: at the station itself alone, 150 people a day are coming on shift.

But the people for whom the danger has passed are already living a new, unaccustomed, and naturally, for the time being, difficult life. Resettlement is no easy matter, especially when it takes place by force of circumstances.

...The village of Razvazhev, one of the 17 settlements in Ivanovskiy Rayon which have taken in evacuees. The central farmstead of the Ukraina Kolkhoz is here. It is a big farm. There is a secondary school, a cultural institute, a library, a hospital. Our interviewee, pensioner Aleksandra Andreyevna Davidova, formerly a creche worker, said:

"When the busloads of people appeared in the village, we realized, especially we old ones, that there had never been any evacuation like it: the people just kept on coming! Well, you have to live...and everyone was willing to give shelter to the people who came. I took in the family of Mikhail Mikhaylovich Voznyy. Quite a big family. There is the wife, Galina Vasilyevna, and two children, the boys are studying in the fourth and eighth grades. We made them as welcome as we could, from the beginning. And food was soon brought in. When the Voznyy family had settled in, they asked: 'How long can we count on?' I said: 'You stay as long as necessary.' "

"Nearly all our inhabitants have been so friendly," kolkhoz chairman A. Radchenko says. "People seemed to blossom in the face of trouble. So much sympathy and understanding!"

We — myself and *IZVESTIYA*'s Kiev correspondents A. Dolenko, N. Baklanov, and S. Tsikora — saw this for ourselves....

Yevdokiya Aleksandrovna Otroshenko, chief of the livestock unit laboratory on the Razvazhev kolkhoz, took in Valentina Mikhaylovna Bryukhanova, wife of the AES director. She has started work as a relief milkmaid at the livestock unit. Galina Timofeyevna Kuksenok, a teacher at the local school, took two families under her roof. One is the family of office worker Valentina Aleksandrovna Popova. It is a family of five: there is a son and his young wife and children. They are living in harmony. They prepare meals together and busy themselves about the house. Popova's son Vladimir says: "It's like visiting our aunt."

The concern of the state and their compatriots for the resettled people is effective and concrete. Razvazhev has found jobs for 37 people. Taken on by the Ukraina Kolkhoz, they have set about their work. People at the comprehensive consumer services center are pleased with the work of a hairdresser and a photographer from the AES settlement. Four new teachers soon started work, as well as four workers in the canteen, five in the forest, two at the bakery....

The Ukraina Kolkhoz presented May Day gifts to the 200 children who came to Razvazhev together with their parents. And 6 May was a particularly memorable day for the new inhabitants; they received their first wages in the new place. In another Kiev Oblast rayon, Polesskiy, they have received evacuees at 58 settlements, and in Borodnyanskiy at 18 settlements. Nine villages in Makarovskiy Rayon have also given shelter to those in trouble.

Life goes on, people settle in. In Polesskiy Rayon, 50 percent of the evacuated schoolchildren turned up for lessons on the first day. On the second day, 90 percent were there. Now all the children are at school. The little ones have been found places in kindergartens.

But it must be said that the events in Chernobyl have affected not only the oblast's life, but the whole face of ancient Kiev. Thousands of stands selling icecream, piroshki, and fruit juice have disappeared from the streets. Now they are only sold indoors. Why? We will explain later. The city was awaiting the spring rain. Everyone is waiting for its torrents to wash the dust from the foliage. And not only what we call street dust. For the time being, on doctors' recommendations' they are very thoroughly hosing down the streets and washing all the highways, without economizing on water.

We saw unusual pictures in the markets too. Now everything shipped in from the suburbs is being checked by dosimeter operators. Dairy products are examined particularly carefully. Only an "okay" from the specialists can release the product onto the store counters.

As before, there are mountains of greens and heaps of meat and lard on the vegetable and meat stalls. Natives of Kiev remain true to their traditions — they buy their main food products at the bazaar. As always, the market premises are crowded. But the question "where is it from?" is now being asked not only in order to start a conversation about the merits of the goods on offer.

"The republic's sanitation and epidemiological station has plenty on its hands now," V. Betchinkin, chief of its main administration, says. "Public health doctors are entrusted with all the monitoring of the quality of food products, the purity of water, and the organization of trade in the new way."

These services in Kiev and the oblast began work almost simultaneously with the teams of medics who gave first aid to those who suffered at the time of the accident. It is still too soon for major conclusions to be drawn, we were told at Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, but facts and observations are accumulating. The lesson taught at the AES proved costly. But we must profit from it skillfully. We cannot be content solely with optimistic information or with information which does not mobilize people to overcome the difficulties. There is no point in denying that there were individual workers who failed to show sufficient firmness or readiness to take decisions in the emergency conditions.

Unfortunately it transpired that the sanitary and epidemiological service serving the AES has no contacts with the one that operates outside the AES, and is responsible for the condition of the air, water, and soil on the territory adjoining the AES.

"Strict dosimetric monitoring of people leaving has now been imposed at airports and rail and bus stations," V. Betchinkin goes on. "The purpose is to give primary medical aid to those who need it. And that is all. Other precautionary measures concern food products. Temporary and, I want to stress, very stringent norms for the quality of all agricultural products have been imposed in the republic.

"It is purely as a preventive measure, and by no means because of the condition of the atmosphere, that, as you know, street trade in piroshki, icecream, fruit juices, and drinking water has been banned in Kiev. It is correct to say that in such cases it is better to be 'on the safe side.' And the population fully understands these preventive measures."

We wanted to end our reportage here. But the conclusion was "dictated" by our readers. The fact is that people today frequently ask all sorts of questions at the *IZVESTIYA* correspondents' center in Kiev. But they are all connected in one way or another with the AES accident and the elimination of its consequences.

People are most interested in the problems facing parents whose children are going to school today, the problems of providing the evacuated population with everything they need, and the way in which sanitary treatment of people and clothing is organized. Our readers are answered by the leaders of the appropriate state organizations.

A. Tymchik, chief of the Kiev Gorispolkom public education administration:

"Indeed, Kiev's schools do not appear quite as usual at present. You will not see the usual noisy crowd of children in the schoolyards and sports fields. Teachers make sure that the children do not go outside the buildings. And the schoolchildren themselves know about the medical recommendations. But what they are most concerned about in this situation is whether or not the summer vacation will start early. Naturally, parents are interested in that too.

"The schools are working according to the established schedule. Teachers are explaining to parents that as yet there has been no decision on curtailing the school year. Of course, there are still many difficulties to be overcome. We were also engaged in resolving the problem of the schoolchildren's summer vacation at pioneer camps and labor and leisure camps. As soon as the situation becomes finally clear, we will of course inform all the population."

V. Starunskiy, Ukrainian SSR minister of trade:

"In the regions where evacuees have been placed, we have organized food supplies for people and the sale of bread, pasta, groats, butter, fruit juices, mineral water, clothing, footwear, bedding, and other essential goods. The supply of goods to people is constantly monitored by the ministry."

V. Zhegulin, the republic's deputy minister of consumer services:

"The main task for representatives of the service sphere in the prevailing conditions was the sanitary treatment of people and their clothing. In the regions where evacuees have been placed, sanitary washing centers [sanitarno-omyvochnyye punkty] and clothing decontamination stations are now in operation — both mobile and stationary. There are also emergency facilities based on dry cleaners, bathhouses, and the specialized combine of the Kiev consumer services administration. Workers of the ministry and the oblast consumer services administration are on duty around the clock in the rayons and carry out checks when necessary."

Grigoryev: Man Cannot Renounce Atomic Energy

LD081437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1306 GMT 8 May 86

["Propaganda: Pollution of the International Information Environment" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) — Aleksey Grigoryev, TASS political observer, writes:

It seems that Western propaganda media are focused on only one geographic point: Chernobyl. As if the ruins of Tripoli and Banghazi no longer existed and the bodies of Libyan women and children mutilated by U.S. bombs were no more. As if deadly radiation did not ooze from underground in Nevada where recently, to the outrage to the entire world, nuclear blasts echoed again. As if Israel did not join Britain and the FRG in expressing its wish to cooperate with the United States in the preparation for "star wars". As if finally, the Pentagon did not just now complete the deployment of the last Pershings-II's in the FRG.

Closing their eyes to all of this and to much else that is alarming mankind today, a number of high-ranking figures in the West and their journalist army are sounding the alarm, becoming excited and indignant, and are scaring other people and themselves with what happened at the Chernobyl AES. "The United States still does not know all the details of the situation in Chernobyl," complains State Department representative C. Redman. "The Soviet statements remain vague and indicate that the problem has not yet been resolved. The information we have is insufficient for a full assessment of the situation." Anyone would think that the morning after the very serious accident at the AES near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1979 all the problems were solved and that information sufficient for making a full assessment fo the situation had appeared! Going by U.S. standards, the USSR could have announced the Chernobyl accident only yesterday and have informed the IAEA 2 months later.

The behavior of the FRG authorities is indicative of the reaction of a number of Western countries to this accident. Speaking on radio and television, Friedrich Zimmermann, federal minister of the interior, stated: "The serious accident at the Soviet atomic power station has perturbed all of us." After this, in accordance with the notorious rule, he accused the USSR of providing "incomplete and tardy information," but then admitted: "There was no danger for us and there is now no danger for us... WHO also does not see any danger for people outside the affected zone in the USSR." And immediately, contrary to all logic, Zimmermann's department began to sow panic among the FRG population, calling for windows to be sealed, for vegetables and fruit to be washed (as if they used to eat them when they were dirty!), and in general to remember..."the nuclear threat from the East."

The "free," "independent," and "above-party" press, in an attack of anti-Soviet hysteria, beats in unison with such appeals by issuing reports that "all the land in the Ukraine is poisoned" and that "there are mountains of bodies around the power station."

The unusual nature of the situation that has arisen in connection with the accident at Chernobyl AES demands rapid and bold decisions as well as courage and responsibility. Soviet people understand the vast attention being paid to this work, the results of which are, in the final analysis, important for all mankind, because mankind cannot renounce the peaceful use of atomic energy. But what is not understandable is the relishing of our misfortune which is being used to conceal attempts to distract attention from the real threat hanging over the planet: the threat of nuclear war. It is precisely those people who are preparing such a war who are interested in contaminating the information environment with lies about events at the Chernobyl AES.

Arbatov Comments on Chernobyl Incident

PM081758 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "Boomerang"]

[Text] ...We have had a misfortune — the accident at the Chernobyl AES. A government commission is to investigate its causes. This accident (it is not the first in the world but the 152d recorded at nuclear power stations, although, by all accounts, it is rather serious) will make specialists of all countries study all conceivable aspects of safety in nuclear reactors in all their details over and over again.

But the events at Chernobyl have troubled not only government experts and specialists in nuclear energy. The accident was at the center of world public attention for many days.

There are natural reasons for this. An increase (true, not on a scale dangerous to people's health and life) in the radioactiveness of clouds and precipitation was noted not only in nearby USSR oblasts but also in other countries. It is understandable that all this could not help but arouse a certain unease in every normal person. We understand this unease. And we ourselves also feel certain alarm when such a thing happens in another country.

These days many people in other countries have also felt a sense of compassion, for the accident was not without casualties. People have been injured and irradiated. Thousands of people have had to be evacuated from adjacent settlements. We have no doubts about the sincerity of the expressions of sympathy for the victims — what else could have made the American doctors, Professors Gale and Tarasaki, hurry to Moscow. And the same feeling prompted thousands of Britons, Americans, French people, Swiss, Japanese, and Germans to offer their services as bone marrow donors (a marrow transplant is essential in serious cases of irradiation). Soviet people feel profound and truly heartfelt gratitude to all these noble men and women and to all whose moral support they feel during these difficult days.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, as the saying goes. And, incidentally, that is also when enemies make themselves known. And they have not been dozing these days. Rather, they have simply not even closed their eyes. The apparatus of "psychological warfare" created by the United States and its NATO allies was switched to a state of emergency. I do not rule out that this was done even before the accident at Chernobyl. They had long been waiting for an excuse to mount a new anti-Soviet campaign. Many Western figures were just too concerned at the response evoked in the public of the United States, West Europe, and the whole world by the major Soviet initiatives. Such, for example, as the Soviet Union's unilateral cessation of nuclear tests. Or the program to eliminate nuclear arms by the year 2000. Or the proposal to create a comprehensive international security system. The fact that all this formed in the eyes of the world public an image of the USSR as a country honestly and unbendingly championing peace frightened the instigators of the arms race far more than Soviet submarines and missiles. They were feverishly seeking a cause, even a hint of a cause, to open concentrated fire with propaganda guns of all calibers. Fire against the Soviet Union's growing international prestige. And against mutual trust. Trust, very little of which still remains, let us state frankly. And which, nevertheless, is as essential as air for stabilizing the situation and starting to get away from the dangerous brink toward which we are inexorably being pushed by the arms race and the "cold war."

An absurdly primitive fairytale — the reader knows this — was thought up: Since the Soviet Union did not immediately report the causes, scale, and consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, we must not believe a single one of its proposals, and we must not even hold talks with it, let alone conclude agreements. Precisely this was being shouted from all the crossroads from morning to evening, day after day. Scientific terms which mislead inexperienced people were used. There began shameless manipulation of the strongest human emotions: the sense of self-preservation, fear for one's children, fear of an invisible threat.

Unfortunately, this propaganda campaign did not pass without trace. I have been convinced of this during the past week on talking with foreign guests and also on answering questions from foreign television journalists and radio listeners during interviews. At the same time, I do not doubt the sincerity of the questions or the concern that prompted them. Delusions are quite frequently sincere. However, they frequently result also from someone's prompting, in this case prompting by deliberate liars and falsifiers.

How could, for example, someone living in a small Scottish town, who is concerned about the health of his four children, know that there is no answer to his question: Why has the Soviet government "so far not given the reasons for the accident?" There is no answer for the simple reason that the Soviet Government does not know yet (just as, for example, the U.S. Government does not yet know the true reasons for the destruction of the Challenger spacecraft, although it occurred back in January). Someone has also persuaded him that the anxiety for the health of his children is due to the fact that Moscow has not reported the radiation level, although it is far harder for the Soviet authorities than for the British to measure the level in the Glasgow or Edinburgh area. At the same time, incidentally, the same "well-wishers forgot" to say that the radiation level in Scotland would pose no threat to people's health. Another example. Can a Dutchman, West German, or Frenchman, reading his "respectable" (that is, bourgeois, and, as a rule, hostile toward the USSR) newspapers not recall that it took the U.S. authorities nearly 2 months to prepare a report on the accident at their Three Mile Island nuclear power station and submit it to the IAEA, whereas the Americans and their allies began to demand a report literally on the day after the event? Did it enter the head of the Japanese journalist who carefully interrogated me and complained about the "radioactive rain" in Tokyo that Tokyo is closer to Nevada, where the United States carries out its nuclear explosions (with frequent discharges of radioactive substances), and to French nuclear test sites (on a Pacific island) than to Chernobyl?

I explained the true state of affairs in detail to my interlocutors and listeners. I explained in particular that there had been an accident and that our first concern was to administer first aid to the dozens of victims, to evacuate many thousands of inhabitants, and to localize the center of radioactivity.

I think that when the passions inflamed by the anti-Soviets subside, we will be forgiven this "sin." Although — and this is my own personal opinion — it certainly was a "sin." It was due not to an underestimation of the significance of public opinion but to an underestimation of the activeness and coordination of anti-Soviet propaganda. Somehow one never thought that even a misfortune, an accident, and human distress could be so shamelessly exploited for sordid propaganda games.

But if the organizers of the "hate campaign" unleashed in connection with the Chernobyl accident are celebrating a "success," they are also, it seems to me, in for a bitter disappointment. In order to kick up a propaganda ballyhoo and direct it against the USSR, they obviously overdid it: A serious but, of course, local accident was portrayed as some kind of world nuclear disaster. But in doing so they made people think about the danger of an actual nuclear disaster. This wiped out in a week the long efforts by certain Western politicians and propagandists to "train" the peoples to reconcile themselves to the nuclear threat, so to speak, "to learn to live with the nuclear bomb." So their effort has turned in to a propaganda boomerang.

There will be exhaustive information on Chernobyl, of course — it has already started coming, in fact. Straight into the hands of IAEA Director Dr Hans Blix, who was invited to the USSR. There is no doubt that the dust, propaganda as well as radioactive, will soon settle and people will start to think. Think about the fact that for 2 weeks the world — from Britain to Japan — was in fear of a radioactive discharge which had occurred not even as a result of a nuclear explosion — there was no explosion — but as a result of an accident at a nuclear power station. Yes, there are more than 50,000 nuclear warheads stockpiled in arsenals. And people have somehow started to forget about this — to the pleasure and direct benefit of the arms race instigators. They will now certainly remember these terrible facts, and the fact that the United States and its allies are continuing nuclear tests at full speed, with all the resultant radioactive discharge. Perhaps now, after the shock caused by the propaganda, the Western public will take a new look at the justice of NATO's strategy, which even now envisages first use of nuclear weapons.

The accident — albeit trivial in scale compared with the threat of nuclear war and the nuclear arms race — has once again graphically demonstrated an indisputable fact of our era — that man has breathed life into, created forces against which he is totally impotent if they are used for destructive purposes. This is one of the lessons of Chernobyl. People have been able to see from this example how irrational and absurd is the very idea of nuclear war.

And the second lesson: Sometimes even the most reliable and tested equipment, absolutely perfect equipment fails. And our enemies who are now muttering something about the reason allegedly being the Soviet Union's "lag" in the technical sphere are wasting their breath. According to the IAEA's evaluation, the RBMK-1000 reactor installed in Chernobyl is, as regards reliability, superior to the best Western models. Moreover, both in the United States and Britain there have been quite a few accidents at nuclear power stations and they are using their equipment and not ours. Not to mention other catastrophes in which most advanced and, it would seem, thoroughly tested equipment has failed — the Challenger tragedy, for instance, or the recent Titan and Delta missile failures.

No, it is not a question of someone's backwardness here, but at the same time no one should entertain any illusions about anyone's perfection either. There are issues which are far too serious to be entrusted to mechanisms, thus removing them from the control of human intelligence and renouncing rational procedures for the joint adoption of substantiated decisions. These are primarily the issues of war and peace. These are also all other issues pertaining to security, whether it be in the military, political, economic, or humanitarian sphere.

And so, whether or not it was the intention of the organizers of the deafening anti-Soviet campaign, they have provided a powerful impetus, encouraging people to think and see things clearly. And, in the final analysis, they have helped them to understand how vulnerable the entire modern human civilization has become, technologically vulnerable among other things. Even before Chernobyl there had been no shortage of "warning signals." The discharge of toxins at the U.S. chemical plant in Bhopal (India), for instance, cost the lives of 2,500 people and the health of tens of thousands. Subsequently, the alarm was sounded regarding the highly toxic waste dumps scattered throughout the world. "Acid rain" made people aware that their neighbors could out of complacency or through saving pennies ruin their forests, lakes, and rivers. The pollution of entire seas has become a reality. Not to mention the greatest danger of all — the growing threat of mankind's annihilation through conventional and nuclear weapons, through holocaust, radiation, or "nuclear winter."

Mankind's rapidly increasing technological vulnerability demands a profound restructuring, a restructuring of the entire system of international political and economic relations and radical changes in political thinking. Because, in order to live normally, indeed in order to survive at all, given all the contradictions, differences, and difficulties which are tearing the world apart, what is needed is cooperation, cooperation in establishing the comprehensive system of international security which the CPSU proposed to the world at its 27th congress. Outlining the principles of this system, sketching its overall outline, M.S. Gorbachev noted that our proposal has been dictated not just by pious wishes but by an understanding of the realities of the modern world and the demands stemming from the specific characteristics of the current stage of international development.

The choice confronting mankind is tragically simple: It is peaceful coexistence or "nonexistence." It was not the intention of the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign, of course, to lead the broad public in the West to an understanding of this truth. But blind hatred, just like other uncontrolled emotions, often pushes people to take steps which have unforeseen results. This is what will most probably happen also in this case. The accident at Chernobyl — that is not just our misfortune. It has shown that, in the nuclear age, even what happens in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy concerns the interests of one and all. And as for nuclear war — its threat is a predicament of a much more far-reaching nature.

Residual Anti-Soviet 'Radiation' Lingers

LD081709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by *PRAVDA* observer Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] In the West, the slanderous fuss over the accident at Chernobyl AES continues. Not for the first time, our press reports on the unbridled campaign that has been whipped up in the West over the accident at Chernobyl AES. It now looks as if its murky propaganda cloud is beginning to disperse, having circled the globe several times. Also becoming clearer are the aims of those who inflated this cloud, and the consequences of its — to speak technically — residual radiation.

The prime object of whipping up anti-Sovietism over the incident at Chernobyl was once again to sow distrust of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy. They have been attempting to represent real socialism as some sort of closed society, based on secrecy, in which the authorities might even sacrifice the lives of their fellow citizens for political ends, by concealing the truth from them — in this case, the truth about the accident in the nuclear reactor and its consequences. This myth was strenuously inflated. Fantastic numbers of victims of intense radiation dosages were mentioned. It was asserted, for instance, that the power workers' town had been totally destroyed, and that the consequences of the accident were scarcely less serious than those of the bomb that exploded over Nagasaki. Those who had lied so irresponsibly had to bite their tongues immediately after the Soviet Government provided the ambassadors of a number of Western powers with information on what had occurred. Besides this, film of Chernobyl AES was shown on Soviet television, and those in the West who had dreamt up figures about thousands of deaths had to take them back. The Soviet data on the number of people affected are now no longer being challenged. Western public opinion has also undoubtedly been impressed by the figures on the free and urgent help being given to inhabitants within a 30-km radius of the station who have been hit by the disaster.

A statement published yesterday by the World Health Organization says that, in the opinion of its experts, there is no reason to recommend restricting imports from Eastern europe — the very thing the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign had been recommending. The WHO statement says there are no grounds to advise people not to visit the USSR or the other countries of Eastern Europe — yet we know that tourists have been dissuaded, and even brought home from the Soviet Union. It was also noted that the way the incident has been reported in the Western media has aroused a reaction among the population that is undesirable and inappropriate to the real degree of danger. That is the competent assessment of the World Health Organization.

People's eyes are now being opened. People in the West have begun to see more clearly, now that they have found out the real facts about the accident at Chernobyl. They have understood that the United States, by sowing panic, wanted to quell apprehensions about the nuclear tests that the United States and the other nuclear powers are continuing to carry out — the apprehensions about the continuing arms race. Chernobyl has also made people think about what would happen if just one of the nuclear warheads the Americans have now stockpiled by the tens of thousands in Europe alone had exploded. What sort or radiation cloud would that be, and who would escape it?

The propaganda cloud has dispersed, but the question remains: People are asking, what do they intend to do in Washington and the other NATO capitals to save mankind from a global nuclear catastrophe? And to that question Washington, alas, has no answer.

U.S. 'Hypocrisy' Over Accident Assailed

PM081750 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS Correspondent A. Lyutyy article for *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*: "Those People in the United States Who Stand To Gain From Organizing a Hysterical Spectacle Around the Accident at Chernobyl"]

[Text] Washington — For more than a week now a map of the world has appeared on U.S. television screens almost every hour. That map shows the whole of Western Europe as a thick red blob. Before the viewers' eyes that blob spreads to Asia, engulfing more and more countries. It becomes more terrifying as you watch.

It will be recalled that more or less the same red blob, on a far smaller scale it is true, was used recently to illustrate to Americans Nicaragua's "expansionist schemes" and the "communist offensive" in Central America, which is on the point of reaching the U.S borders.

These blobs, of course, are products of the imagination of the TV companies' anti-Sovietists and all manner of consultants from the Reagan administration. When Americans need a good scare with the "Soviet threat," the producers of such shows splash out with the red paint.

It would seem that people are already becoming accustomed to this passion for painting the globe a toxic shade of red, a passion not marked by intellectual brilliance. It is by no means the first time that this method has been used here and it will not be the last. Nevertheless, the current anti-Soviet campaign is beating all records for hypocrisy and inhumanity.

The red blob spreading across the whole world is, apparently, not just a "Soviet threat," it is the "Soviet nuclear danger." It is the radiation allegedly released after the accident at the Chernobyl AES. You can understand why some people living in the western states of California, Oregon, and Washington, seeing these horrors on television, immediately rushed out to the local pharmacies to buy iodine solution and who are now scouring the stores in search of special protective suits....

It is perfectly clear to any unbiased person that the Washington administration has recently had an acute need for a diversionary maneuver which would enable it to stem the tide of anger in the world after the American buzzards' raid on Libya. It needed such a maneuver to divert the world's attention that bit more quickly from its inflexible and unconstructive position on the question of banning nuclear tests. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and the USSR's other peace initiatives have received an extraordinarily large response. The White House has clearly decided to drown that response in a sea of anti-Soviet slander.

Photographs of the accident area, allegedly taken by intelligence satellites, are constantly being shown on television. Apart from large rivers and reservoirs it is impossible to make out anything definite in them. Nevertheless, squares and circles are drawn in thick white lines and "specialists" with thoughtful expressions present them as "evidence of colossal destruction" and "raging conflagrations." Right-wing groups, intoxicated with anti-Sovietism, have come out onto the streets and a gang of our country's enemies in Congress, headed by Representative Robert Walker (a Republican from Pennsylvania), has submitted a whole pile of provocative resolutions. Other unscrupulous congressmen have even gone so far as to accuse us of committing an "international crime." And that after the act of mass terror against Libya! Let us make particular mention of the theme of the gloating that is going on. It is obvious. They do not even try to hide it behind diplomatic formulas or even purely formal expressions of grief and sympathy. Rubbing their hands with glee, people across the ocean dream of how the Chernobyl accident will undermine the Soviet plans for the accelerated development and modernization of the economy and how it will hit the country's agriculture. They are particularly exultant at the fact that the accident occurred in the Ukraine, the USSR's granary. And there is not even a hint of shame or conscience in any of these spiteful predictions.

"Operation Chernobyl" has shown the criminal ease with which Western ruling circles try to make dishonest political capital out of tragedy. Did Soviet people revel in the catastrophe involving the seven astronauts on the "Challenger" shuttle in January? Did they whoop with delight after the catastrophe last Saturday involving the "Delta" launch vehicle carrying a weather satellite? No matter how they try to distort it, the fact remains that America greeted the 25th anniversary of the flight by Alan Shepard — the first U.S. astronaut to go into near-earth orbit — with three of the biggest disasters in the U.S. space program's history.

"Operation Chernobyl" has also illustrated the astonishing hypocrisy of the authorities here, who have accused the USSR of inadequate monitoring of safety equipment at the AES. They would do well to look at their own record here! The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has just published its annual report in which it acknowledges that last year U.S. nuclear power stations recorded the highest number of accidents in the past 6 years and that it was pure chance that some of them did not lead to dangerous leaks of radioactive materials. The administration tried to keep this report secret and only published it after persistent demands from Congressmen Edward Markey.The U.S. nuclear industry, the press here acknowledges, has surrounded itself with an almost impenetrable cloak of secrecy and inflicts punishment on anyone who tries to tell the general public the truth about the situation at America's nuclear power stations.

...The members of the Washington peace center, a well known public organization, study not only arms limitation problems but also nuclear power industry questions. I telephoned the center's headquarters. Heike Kleffner, a West German citizen, who is working for a while at the center, answered my call.

"In my view," she said, "President Reagan is not interested in real arms limitation, and the fuss about the Chernobyl incident is a convenient way of justifying his refusal to negotiate with the USSR on a constructive basis. For example, the demand is now being put forward virtually as an ultimatum to allow U.S. experts to visit Soviet AES's. But do you think that the Americans will allow Soviet experts to visit theirs? No way! It is clear that they are using the incident to denigrate the Soviet Union instead of turning this tragic event into a way of giving impetus to the struggle against the nuclear arms race. I hope that people of common sense will draw the correct lessons from what has happened, will not yield to hysteria, and will work to reduce nuclear arsenals."

Scare Stories Reportedly Ordered by Washington

LD082006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver, from the "International Diary" program; presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] What our Rome correspondent has just told us about [referring to previous commentary by Yuriy Vybornov on Rome media treatment of Chernobyl accident] is characteristic of many countries in the West. Here, as if by order — and seemingly such an order was in effect given, and not just anywhere, but in Washington — all types of cock-and-bull stories were earnestly spread about the Chernobyl accident, stories used to intimidate people and to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. But what is noteworthy is that in the last few days, in particular after the press conference in Moscow, they have begun to talk differently in a number of Western capitals. Thus, for example, the FRG minister of the interior — that same FRG where perhaps they have been shouting particularly loudly about the threat of Soviet radiation — has now officially announced that there has not been and will not be any danger for the population of West Germany. Moreover, the minister of state for the Federal Chancellor's office has even spoken out against the needless hysteria. Well, as the saying goes, better late than never.

I will add that a certain amount of sobering up is taking place at the moment not only in Bonn, but in other Western capitals as well. British Foreign Secretary Howe has come out, for example, with a warning about the fact that the accident at Chernobyl should not be used for anti-Soviet propaganda. A human misfortune, added the minister, should not be turned into a political game. That is a fair statement, particularly if one takes into account the fact that in some Western countries, including Britain, and the United States in particular, some politicians and journalists these last few days have been earnestly engaged in precisely such an unworthy political game, speculating on the natural anxiety of people. By the way, now even U.S. specialists, as AP reports, admit that the additional dose of radiation that West Europe received after the accident in Chernobyl is not great, and by way of example, is lower than the usual background radiation at great height, in particular during flights from Europe to the United States.

Regarding the United States itself, there the head of the Environmental Protection Agency long ago acknowledged that the health of the population is in no way threatened. It is true that, as it happens not infrequently in the United States, here and there the press and television have so intimidated people that they, to the delight of the pharmaceutical concerns, have rushed to buy all sorts of medicines with highly dubious properties. Now CBS itself announces that physicians are beginning to fear that the population may suffer not at all from radioactive irradiation, but from poisoning from pills.

And, by and large, experts from the World Health Organization who have gathered in Copenhagen have stated that there was an excessive reaction in the West to the accident in Chernobyl, and that although individual increases in radiation are possible, no long-term effect on people's health can be foreseen. But all the same I would add that a threat does exist — not the mythical threat of Soviet radiation, but, unfortunately, the quite real danger for the whole of mankind in connection with the accumulation of nuclear weapons on earth and attempts to place it even in space. The participants of the UN Disarmament Committee session, which has just opened in New York, talk about this with unconcealed alarm. They note that while the Soviet Union has proposed a specific plan for the total elimination of nuclear weapons in the forthcoming 15 years and has unilaterally stopped testing them, the United States continues to accelerate the nuclear arms race — and during the Soviet moratorium it has carried out nine nuclear blasts.

By the way, *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, in one of its recent issues, has acknowledged that quite great leaks of radioactive gas occur at the Nevada test site. So, all the grounds are there for supposing that the hullabaloo in the West, in the United States itself first and foremost, around the Chernobyl accident, has had and does have the aim of diverting attention from the real threat: the threat of nuclear war.

Propaganda Contrasted With 'Competent' Views

LD091106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 9 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] Of course you know, comrades, of the measures being taken to liquidate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The central press publishes official government reports on this matter and reports by correspondents from the Chernobyl area every day. Despite the obvious normalization of the situation, many mass media organs in the West continue to wage a noisy, provocative, and essentially anti-Soviet propaganda campaign around this issue.

In this connection, I would like to mention a few competent views that raze to the ground the conjectures put forward, above all, by the U.S. propaganda machine. The representative of IAEA stated at a press conference that the IAEA was informed by the Soviet side of the accident and that the USSR has always cooperated closely with the agency. With regard to the radiation situation in Europe, the IAEA representative noted that he does not consider it dangerous to people's health.

Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior, speaking on radio and television, said in particular that there has been no and there is no danger for us. The Danish paper *BERLINGSKE TIDENDE* considers that the mass media clearly exaggerated the danger of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

An increase in the level of radiation in Denmark of only 10 percent compared with the normal level was noted. This is 100,000 times less than the level that is considered dangerous.

The French paper *HUMANITE*, noting that Western propaganda tried to provoke panic among Soviet people, writes: It is difficult to remember a time when such a quantity of rumors have been scattered over the airwaves. However, none of this is getting the desired reaction. Soviet people are without doubt concerned, but they are calm, the paper stresses.

BULGARIA

Radiation Said Posing No Threat to Public Health

AU081237 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) — Prof Lyubomir Shinderov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, first deputy minister of public health, and sanitary inspector general, and senior research associate Ivan Pandev, M. Eng, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, appeared on national television here tonight to explain in detail the radiological situation in the country.

The two experts said that systematic monitoring has shown so far lowering radiation levels and that there is a tendency towards their normalization. Prof Shinderov and Mr Pandev specified that levels up to three times higher than the natural background radiation readings were registered only in separate areas after May 2, when there was a wind shift from the north. The level of radioactivity, its short-lived character, and the pronounced tendency towards normalization had given the health authorities no reason to recommend iodine prophylaxis.

Prof Shinderov stressed that no threat at all was posed to public health. Nobody in Bulgaria was exposed to significant doses of radiation, and the slightly increased levels, all the more only in separate areas, do not endanger the health of children, mothers, pregnant women or elderly people, he said.

Radiation levels in Bulgaria are expected to go back fully to normal in the coming days.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague TV Describes Scenes Near Chernobyl, Kiev

LD082256 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Let us take a look, on live TV, at how people evacuated from the Chernobyl area. These are shots from districts which are next to the area of the accident. This is the area to which the people from the town of Pripyat and a number of villages were evacuated. Consequently in these districts the number of inhabitants has substantially increased for — it is expected — 2 or 3 months. In this connection the local infrastructure has been reinforced. For example, even the number of telephones has substantially increased, including telephones for dialing throughout the USSR, as can be found in Kiev. Demands for such phones have multiplied. The Ministry of Communications has introduced a continuous service to suit all customers. A number of people have been moved in a hurry, and everyone must receive their letters. Naturally, relatives keep phoning, often from distant parts of the USSR. Chernobyl itself places a great demand on communications since the government commission is there; it makes a number of operative decisions, and for their implementation it asks help from different places in the USSR.

Evacuated livestock from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and private plots have also found new homes. The districts that received evacuated citizens are supplied preferentially with everything they need, including fodder for livestock. According to information, all those evacuated have been given jobs and suitable accomodations. In the majority of cases, local people vacated parts of their homes for them.

The Kiev river port. Dozens of cargo and passenger ships leave it daily, either up or down the Dnepr, sometimes toward a barrage lake which locals call the Kiev Sea. The artificial lake covers 920 square kilometers. Pripyat river, which passes by Chernobyl, leads into it. There was concern that the water from the lake may be contaminated. Therefore ships now regularly leave the Kiev port to take water samples. Koval, chief officer of the local sanitary services, said that despite the natural initial concern, analysis of the water shows that it is within safe norms.

One hundred and thirty kilometers further north, work on liquidating the cause of the accident continues with intensity. Protective mounds were piled up along the river to protect it from pollution. Well-known academician Velikov, who works with a group of experts in Chernobyl, said to *PRAVDA* reporters that work continues, not only around the reactor but underneath it too. Our role is to neutralize the reactor entirely — as is said, to bury it. In his view the experts are now tackling problems which have never been confronted before.

The accident brings us many lessons, and not only for the experts. It shows us how bad a nuclear war could be. This accident is nothing in comparison.

Soviet Health Minister on Measures at Chernobyl

LD082023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A news conference was held today in Moscow at which leading Soviet experts spoke about cleaning up after the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Stefan Simak reports:

[Simak] Investigations into the cause of the breakdown of the fourth block at the Chernobyl nuclear power station will take at least another 2 months. Soviet experts agree, however, that most likely there was a heat explosion in the reactor after the overheating of steam as a result of a technical fault or incorrect procedures by the attending personnel. A nuclear explosion would have destroyed surrounding buildings and would have caused great damage to grass.

Yevgeniy Vorobyev, deputy minister of health of the Soviet Union, said that health workers are making extensive checks on all citizens who were evacuated from the 30 kilometer radius. They have, however, found no serious organic changes of any of them. The best medical care is being given to 204 hospitalized energy workers and firemen who were working during the time of the accident at the nuclear power station. With the participation of American professor Gale and Tarasaki six of the affected people have had bone marrow transplants. A third worker at the power station died in the evening in Kiev as a result of radiation.

The greatest danger for the health of the people is caused by iodine 131 which escaped into the atmosphere. The period of its decomposition is, however, only 8 and 1/2 days. Strict hygenic norms and controls can insure that the iodine does not enter the human organism in milk or in fresh vegetables.

(?Around) the station they are at the same time taking measures so that rain does not wash the radioactive materials into the waterways. The level of radiation around the power station is continuously falling and according to Soviet experts it does not represent any danger for people in a wider radius. This fact was also confirmed today by the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, who acquainted himself with the situation in Chernobyl itself.

Prague Contrasts Shultz Remarks, 'Evidence'

LD061139 Prague International Service
in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Government, the Soviet press agency TASS on Sunday expressed gratitude to all who expressed sympathy and understanding and who offered assistance to the Soviet Union in connection with the accident in the Chernobyl AES. However, the offer of sincere help is not the only reaction which the accident has evoked in the world; the other reaction is discussed in the following commentary:

Sensible people everywhere in the world understand that accidents can happen anywhere and that no one is immune to them. Despite this, some Western circles literally exploited the accident in the Chernobyl AES to launch an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. Yesterday, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe spoke about this campaign with some concern in a BBC telephone interview from Tokyo. He expressed hope that the natural expression of concern would not grown into an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. However, a campaign has already begun and is continuing.

At the same time that the British foreign secretary was speaking from Tokyo, his U.S. colleague George Shultz was speaking in Tokyo with the U.S. ABC television station. In his interview, Shultz once again cast doubt on Soviet information about the accident, saying that the Americans have other information on this. However, the evidence shows the opposite: Each measurement carried out, from checks of Western citizens in the Ukraine, to checkS for radioactivity in fish caught by Danish fishing vessels near the USSR shore, to atmospheric checks, has shown the same negative results . The fabrications about the thousands of dead, the alleged panic among the population of the Ukraine, and the claims that the United States has its own information simply add to the arsenal of those for whom the spirit of trust and detente are alien and for whom the fanning of hostility among nations is an undeniable practice.

In addition, Swedish Government experts have criticized the measures introduced in many Western states, calling them exaggerated reaction. There surely has been an exaggerated reaction to the accident, but from the political point of view this reaction has been carefully calculated to gain political capital from the accident. First of all, there is an attempt to use the accident to undermine the trust in the Soviet peace policy and to undermine the prospects of the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks, which will resume this week in Geneva. By the same token there is an attempt to divert the attention from accidents [as heard] which — unlike the one at Chernobyl — have been caused deliberately. These include, for example, the U.S. nuclear blasts in Nevada, and of course the U.S. feverish arms buildup, including in space. These U.S. Governmental circles are not interested in people's health; they only want to continue with this policy which poisons the entire international atmosphere.

Chernobyl 'Hysteria' Further Divides East, West

AU061131 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 86 p 5

[Julius P. Loerincz commentator in the 'Word on the Events' column; "Background of Shameful Hysteria"]

[Text] In January 1986, after the explosion of the American space shuttle challenger, in which seven people perished, when the American CBS television network commentator asked one of the experts of the American NASA center for aeronatuics and space research what his first thought was after hearing the report on the catastrophe, the expert replied; "I thought: The Russians will be glad, it will be a holiday for them" This angry expression of anti-Sovietism was followed by television shots of reportage from the streets of Moscow; and a woman worker from one of the plants in the Soviet capital replied to that very same question: "When something like this happens, it is no longer important whether we are Russians, or Americans; we are all simply people. We feel sorrow for those who have perished, and we share the grief of their close relatives...."

After the many expressions of commiseration from the Soviet Union and after the Soviet cartographers had named two craters on Venus after the two tragically perished participants in the challenger flight, Christa McAuliffe and Judith Resnik, there was even talk in America about the "Russians' surprising gestures." The decent and normal expressions of commiseration surprised those who are branded by the ideological influence of some kind of tertiary and sick anti-Sovietism. They cannot, and frequently even do not want to, grasp that this is neither exceptional, nor extraordinary for us.

It is hard to reconcile oneself to the human sacrifices in pioneering work on the road of progress in science and technology, too; but this is the price to pay for getting to know the unknown, for searching for new horizons of perfection, for achieving new possibilities of making use of the natural resources of the earth and of the surrounding outer space for the benefit of mankind. The price, of course, the greatness of the risk which we are striving to diminish.

What is surprising, these days, even shocking is the absolute lack of this very same human sympathy on the part of the West in connection with the tragic accident in the Soviet nuclear power station in Chernobyl. And "lack" is a very weak word. The formally voiced condolences are followed by a wave of hysteria, a slanderous anti-Soviet campaign which is flooding the world from the United States and other NATO countries, combined with what is almost a terror of intimidation of the population. Although all radioactivity measurements in areas outside the immediate 30-km radius around the Chernobyl nuclear power station and in countries neighboring the USSR, as well as in more distant ones — measurements which have been confirmed by the IAEA in Vienna — show that not the slightest danger is threatening man and his environments, the atmosphere of panic on our continent is quite intentionally provoked. It can be said that an attempt is even being made to erect a kind of new "iron curtain" between the East and the West.

The fabrications and deceit are boundless. TASS commentator Sergey [illegible]lik wrote that, at one time, gentlemen whose deceit had been unmasked used to fire a bullet into their heads in order to save their honor. The authors of the current lies who, contrary to facts, are claiming that not two, but two thousand people had perished and that the radiation level from the Chernobyl nuclear power station is "2,000 times stronger than during the explosion of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima," obviously have no longer anything to save. In Tokyo, at the summit conference of the seven most important capitalist countries, they would like to turn Chernobyl into a world problem. At the same time they are keeping silent about the fact that not the nuclear power stations, but the test nuclear explosions and the feverish nuclear armament have brought the world so far that the present potential of nuclear arms could destroy human civilization more than 60 times over. This is the main and fatal problem of the world.

But this is the very thing that the organizers of the present hysteria would like to distract attention from. They would like to try and make the world forget that during the last 9 months the Soviet Union has unilaterally not once carried out underground nuclear tests, whereas the United States has several times torpedoed the generous Soviet peace initiative with the moratorium nuclear tests by its Nevada tests. The apostles of imperialism's military-industrial complex, above all American ones, would like the world to forget that Washington has rejected the Soviet comprehensive proposal to eliminate all nuclear arms by the end of this century, a proposal which is both understandable to everybody, and realistic. Washington would like the nations to forget the ruthless American attack on Libya, and to relax their vigiliance toward preparations for new American aggressions against Nicaragua and the people and states of the Near and Middle East.

The set of Soviet disarmament measures provides an opportunity for a positive way out of the dilemma between perdition and survival, and also the possibility to release immense means for resolving mankind's many serious problems. These include the insurance of sufficient sources of energy, including nuclear power — this enormous force which is both destructive and creative. The main thing is that it should serve solely peaceful purposes.

Deplorably, nobody is at present insured against accidents similar to that in Chernobyl, not even the United States — we may recall only some of the accidents on U.S. territory during the past fe years, for instance in Harrisburg, Zion, South Carolina. The Soviet Government authorities will draw conclusions from the Chernobyl accident, which will benefit the entire world community. And, as was said by Boris Yeltsin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, at the eighth congress of the German Communist Party, the Soviet Government "is doing everything to remove the consequences of the accident and, in the spirit of the implementation of the energy program, to force the atom to serve peaceful purposes in the future too." The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have affirmed time and again that they are in favor of a constructive cooperation of states also in this sphere — that they are in favor of cooperation in the name of mankind's secure and peaceful future.

RUDE PRAVO Denounces 'Hysterical Campaign'

AU061126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 86 p 6

[Zdenek Horeni commentary in the "We Comment" column: "About Events in Chernobyl"]

[Text] The accident at one of the reactors of the nuclear power station in Chernobyl in the Ukraine has for quite natural reasons immediately become the object of general international attention. Expressions of sincere sympathy are being sent to the Soviet Government. The energetic intervention of the appropriate Soviet authorities and the selfless struggle of Soviet experts and rescue services in localizing the source of radioactive radiation that escaped as a result of the accident are being praised.

In essence, this extraordinary occurrence is a misfortune [nestesti] that affects people and, in a way, also scientific -technical progress, the significant economic effort of the Soviet society. Quite naturally, the attitude of the international public should also proceed from this aspect. One cannot help noticing, however, that, since the moment the TASS report on the Chernobyl accident flew around the world, this extraordinary and unfortunate event has become a springboard for impudent speculations, for an accumulation of lies and slanders. Certain Western press agencies have even begun to spread false claims about 2,000-3,000 dead, despite the Soviet Government statement giving specific data about the number of dead and injured.

In Washington some people in high places are even abusing this extraordinary event — the first in the history of Soviet nuclear energetics — for political extortion against the Soviet Union, trying to create a political problem in international relations from the misfortune. At the same time Washington is showing a surprising forgetfulness. As though there have not been similar accidents in the United States! It is only 7 years since the big accident at the nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when radioactive matter also escaped. There were other incidents in nuclear facilities later, too, and in other countries.

The leading circles of certain NATO countries — apart from the United States, mainly in the United Kingdom, — are striving to whip up around the Chernobyl accident what literally amounts to hysteria. Yes, hysteria. This is how a Canadian student called it — we quote his words in *RUDE PRAVO* of 1 May — when he disagreed with his being recalled from Kiev where he is studying.

There is no doubt about the background of the hysterical campaign of the past few days. In the first place it is based on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, on the notorious effort to muddy international relations and slander the Soviet Union and the world of socialism whenever some pretext can be found, even a misfortune. Moreover, in the case of the Chernobyl accident, we can see obvious efforts to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and other European peoples, above all its closest neighbors. Finally, we also have here a transparent attempt to divert attention from today's real issues of substance, which are being urgently raised in the international arena precisely by the Soviet Union, such as the ban on all nuclear tests and chemical weapons, to say nothing of the well-known set of proposals regarding nuclear and conventional arms.

The stormy scientific-technical progress brings with it not only the successes of the discoverers of the unknown. It also brings with it sacrifices, both material and human. No scientific field, no sector of human activity is an exception. All mankind's progress has to be paid for — and even by human sacrifices. Even the discovery of electricity from traditional sources involved tragedies among the ranks of both its discoverers and users. And the same situation exists to this very day. Even when conquering space, or other spheres of human research, man has not been able to evade a tragic toll — let us recall, for instance, the accident that occurred on the 25th — it might already appear to have been well-tested — the launching of the American space shuttle.

As regards this human toll, even the explorers in the sphere of nuclear energetics are no exception, despite the extraordinary and extremely costly safety measures that are being taken. Without delving into the technical details of such a complicated and extraordinary event as an accident in a nuclear power station, one can truthfully say that man's fight to master all the forces of nature can never be considered concluded. Many "freaks of chance" and many hidden snares continue to be an obstacle in man's way...

In times like these, the Soviet Union's friends are standing at its side with full understanding; and not merely with expressions of sincere sympathy, but — above all — with feelings of unbreakable faith that it is exactly the Soviet Government that is doing everything it can to place at man's service the sources of nature that surround us. So that it can force the atom, too — this source of immense power, a force that is both destructive and creative — to serve peace, and only peace.

This is the essential thing, this is the background of the Soviet people's decisive effort. Herein also lies the reply to the question about the background of the hysteria whipped up by certain circles in the capitalist world around the events in Chernobyl.

HUNGARY

Szuros Speaks at National Peace Council Session

LD081349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Report on speech by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a National Peace Council session in the Budapest Congress Hall; date not specified — passages in boldface recorded]

[Text] The festive session of the National Peace Council opened the peace and friendship series of events. Ilona Banki reports on the meeting at the Congress Hall of parliament:

The participants were greeted by Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council and deputy president of the World Peace Council. In her opening speech she spoke about the significance of VE day, recalling the events that had taken place 4 decades ago and paying tribute to the memories of the victims. Speaking about the present, she said an important task of peace fighters is to turn the current International Peace Year into a year of radical change, into an event expressing the strengthening of confidence, understanding, and cooperation, and the joint effective action of peace-loving states and peoples.

After the chairman's oepning speech, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, approached the rostrum. He said that one of the historical paradoxes of our age is that, while a significant proportion of peoples and even governments stand for peace and security, the threat of the arms race and war, instead of abating, is becoming more intense from day to day. Matyas Szuros pursued this theme further:

[Szuros] *A characteristic feature of the early 1980's was mankind living in unceasing fluctuations between hope and anxiety. In international relations, the strengthening of rivalry and a conscious intensification of tensions appeared simultaneously and parallel to one another along with the recognition of interdependence, the dangers accompanying confrontation, and of an endeavor to limit the arms build-up and resolve disputed international questions by negotiations. Developments burdened with danger and those eliciting hope alternated.*

The grinding to a halt of the development of East-West relations, the rise of mistrust, the Soviet-U.S. tension that has become permanent, and the acceleration of the arms race accentuated, in the early 1980's, the unpredictability in international relations. At the same time, the resumption of dialogue between the two leading superpowers, the dynamic initiatives of Soviet foreign policy and the other socialist countries, the realistic attitude of sober-minded bourgeois political factors, and the survival of the system of institutions of the Helsinki process gave rise to the hope of an improvement in the international situation."

The Central Committee secretary then spoke about the domestic tasks of the Hungarian peace movement:

[Szuros] *I believe that one of the fundamental preconditions for popularizing our peace endeavors at home and for getting them accepted in as wide a circle as possible is honest and open talk and the acceptance of publicity. It is the inaliable right of everyone to be able to understand and to be aware of what goes on in the world and in his more narrow surroundings. Honest and open dialogue is also necessitated by the anxiety that can be seen among a wide range of people and arises as a result of certain consequences of the scientific-technological revolution, which is increasingly influencing our daily lives.*

The peace movement is not an heir to the Luddite tradition. It says yes to scientific progress, but at the same time it must also take into account, and deal with, the fear living in people, which can be justified or unfounded, whether it is connected with the *environmentally damaging effect of nuclear tests serving direct military objectives, or of a regretful catastrophe at a nuclear power plant.*

Following Matyas Szuros' speech, the festive session of the National Peace Council is continuing with contributions from the floor.

NEPSZABADSAG Cited on Chernobyl 'Manipulations'

LD071002 Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 7 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) — "We have no intention to convince the reader that what happened in Chernobyl is merely a harmless episode in the history of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Such an attempt would be doomed to failure, as would endeavours to exaggerate the case and use it for the service of particular political interests, runs an article in the Wednesday issue of *NEPSZABADSAG.*

There are numerous examples in the history of press to show how short-lived some reports and commentaries are, but now we only quote an American colleague, the Moscow correspondent of the *THE NEW YORK TIMES,* as writing in the May 5 issue of the newspaper. 'Months, maybe even years have to pass until we learn what really happened in Chernobyl, (the report begins, suggesting perhaps that there is no sufficient information available on the event. But with the elapse of 24 hours, an on-scene report was published in *PRAVDA* in confirmation of the official Soviet statements and carrying further details. It said that the explosion had occurred in the Reactor Bloc No 4 of the Chernobyl nuclear plant on April 26, the blast caused fire and two people died and 204 were injured in the accident. Nevertheless, the U.S. CBS television company refused to accept the official Soviet communique and, referring to the information of 'a woman from Kiev', it spoke about '2,000 casualties'. Even State Secretary George Shultz said, 'I will bet ten dollars that the casualty list given by the Soviets does not match facts.' The bet was not considerable, and losing it was obviously not too painful to Shultz. A day later, a British Embassy staffer in Moscow said to REUTERS that the story about 2,000 casualties was a rumour.

"This is just to indicate the rapid spreading of reports and rumours in the West about the melting of reactor(s) and Gamma radiation. An increase in radiation levels beyond the borders of the Soviet Union was first observed in Sweden, where the first precautions were taken, which have since been lifted. Restrictions have just been announced in other West European countries. In Italy a two-week ban was imposed on locally grown vegetable and fruit sales, alarming the population and causing no small damage to peasants at a time when radiation levels hardly differ from the normal.

This is perhaps the reason why the Common Market standing Committee decided to introduce unified control, 'lest the crisis serve as a basis for protectionist measures that restrict free trade,' writes the AFP news agency.

"Nevertheless, the concern of people in Kiev and Chicago, Budapest and Rome is justified, as our age is ridden with the hazard of disasters, although it is not the accident of a nuclear plant for peaceful uses that carries the biggest danger.

"Yet, what accounts for the conduct of leading politicians responsible for the fate of tens of hundreds of millions, who — as the participants in the Tokyo capitalist summit — devote a separate statement to the Chernobyl accident and set demands for the Soviet Union which they have never met?

"In the United States, for instance, last year 2,974 accidents were recorded in 100 civilian reactors, 20 percent more than the year before. One can wonder at the calls for 'prompt information' and 'international inspection', when *THE WASHINGTON POST* says that the 1979 'mysterious overheating' at the Pennsylvania nuclear plant was not commented on by the American Authorities for three weeks, and the causes of the accident have not been investigated up to the present day.

"Of course, Chernobyl also has its lessons and, as the Soviet side stressed, the necessary conclusions will be drawn after the investigations, including safety meaures, international cooperation to overcome dangers carried by similar accidents, or the improvement of the international information service. The same intention is reflected by the Moscow talks with leaders of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"It is obvious that the peaceful use of nuclear energy is an international affair of greater importance than to enable some circles to use it for their political ends, inadmissible manipulations and the poisoning of the international atmosphere. Such attempts meet with the aversion of all people of good will," concludes the commentary in *NEPSZABADSAG.*

POLAND

Warsaw Reports on USSR Press Conference on Chernobyl

LD081848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Moscow]

[Text] During a meeting with journalists, USSR First Deputy Health Minister Yevgeniy Vorobyev reported that of 204 people who were in the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident, 18 were in serious condition, including five who were very serious. In spite of doctors' efforts the third victim has died in a Kiev hospital. The cause was a high dose radiation. Five people are being treated in specialist hospitals in Moscow. Consulting assistance is being provided by two American doctors who have arrived in the Soviet Union, Professors Gale and Terasaki.

Yevgeniy Vorobyev also declared that all residents within a 30-km radius zone in the vicinity of the power station and who had been evacuated, had been medically examined and, above all, had had their blood tested. Except for a group of people who had been close to the place of the accident, no changes in them were found.

Yuriy Sedunov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, who was taking part in the conference, also reported that competent services were taking systematic measurements of contamination throughout the Soviet Union. Yuriy Sedunov also said that under the effects of winds and air currents some of the contaminated air mass resulting from the Chernobyl accident passed over Poland and also over Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. A higher degree of radiation was recorded in those states, but it did not present danger to human health. In the Soviet Union higher radiation was recorded among other places in Kiev and in the south of the country. However, these phenomena presented no danger.

Soviet media carry many reports by their correspondent from the vicinity of the Chernobyl nuclear power station. TASS journalists write that real struggle against the elements is in progress in the area of the nuclear power station — planned struggle, supported with the results of scientists' and specialists' research. The damaged reactor is continually showered with sand, clay, lead and boron. Unfortunately, the struggle against radioactivity is not over yet and is still in progress. It is being conducted by thousands of people. The building up of the banks of the Pripyat River and the dismantling of a 200-meter bridge, along which the population had been evacuated, are also in progress.

A government commission is at work at the rayon party committee in Chernobyl. This is where all the information arrives and where decisions, which are immediately implemented, are reached. According to Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, nobody has had to deal with a similar accident. The extreme situation, he emphasized, required the solution of problems never before encountered by scientists or specialists.

In their report, *IZVESTIYA* journalists describe the living conditions of the evacuated population, emphasizing that at present more than 90 percent of the children are regularly attending school. The *IZVESTIYA* journalists also write that the events in Chernobyl have also had an effect on the lives of the inhabitants of Kiev. As purely preventive measures a swimming pool has been closed in the city and the street sales of ice cream have stopped. All produce brouht to markets is being checked for radioactivity. Kiev schools also look different as there are no usual crowds of children in their sports grounds. Teachers are making sure that children stay indoors in accordance with doctors' recommendations. The possibility of declaring earlier summer vacations is also being considered.

Soviet Minister Says Five Victims in Serious Danger

LD081439 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Work is continuing in the region of the Chernobyl atomic power station with the aim of liquidating the consequences of the emission of radioactive substances.

During a meeting with journalists, Yevgeniy Vorobyev, the first deputy minister of health of the USSR, stated today that of the 204 persons who were in the vicinity of the breakdown [awaria] 18 are in danger, 5 of them seriously.

In the Kiev hospital, despite efforts by doctors, a third victim has died. The cause was the large dose of radiation received. As is known, the first two people died as a result of burns and injuries sustained directly as a result of the disaster [katastrofa]. Five people are being treated in specialist hospitals in Moscow. Consultative help is being given by two U.S. doctors who have come to the Soviet Union: Professors Gale and (?Trasakin).

Yevgeniy Vorobyev also said that all persons living in the region of the power station and evacuated from a 30-mile radius have undergone medical tests and, above all, blood tests.

ROMANIA

Radioactivity Lower in Some, Higher in Other Areas

AU051902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1829 GMT 5 May 86

["From the Party and State Environmental Monitoring and Control Commission" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/5/1986 — According to the measurements conducted throughout Romania, radioactivity dropped continually on May 4 and 5, 1986, in some of the affected areas, Bucharest city included, owing to a favourable air circulation.

In other areas, radioactivity is higher, without posing any danger to the population's health.

The evolution of radioactivity is permanently monitored by the relevant stations and laboratories and the population will be further notified until it falls back to acceptable limits across the country's territory.

YUGOSLAVIA

Radiation Levels Continue To Fall in Belgrade

LD080836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0706 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) — Air radioactivity in and around Belgrade continues to fall. Measurements carried out near the Boris Kidric Institute in Vinca at 0600 GMT this morning showed radiation to be 67.7 microroentgens per hour.

Radiation Decreasing Throughout Nation

LD082300 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian
2000 GMT 8 May 86

["Chronicle of the Day" program]

[Text] Here are details on radiation today in our country. Reports from all areas of Yugoslavia show that radiation is continuing to decrease. In Zagreb, at a session of the commission of experts for monitoring radioactive contamination of the Croatian Republican Committee for Health and Social Welfare, it was said that basic radiation measured 66 microroentgens an hour, while the concentration of Iodine-131 in the air was 1.61 Becquerels per cubic meter. Radioactive contamination will continue for some time. Radioactive iodine is gradually disappearing from the atmosphere because of its natural disintegration, and after about y weeks it will completely disappear. Other elements contribute very little to the overall dose of radiation. Analysis of drinking water shows that this is not contaminated. Since rain is expected, citizens are advised to prevent rain water from getting into cisterns. Eggs, meat, and meat products can be used without any restrictions. Examinations of citizens who spent the May Day holiday in the countryside or on excursions in other countries have revealed that the dose of radiation received has had no effect on their health. No one should take iodine preparations as a preventive measure, nor are special examinations of our citizens at medical institutions necessary.

According to information from Slovenia, in this republic the level of radiation has not changed significantly in comparison with yesterday. Thus all preventive measures and recommendations for protection against possible consequences of radiation are still in force. This was concluded at today's session of the coordination group in the Republican Committee for Health and Social Welfare.

Examining the state of the contamination of the biosphere in the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Executive Council of the Assembly of this republic stated that in all municipalities and in the town of Sarajevo all measures of preventive protection have been taken in keeping with the degree of danger to the region. In this connection the activity of the organs, organizations and communities in informing working people and citizens on the preventive measures taken for protection against possible consequences of radiation were positively assessed.

Soviet Officials Update Situation Around Chernobyl

LD081448 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1405 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (TANJUG) — There are no indications by now that radiation from the leak-affected Lenin nuclear power plant at Chernobyl contains other dangerous elements save Iodine-131 and Iodine-132, Yevgeniy Vorobyev, deputy Soviet public health minister, and Yuriy Sedunov, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, told a group of foreign correspondents here today.

This claim is based on so-far analyses, it was stated precisely, but this does not rule out the possibility of finding other dangerous elements on the accident site such as strontium or caesium. Soviet physicists are optimists, however, and consider that this would be not so high quantities as to "additionally poison the already contaminated zone."

The situation at Chernobyl has been getting stable by degrees for all that the focus of radiation has not yet been neutralized, but the on-the-spot radioactivity has a "tendency of mild decrease." This is why the banks of the Pripyat River and accumulation lakes immediately close to Chernobyl are being decontaminated now.

As to radioactivity in other areas close to Chernobyl, the situation is also being "step-by-step stabilized," the Soviet officials said. In Kiev and Gomel, two cities relatively close to the leak-affected plant, the radiation level was 0.3 milliroentgens this morning and 0.4 in other closer regions. In the opinion of Soveit medical experts, this is no dose that should "upset the population."

Nation Suffers Heavy Losses Due to Chernobyl

LD081734 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1629 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG) — Radiation brought about through a nuclear power plant leak in the Ukraine keeps decreasing in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health, and Social Security said in its communique here today.

According to measurements in Belgrade, radiation amounted to 45 microroentgens an hour today.

On account of intensified radioactivity, the leak at the Soviet nuclear power plant at Chernobyl has inflicted heavy losses on Yugoslavia's agriculture, particularly on vegetable and milk producers, it was said at today's session of the Yugoslav Committee for Supervising Works in Agriculture.

For the time being it is unknown whether the intensified radioactivity will affect this year's yields of wheat and other agricultural products, it was said.

Keeping the Yugoslav market supplied with agricultural products, being upset for radioactive contamination, is slowly returning to normal. Being marketed are large quantities of frozen fruits and vegetables and fresh provisions are being transported inlands from Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast it having not been irradiated because of its specific geographical position and winds.

Workers in USSR Given Medical Examinations

LD081416 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1317 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav experts are carrying out comprehensive measurements on the site of a steel works project at Zhlobin, a Belorussian town 150 km north of Chernobyl, to determine radiactive contamination of air, nearby land, the site itself and the machines.

Last Tuesday a team of five radiation experts and doctors with most up-to-date equipment arrived in Zhlobin, where 570 workers of the Yugoslav Komgrap Enterprise are engaged in the project. Their manager, Dragoljub Melic, said that the work on the site, resumed last Monday, was proceeding normally.

Melic also said the measurements so far indicated no danger of increased radioactivity. All workers underwent complete medical examination and were interviewed both in groups and individually to obtain the fullest possible picture of the situaiton and definitively decide on the need for taking possible protection measures.

Yugoslav experts are working together with a similar team from Austria, since Austrian workers are also engaged in the project. Both teams daily cooperate with local medical services, and final results of their work are expected to be announced in four days at the latest.

Performance on the site and general mood of the workers are reported to be good.

Zagreb Institute Demands Ban on New Nuclear Plants

LD081321 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1220 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 8 (TANJUG) — The city institute for health protection in Zagreb, Yugoslavia's second city, has demanded a ban on the construction of new nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia.

An explanation of the motion, carried by the daily *BORBA* today, says that accidental emission of radioactive materials from nuclear installations poses a problem that has not been adequately solved anywhere in the world. The institute also raised the issue of nuclear waste storage, another problem to which a definitive answer has not been found.

The institute's demand coincides with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union, but is also a continuation of the heated debate in this country over the past few months on whether nuclear plants should be built, or if existing energy sources should be used more rationally and alternatives other than nuclear power sought.

It is believed here that the Chernobyl accident will be used as a new, potent argument by opponents of nuclear power. It will probably put into question a plan under which Yugoslavia should start building four nuclear plants by the end of the century. An international tender for the first plant in the series was put out last year.

Yugoslavia has only one nuclear plant, at Krsko in Slovenia, at which there have been no accidents.

A definitive decision on the nuclear power program in Yugoslavia is to be taken by the Federal Government. Following the latest events, however, it is not at all certain whether it will be willing to take the responsibility of implementing the program.

Nuclear power opponents demand a national referendum on the issue.

Government Not Yet Considering Damage Claim

LD081411 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1335 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG) — The Yugoslav Government has not so far considered the possibility of compensation from the Soviet authorities for losses incurred through destruction of agricultural products on account of radiation brought about by an accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant at Chernobyl, Aleksandar Stanic, official press spokesman for the Yugoslavi Federal Secretariat for foreign Affairs, told his press conference here today.

USSR Agrees 'In Principle' to Chernobyl Monitoring

LD081427 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1403 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (TANJUG) — General Director of the U.N. International Atomic Agency Hans Blix left here this morning for Chernobyl accompanied by two associates where he will inspect the damaged Soviet Nuclear power plant "Lenin". On his return tomorrow Blix will hold a press conference in Moscow.

Soviet official sources report that Blix has proposed to the Soviet Government an immediate installation of a station equipped with latest instruments for checking radio activity levels at the site of the "Lenin" plant. The station would give readings on radio activity levels several times a day and the International Atomic Agency would forward the data to all interested countries. Official sources confirm that the Soviet Government has already agreed in principle to Hans Blix' proposal.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

EEC Suspends Meat, Livestock Imports From E. Europe

AU081449 Paris AFP in English
1443 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 8 (AFP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) has suspended all meat imports, as well as those of live cows and pigs, from seven countries in Eastern Europe that may be contaminated with radioactivity from the stricken Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl, Community sources said here Thursday.

The ban, to remain in effect until May 31, will affect imports from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia.

EEC governments are to rule by Friday morning on other items, including live sheep, fowl, fresh dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables and freshwater fish, that were part of lists proposed by the Community's 12 permanent delegates here as well as its executive commission.

AUSTRIA

Measures Taken Against Radioactive Contamination

AU061915 Vienna ORF Teletext in German
1743 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Vienna/Innsbruck — The radioactivity level after the reactor disaster of Chernobyl is still elevated in Austria.

Checks of the Innsbruck market authority showed life-threatening radioactivity levels in sheep milk. In the afternoon the radioactivity level of the soil in Innsbruck was four times above. Public open air swimming pools and open areas of indoor swimming pools closed until further notice.

Education Minister Moritz called upon schools to refrain from any outdoor activities.

In a press release Moritz announced that civilian and self-protection information centers will be established on a trial basis in about 50 towns. There centers will start their work on 14 and 15 June. If these facilities prove their worth, such information centers will be established in each town.

In Vienna sand was removed from the sandboxes of playing grounds today. Fresh sand will be supplied only after the "all clear."

Vienna's mayor, Helmut Zilk, issued an ordinance today according to which ships from the East bloc are permitted to unload only after it is certain that the cargo is not radioactively contaminated.

In Vienna air filters from the Stephansplaty subway station and from several subway trains were changed. The fire brigade will store the filters that have been contaminated with radioactive dust until the radioactive emanation has decreased.

The director of the Austrian Dairy and Cheese Association, Glas, said today that in case of a crisis Austria can be supplied with milk powder for 3 weeks.

Ban Declared on East Bloc Food Imports

AU041437 Vienna ORF Teletext in German
1406 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Vienna — Yesterday Health Minister Kreuzer ordered an import ban on milk, milk products, fruit, and vegetables from the USSR, Hungary, the CSSR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania. This is to ensure that no radioactivity contaminated foodstuffs reach the Austrian market.

On Sunday afternoon the health minister emphatically requested the provincial governors to prohibit pasturing and feeding [with green fodder] milk cows.

In Styria, Tirol, and Lower Austria appropriate prohibitions are already in force.

In Carinthia and Upper Austria urgent recommendations have been issued to refrain from feeding with green fodder and rain water.

The province of Salzburg, however, in an extraordinary session withdrew its ban on pasturing milk cows, which had been in force since 0000 today, as "useless and unfeasible."

Provincial Governor Haslauer said milk is regularly checked so that it is absolutely certain that no contaminated milk is sold. Milk producers are recommended to abstain from feeding with green fodder.

Further Restrictions

AU060739 Vienna ORF Teletext in German
0712 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Vienna — Yesterday Health Minister Kreuzer instructed all provincial governors to ban sales of vegetables grown outdoors.

Pertinent ordinances have been in effect in Salzburg since yesterday evening and in Vienna since midnight. The ban applies to domestic vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, cabbage, savoy cabbage, parsley, cauliflower, leguminour crops, and tomatoes.

At the same time imports of this produce from Bulgaria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, the CSSR and the USSR, and Hungary have been banned.

In addition, people should abstain from bathing in open air pools and children should not engage in open air sports.

IAEA Says USSR Authorities 'Very Cooperative'
AU071718 Paris AFP in English
1705 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, May 7 (AFP)—Soviet officials are being "very cooperative" with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) director-general Hans Blix, in Moscow to look into April 26 Chernobyl accident, an IAEA spokesman said here Wednesday.

Mr. Blix is accompanied by two experts — a Soviet and an American — who are gathering information on the accident, which according to the Soviet authorities, killed two and injured 197.

The IAEA chief arrived in Moscow Monday and was met by members of the Soviet State Atomic Energy Committee and nuclear experts, the spokesman said.

He was not yet visited Chernobyl, 133 kilometers (83 miles) north of Kiev, and the duration of his visit is not yet known, the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Blix would hold a news conference on his return here.

FINLAND

Foreign Ministry Denies Information Delay on Accident
LD081351 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has denied the idea that our country has delayed giving information about the Cherbobyl nuclear power station accident. The ministerial statement stresses that Finnish officials gave the (?reported) measurements of radiation immediately after the report came from (?Sweden) on the Monday of the accident, from radiation measurements taken there.

The (?Foreign Ministry) says cooperation with Sweden has been continuous. Contacts with the Soviet Union Concerned Finnish officials' (?plan) to evacuate the Finns from Kiev. The statement stresses that Finland was the first country to evacuate its citizens. However the ministry does admit that the experience is a cause for Finland to tighten up communications in future both with the Soviet Union and within the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Interior Minister Kaisa Raatikainen also reported on information relating to radiation measurements this afternoon to the press. Raatikainen also stressed that officials had at no stage (?withheld) information from citizens.

[Begin Taatikainen recording] Although [words indistinct]. A future warning will be taken from this. Apparently there is a need also to develop the information system so that the country's leading bodies will be (?given) information to disseminate as early as possible. [Words indistinct] will not necessarily be sent yet, nor will reasons be (?explained). The government has already started preparations to develop the systems on the basis of these (?experiences).

FRANCE

Radioactivity Over Nation Normal for Last 2 Days
LD081537 Paris Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] For 2 days now, the level of radioactivity in the air over France has been back to normal. This was indicated today by the prime minister's spokesman Denis Baudouin. The central service for protection against ionizing radiotation has been following up the situation on a daily basis since the Chernobyl power station accident. This was done through tests on more than 300 samples of atmospheric dust carried by airplanes, vegetables, soil, milk, fish, river water, drinking water and rain water. Today everything is normal; there is nothing to fear.

Nuclear Specialist Meets with Officials in Moscow
LD081450 Paris Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Several countries have sent specialists to Moscow either to help their Soviet colleagues or to meet to reassure their countrymen. Thus the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has delegated to the spot Henri Paul Jammet, a specialist in nuclear contamination problems. He confirmed to Ulysse Gosset that he is in Moscow to try to reassure the French people there:

[Begin recording] [Jammet] The minister's concern is that French communities in a certain number of countries need to be informed and possibly to be reassured on what is going on as far as radioactivity is concerned.

[Gosset] What did you say to the French people here in Moscow in order to reassure them?

[Jammet] The meeting lasted a very long time. I explained to them what the risks are and also gave them points of reference in so they can understand the implications.

[Gosset] And do you think that your intervention has reassured the French people in Moscow?

[Jammet] I hope so. [end recording]

OECD Nuclear Safety Experts Meet 9 May in Paris
AU091058 Paris AFP in English
1052 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 9 (AFP) — Nuclear safety experts from countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) were to discuss here Friday the consequences in their 24 countries of the Soviet nuclear power plant disaster in Chernobyl, an OECD communique said here.

The experts were summoned by OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency committee on safety at nuclear installations, the communique said, adding that the committee would hold a news conference Friday afternoon.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Chancellor Kohl on Chernobyl, Tokyo Summit

DW071155 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German
1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl by correspondent Gustav Trampe in Tokyo on 6 May, from the "Heute" newscast — recorded]

[Text][Trampe] Mr Federal Chancellor: To start with, one very important subject for discussion within the framework of the political dialogue was the problem of security in the field of nuclear economy. You yourself have attached special importance to the discussion of reactor security. Will you continue pushing the issue?

[Kohl] Certainly. It would have been completely unrealistic if we had come together here in Tokyo a few days after the reactor accident in Chernobyl in the Soviet Union and not discussed that topic in detail. It is a topic that worries millions of people in East and West. I myself advanced the formulations. I thought that first of all we ought to express our sympathy to those directly concerned and that we should offer the Soviet Union medical and technical assistance, whenever requested to do so. That goes without saying. However, the third point, we should clearly call upon the Soviet Union to inform us about the facts, to reveal what happened so that we can get an idea of the proportions of the accident. The fourth point, which in view of the future is of course the most important one, is that we must draw the proper conclusions and call on all nations that build and operate reactors to cooperate closely in the competent international authority. That means that technical data and security precautions should be made known. It goes without saying that we are willing to do so. That is no problem. Everybody must be able to assess whether or not operating reactors have the high security standard which we must insist upon. As I said before, our position is that the citizen's security and health must be given precedence. All of us who met here agree that we will have to operate nuclear power plants in the future. It is in- dispensable.

[Trampe] None of the participants raised any objection?

[Kohl] None of them. However, we all agree that security standards have to be very high.

[Trampe] The Soviet Union has been criticized relatively mildly because of the reactor disaster in the Ukraine. Did that happen in the interest of East-West relations? Are East-West relations affected by the reactor accident?

[Kohl] I think — to answer the first part of your question — that is not the point. I myself said, and others agreed, that whenever an accident occurs in private life we do not ask whose fault it is, but how can we help. Later we have to pose the question of responsibility, or failure. That problem is being discussed now, but at the moment we have to minimize the risks. That has nothing to do with East-West relations — if you think of the Geneva negotiations, for instance. They must go on, and we consider it extremely desirable that General Secretary Gorbachev visit the United States this year and that we — after the first talks in Geneva last year — can make some progress toward disarmament and detente. That will be difficult, but I see a chance to take steps in that direction.

[Trampe] World economic summit, economic policy — many countries were criticized. The Americans, without naming them, are asked to reduce the budgetary deficit, the Japanese are expected to open their market. What do others expect from us?

[Kohl] I think, we are in a very favorable position. We talked about the tasks for the year when we met in Bonn last year. That year is over now. We have a brillant balance. We are number one among industrial nations regarding almost all economically interesting data.

[Trampe] Number one often serves as a locomotive to pull the world economy. Is that expected of us?

[Kohl] That was not a topic at all. The term did not come up. As I said before, I cannot get used to such a policy.

Criticizes 'Limited' USSR Information

LD091119 Hamburg DPA in German
1021 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 May (DPA) — The Federal Cabinet met for an unscheduled session chaired by Federal Chancellor Kohl Friday noon to discuss the Soviet reactor accident and its consequences. It is expected in Bonn that a decision of general principle for an international initiative to safeguard a high standard of safety for all nuclear power stations will be reached. The agenda also includes plan for immediate aid to the German farmers and vegetable growers who are affected by restrictions.

At the opening of the ADAC [FRG Automobile Club] general assembly earlier in Frankfurt [9 May], Kohl stressed that there is no immediate danger to federal citizens as a result of the reactor accident. He levelled strong criticism against the limited information from the Soviet authorities. The safety of nuclear technology should be put on the agenda of East-West dialogue.

Following a widespread drop in radioactivity in the air to natural radioactivity levels, controversy about the consequences for harvests of the relatively high concentration of radioactivity in the soil looms ahead. The Federation for Environmental and Nature Protection of Germany expressed serious concern at a news conference on Friday that this year's harvest of cereals, vegetables and fruit may be unusable due to radioactive contamination. The Interior Ministry reacted to this by accusing the federation of "frivolous and unfounded claims" and referred to statements to the contrary by the Radiation Protection Board.

Soviet Envoy Summoned Over 'Secrecy' on Damage

LD051525 Hamburg DPA in German
1407 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 5 May (DPA) — The Foreign Ministry sent doctors with Geiger counters to German Embassies in the Warsaw Pact countries that might be contaminated. However, so far no contamination has been reported. Vladislav Teretskov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Bonn, was summoned for the third time to the Foreign Ministry on Monday afternoon, to ascertain in yet another talk the extent of the danger.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the Soviet diplomat was questioned "most emphatically." This phrase makes clear the pent-up anger diplomatic circles have expressed, also in talks with journalists, about the continuing secrecy exercised by the Soviets. In this connection Bonn praised the good and cooperative exchange of data with Hungary.

Government To Send Two Decontamination Vehicles

LD061011 Hamburg DPA in German
0935 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 May (DPA) — The Soviet Trade mission in Cologne intends to buy or hire two unmanned special vehicles from the Nuclear-Technical Auxiliary Service [Kerntechnische Hilfsdienst] to be used for work on the reactor in Chernobyl. Reliable sources told DPA today that Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CUS) has replied positively to an Auxiliary Service enquiry on whether the Federal Government would approve sending these vehicles to the Soviet Union for humanitarian reasons.

The vehicles concerned are two remote-controlled front-end loaders that can be operated from a distance of one kilometer. The special vehicles are intended for use in reactor plants which are contaminated after accidents and which individuals are unable to enter. The Nuclear-Technical Auxiliary Service has this equipment at Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, near Karlsruhe.

Bundestag Interior Committee To Discuss Incident

DW051145 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German
1100 GMT 5 May 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Responding to a demand by the Greens, the Bundestag Interior Committee will convene this afternoon for a special meeting to discuss the effects of the reactor accident on the FRG. While relatively high air radioactivity levels are still being registered in Essen, Regensburg, and Munich, data at other measuring points are nearly back to normal levels.

Following the rainfall over the weekend soil radio activity has increased. Spot checks of vegetables exceed permissible levels tenfold. The Radiation Protection Commission therefore has again warned against consuming leafy vegetables and fresh milk. In some federal laender protective precautions have been enhanced. Thus in Hamburg, it is being left up to parents to decide whether they want to send their children to school. On the Berlin wholesale market additional foodstuffs control points have been set up.

Zagladin Says Radiation Leak 'Practically Stopped'

LD071038 Hamburg DPA in German
1008 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Oldenburg, 7 May (DPA) — According to Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the time of the explosion the Chernobyl reactor had already been out of operation for several days undergoing repair work. Zagladin, who was in Oldenburg for a DKP event on Tuesday evening [6 May], told DPA that less radiation was therefore released then would have been expected from a functioning reactor. The release of radiation, which escaped in three waves, has now been "practically stopped," Zagladin said. He added that all the nuclear power stations in the USSR apart from Chernobyl continue to operate. In contrast, the London *FINANCIAL TIMES* has reported that all nuclear power stations of the Chernobyl type have been turned off.

Bundestag President Jenninger Meets Yeltsin

DW071310 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German
1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] This morning Moscow party chief Yeltsin met with Bundestag President Jenninger. The main topic was the reactor accident in Chernobyl. During the talk lasting for 1 and 1/2 hours an hour, Yeltsin said that the accident could be a starting point for international cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. Before, Jenninger had criticized the inefficient information policy of the Soviet Union in connection with the reactor accident. He pointed out that the countries affected by radioactive fallout were confronted with great problems due to that attitude.

Yeltsin on More Nuclear Cooperation

LD071402 Hamburg DPA in German
1326 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA) — The USSR is prepared to deepen cooperation with Bonn in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, according to [CPSU] Central Committee member Boris Yeltsin. The accident in the Ukrainian reactor can also provide impetus for seeking more common ground [Gemeinsamkeiten] in the spheres of security, disarmament and arms control, Yeltsin stated in a talk with Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger (CDU) in Bonn today. He stressed the need to learn from this incident and to look together for ways of ensuring information at an early stage about any future cases.

On behalf of all party groups in the Bundestag Jenninger gave his visitor the request to the USSR to inform all the neighboring countries as quickly and extensively as possible on the effects of the accident. Yeltsin, who is also a candidate member of the Politburo and the new party chief of the city of Moscow and is currently on a visit to the Federal Republic, promised to pass on this request.

Greens Criticize Yeltsin

DW071234 Mainz ZDF Telvision Network in German
1100 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The Greens have strongly criticized the Soviet Union in connection with the reactor accident in Chernobyl. Members of the Greens' Federal Executive Board and Bundestag parliamentary group last night had talks with Moscow party chief Yeltsin and Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Kvitsinskiy. According to a party statement the Greens were confronted with palliating and incredible cynism on the part of their Soviet interlocuters when they inquired about the health consequences for the population.

USSR Embassy Attacks 'Campaigns' on Chernobyl

LD061251 Hamburg DPA in German
1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA) — The Soviet Union has accused "certain circles" in the Federal Republic of trying to misuse the reactor accident in the Ukraine for "dirty political objectives and the fanning of hostile propagandist campaigns" against its country. The objective of such campaigns is to divert attention from the efforts at a complete ban and deterrence of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, a statement issued by the Soviet Embassy in Bonn on Tuesday says. This conduct is "irreconcilable" with the spirit of detente and the desire to maintain good-neighborly relations as repeatedly stated by Bonn, it was added by way of warning.

The accusations made by the German side about Moscow's "inadequate information policy" about the accident were rejected in the statement as "totally groundless." The USSR provided Bonn and the governments of other states with the "necessary information." Other states and their populations were not in jeopardy. This assessment is shared also by official German authorities who said that there was not and is not any danger to the population.

It emerges from the statement that work to overcome the consequences of the accident and to help those affected is continuing at and near the Chernobyl power station. This work is being done in organized form and with the help of the requisite means. The radioactive levels have dropped to "a considerable extent" and are continuing to fall.

The Soviet Embassy statement referred to a talk between Charge d'Affaires Vladislav Teretskov and representatives of the Foreign Ministry on Monday. This was the third time that Teretskov had called on the Foreign Ministry since the reactor accident. It was learned in Bonn that he had available only the official reports of the official Soviet TASS news agency. The Foreign Ministry said afterwards that efforts at continuing contacts with the Soviets have not yet yielded information on the total effects of the accident.

Radioactivity Readings Increase in Marburg Area

LD051718 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Marburg, 5 May (DPA) — Surface pollution with radioactive materials rose to eight times the permissible limit in Marburg today. This was stated by Marburg nuclear physicist Professor Dr Horst Kuni. Measurements by physicists from Philipps University produced readings of 20,000-25,000 Becquerels a square meter, the scientist said. In addition to the recommendations of the Hesse Social Affairs Ministry, the local council of Marburg-Biedenkopf Kreis advised all schools and kindergartens not to allow children to play outside and not to use school outdoor sports grounds.

The Executive Council of Hesse Youth Sports Organization recommended sports associations in the land to cancel for the time being all children's and youth events outdoors and also to close their own sports grounds. Since there were neither precise details of figures nor binding statements about possible dangers to health, caution required that contact with the ground on open-air surfaces should be restricted. In addition to playing fields and open-air swimming pools, areas of grass and cinder tracks at sports grounds are among the endangered areas.

Border Controls Restrict Meat, Vegetable Imports

LD051556 Hamburg DPA in German
1450 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 5 May (DPA) — By midday on Monday, about 100 trucks had been checked in the process inspecting meat, vegetables, and fresh milk at the border crossing in Berlin. Thirteen trucks with vegetables from Poland and also some from the Federal Republic had been turned back. Only fresh meat imported from the Eastern bloc states was checked in Lower Saxony. The land government recommended that these states not transport any more fresh meat to Lower Saxony for now. At the central market in Hamburg, three trucks with Chinese cabbage from Hungary are standing and are not being allowed to unload. The police economic control service took possession of leaf vegetables such as mangels, savoy cabbage, spinach, chives, and corn salad [as received] at the Mannheim central market.

One truck from the CSSR and two from the USSR were turned back at the Helmstedt border post on Monday as they registered too high a level of radiation.

DPA Reports Vegetables Polluted in Saarland

LD061511 Hamburg DPA in German
1407 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Saarbruecken, 6 May (DPA) — Pollution levels of up to 2,100 Becquerels of Iodine-131 were registered in the Saarland today for leeks and other vegetables. Cesium pollution was reported registered at 500 Becquerels in Saarbruecken.

Berlin Conference Citicizes USSR Information Policy

LD021653 Hamburg DPA in German
1553 GMT 02 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (DPA) — Local politicians at the 16th European General Assembly of the Council of European Municipalities in Berlin have criticized Soviet information policy in connection with the accident at the nuclear power station of Chernobyl near Kiev. Josef Hofmann, international president of the council, said to journalists at the close of the 4-day congress today (Friday) that there was unanimity among the "representatives of the citizens of Europe" that the "highest possible security status" must be required for nuclear power stations. Nuclear power stations without this security standard should be closed down. Delegates in the "Urban Planning and Environmental Protection" working group backed "binding agreements on security policy" for Europe in this context.

Press Views Tokyo Reaction to Chernobyl

DW061305 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German
0505 GMT 06 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commentators today deal with the world economic summit in Tokyo, including the summit's reaction to the Chernobyl accident.

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG of Essen writes: What conclusions will the summit participants draw from Chernobyl? Because they are the most highly advanced industrialized nations, it was a matter of course for them to say yes to nuclear energy, assuming correct handling. Yet each country bears sole responsibility for its own nuclear power plants. In case of nuclear emergencies, information is supposed to be immediately available in the future, especially if cross-border consequences are imminent. Nobody had bargained on wind. The Tokyo appeal to the USSR to provide more information and to broaden nuclear energy consultations is clear, but not unequivocal. mutual inspection of nuclear plants is neither demanded nor offered — nobody wants to permit the other to see everything he has in his nuclear pot. It involves more than just current from the wall socket.

HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel writes: it was to be expected that sharp words were directed at the USSR from Tokyo. They could not have been sharp enough. The Kremlin has made every nation insecure and has done them harm with its evasive information policy after the reactor catastrophe. The West's reaction is poor, however. instead of demanding the obligatory announcement of all future failures and accidents in nuclear power plants, a mere exchange of information is being recommended. Instead of demanding international minimum standards for reactor security, there is only talk of subsequent accident analysis. The summit participants did not even consider the advisability of using nuclear technology.

The *LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINPFALZ* writes: Inquiring in Tokyo what the summit meeting will really change and what would be considered a success, is the wrong way of posing the question. A former observer said the participants at the summit were like physicists discovering charged particles. With their declaration against terrorism and about reactor security, the state and government chiefs have made it clear that they are willing to discuss the worries of the people in their states, which have democratic constitutions. That should not be underestimated. it is always a temptation to resort to being noncommittal so as to obscure conflicting interests. Considerable differences of opinion cropped up regarding the declaration on terrorism, the newspaper comments.

KARLSRUHE BADISCHE NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN writes: The respectable compromise agreed upon about the problem of terrorism is not bad at all, because the joint catalogue of measures does not shrink from naming Libya. Thanks to President Reagan's determination, France and Italy finally joined the American position, the newspaper concludes.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU states: In view of the worries and personal problems that many people are having after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and the failure of state information policy, the general political statements delivered by Western government chiefs in Tokyo cannot but provoke a lack of understan- ding. Was that really all, many people will ask with irritation and astonishment, responsible leaders of the most important industrial states managed to do in view of the present international situation, which is obviously and in the true sense of the word out of control and confusing, the newspaper writes.

GREECE

Protest Lodged for Tourists Forced on Kiev Visit

NC081429 Paris AFP in English
1404 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Athens, May 8 (AFP) — Greece has made an official protest to the Soviet Union over an incident in which 40 Greek tourists were taken against their wills on a trip to Kiev, not far from the site of the Soviet nuclear accident, a government spokesman said on Thursday.

Official spokesman Andonis Kourtis said the tourists had asked that a scheduled trip to the Ukrainian city, part of their package tour, be omitted from the itinerary because of the danger of radiation.

However the holidaymakers were taken there anyway, under circumstances which have still not been made clear, he added.

The tour was organised by "Lev-Tours", an affiliate of the Soviet tourist organisation "Sputnik".

Mr. Kourtis said the Greek ambassador to the Soviet Union had delivered a protest to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

IBERIAN PENINSULA

Iodine, Caesium Traces Found; No Danger

LD082027 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The consequences in Spain of the Chernobyl nuclear accident — The autonomous government of Catalonia has admitted that the particles of radioactive iodine detected in the area could enter the food chain.

Traces of iodine in grass and caesium in milk have been detected in Portugal.

A source at the Industry Ministry said, however, that the levels of those substances are very low, without biological significance, and pose no threat to health.

Radioactive Iodine Found in Urine Samples

NC081211 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Barcelona, Spain, May 8 (AFP) — A doctor here has found traces of radioactive iodine in urine samples taken from 12 people — including himself — in the wake of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union.

Doctor Eduard Rodriguez Farre, a member of Spain's Nuclear Safety Council, made the tests after discovering radioactive Iodine-131 in rain which fell here Saturday.

Dr Rodriguez Farre said there was ten times the normal level of radioactivity in the rainwater.

ITALY

Agricultural Losses Costly; Protest March Planned

AU081526 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 7 — The damage wreaked on Italian agriculture by the Health Ministry's ban on the sale of leaf vegetables for a fortnight starting Saturday has cost 3.3 million dollars so far, estimates from the country's market gardeners said Wednesday.

The ministerial order also banned selling fresh milk for feeding to children of up to ten. As a result, even adult milk consumers have given up drinking milk completely, leaving thousands upon thousands of literes unsold and unsaleable.

Two leading Italian milk firms, Parmalat and Polenghi, have now said they will buy in the unsold milk and treat it into [as received] for long preservation once they have checked out that the level of radioacticity is normal. In the southern region of Calabria, strawberry growers are handing out scores of tons of strawberries free in protest against the Health Ministry's measures, which they claim have set off a psychosis leading Italians to shun many vegetables and fruits not included in the ban.

At the frontiers, some food cargos are being sent back, especially those arriving from Eastern Europe. In Parliament, Agriculture Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi said more than 300 centers are prepared to buy the banned vegetables.

Meanwhile, Italian "Greens", or those of similar views, ranging from the proletarian democrats to the radicals and young Communists, said their antinuclear march on Saturday will pass in front of the Soviet Embassy.

The march is to protest against the Chernobyl disaster and to demand more rigorous security at Italian nuclear power stations.

SWEDEN

Birgitta Dahl on Chernobyl, Domestic Nuclear Program

PM021040 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish
30 Apr 86 p 7

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Dahl Demands Better Answers From Moscow"]

[Text] Oskarshamn — Energy and Environment Minister Birgitta Dahl assumes that safety at Soviet nuclear powers stations will be increased after the accident at Chernobyl, north of Kiev.

Birgitta Dahl has demanded that the Soviet Union answer a number of questions about what sort of accident it was that happened, and yesterday instructed the Swedish ambassador in Moscow both to put the questions to the Soviet authorities and to collect the answers, TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA reports.

Earlier Swedish pressure to persuade the Soviet Union to improve safety at its nuclear power stations has not "been answered satisfactorily," and how relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union will be in the future depends on the Soviet response.

Birgitta Dahl said this at a press conference in Oskarshamn before she opened CLAB, the interim storage facility for nuclear waste.

The energy minister assumes that in the future the Soviet Union will report any faults at its nuclear power stations to the IAEA. She hoped that the accident will lead to a situation in which Sweden's call for a distinction between civilian and military exploitation of nuclear power will be heeded.

For if all countries distinguish between the two areas there could then also be international inspection and checks on civilian installations and there would perhaps be no repeat of an accident similar to the one which has happened in the Soviet Union, the energy minister said.

She pointed out that the accident has shown the risks of nuclear power "in a frightening way," and the energy minister said that she thinks that the accident will be a lesson for those who "today speak out far too irresponsibly in favor of more nuclear power." On the other hand Birgitta Dahl did not think that the Soviet accident gives the Danes the right to demand that the Barseback nuclear power station be closed.

"Barseback is one of the world's safest nuclear power stations and cannot be compared at all with the Soviet power station. Among other things there is a filter to deal with possible leaks. In the Soviet power stations there is no protection at all around the reactor," Birgitta Dahl said.

She also pointed to the information agreement reached between the Swedish and Danish governments which means that the Swedish Government must supply the Danish Government with all existing information about the running, problems, and economic aspects of the Barseback power station.

Birgitta Dahl said that the accident in the Soviet Union does not necessarily mean that Barseback will be the first Swedish nuclear power station to be closed. However, the energy minister reiterated her view that Barseback's location, its closeness to the major urban areas of Malmo and Copenhagen, is one of the points which will be taken into consideration in the decision about which nuclear power station will be closed first.

The energy minister was surprised that the Finnish Government did not warn the Swedish Government when the first radioactive fallout arrived in Finland. Birgitta Dahl did not know, however, why the Finnish Government had not given a warning.

The energy minister pointed out that everyone, authorities as well as representatives of the nuclear power enterprises, is analyzing the evacuation of the nuclear power station at Forsmark.

Chernobyl-Type Reactor Operating in Lithuania

LD081701 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish
1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] As recently as last Sunday, a reactor of the same type as the one that suffered the accident at Chernobyl was still operating, according to new satellite pictures taken today, which are now being studied by the Swedish Atomic Energy Board. The reactor is just outside the town of Ignalina in Lithuania, and is the Soviet reactor which is closest to Sweden. The distance from the Swedish coast is barely 50 miles [Swedish mile equals 10 kilometers]

Finland Reportedly Maintains Silence Over Chernobyl

LD081202 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish
1030 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Ever since the Chernobyl nuclear accident occurred almost 2 weeks ago, all local authorities in Finland have had a muzzle put on them. No information about measurements of radioactivity have been allowed out. The fire chief in Helsinki, who is responsible for protecting the populace here, said at a press conference yesterday that the reason for the scanty information is that permission was quite simply not given to supply information. The Ministry of the Interior has put this information ban into force and all questions are referred to the central Government office responsible for radiation safety. There is no reason to provide information; it will only create unnecessary unease, minister of the Interior Kaisa Raatikainen has said and this information policy has subsequently permeated Finnish society. In addition, the sluggishness which is characteristic of Finnish government offices generally and the civil servants' strike which is going on now, have meant that the information that has come was late and sometimes also contradictory.

Finnish mass media have also observed restraint concerning the monitoring of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. As recently as yesterday a directive went out from the director general of the Finnish Broadcasting Company to all news offices in radio and television, urging sense and restraint.

The political silence has also been almost total. The question has been passed between ministers like a hot potato. For example, Finland did not join the other nordic countries' sharp demands for better information from the Soviet authorities. This seems especially strange considering that Finnish emergency plans are precisely built on the assumption that information will be received if an accident is happening or has happened.

Instead, Finland has observed the silence which has become the hallmark of the Finnish Government's foreign policy, especially when the Soviet Union is involved — the phenomenon which in the west has been called Finlandization. Finland's Government, in connection with the nuclear accident, has done nothing to wash away this impression; on the contrary, the impression of the country that remains silent instead of talking has been reinforced. This would have been a suitable opportunity to show proof of the independent foreign policy which in other contexts they praise themselves for — but they never took that opportunity.

National Radiation Levels Continue Falling

LD081225 Stockholm International Service in Swedish
1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The measurements by the Institute of Radiation protection around the country of radioactivity following the Soviet nuclear power accident indicate the levels are continuing to fall. Grass samples taken on Gotland show that radiation on the ground there has declined sharply, and Gotland farmers can therefore expect to be able to let their cows graze any day now.

SWITZERLAND

Zurich Paper Reports on 'Strongest' Pollution

DW071209 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German
7 May 86 p 25

[SDA report: "Strongest Pollution Ever Measured in Switzerland"]

[Excerpt] Bern 5 May, (SDA) — Switzerland experiences at present after the Chernobyl accident the strongest pollution ever. However, according to experts, the registered pollution of the air, the soil, and foodstuff is still far below the critical limits. On Monday, radioactive pollution increased in southern Switzerland, while a decrease was noted in northern Switzerland. Hansjuerg Weder, the Basel Independents' Alliance (LDU) national councillor, demanded an immediate meeting of the national council's energy commission. The Action Committee Against Nuclear Powerplants of northern Switzerland demanded an immediate construction stop of powerplants.

UNITED KINGDOM

MP's Debate Ban on E. Europe Food Imports

LD081744 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The government sought to calm fears in the commons today that foodstuffs contaminated by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster might arrive in Britain through a "loophole" in the EEC's proposed ban on imports. MPs from both sides of the house complained that East Germany should have been included in the import ban on certain foods from countries within 1,000 kilometres of the stricken Soviet reactor. But junior foreign office minister, Mr Tim Eggar, pointed out that the greater part of the German Democratic Republic was outside the area of the ban and it would be for West Germany to check the origin of foodstuffs coming across its frontiers. He assured MPs: "If the West German Government is convinced that they can bring in the necessary measures to ensure the ban is followed through, we should have no reason to doubt them."

Answering an emergency question, Mr Eggar said provisional agreement had been reached on a temporary ban on the import of certain foods from the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Mr Eggar said the ban, if formally approved, would apply from Saturday and run until May 31 as a "short term precautionary measure." He added: "We will be keeping the ban under systematic review as new scientific evidence comes in during the course of the next few weeks."

Tory Mr Teddy Taylor (Southend East) demanded: "How can you justify the exclusion of East Germany from the ban, when parts of East Germany are much nearer to the disaster than parts of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia?" Trade from East Germany consistently "slipped through" to the West because of the Inner-German Trade Agreement, he claimed.

"If there is a real problem of contaminated food reaching our constituents, why on earth should we leave this huge loophole? If there is not a real problem, as suggested by the World Health Organisation, isn't this a rather silly public relations ploy," Mr Taylor declared.

Mr Eggar said the ban would have direct effects throughout the European Community. "It would be up to the East German authorities to give effect, in practice, to the ban."

Mr Eggar said the ban was expected to come into effect at midday on Saturday. "But obviously health authorities in community countries will be keeping a close watch on the products that are already here." The ban would include fresh meat and offal from Eastern European countries.

Labour's Dr Mark Hughes (City of Durham), protested that the trade in meat and vegetables between East and West Germany left a "loophole" which was not closed by the agreement. "Therefore my constituents and the whole of the British community are left at risk, which is unacceptable," he said. But Mr Eggar replied "you must be careful not to exaggerate the fears and stir up concerns which really are not justified. The Community countries responsible for imports from other countries will be responsible for checking the origin of the goods that come in."

Mr Ralph Howell (C North Norfolk) said Mr Eggar had convinced nobody with his answers and demanded: "Why can't this ban come into operation immediately?"

Mr Eggar said the EEC had acted "extremely rapidly," but under procedural rules the ban could not come into effect until all the countries had given their agreement, probably tomorrow.

For the opposition, Mr Brynmor John, asked: "How will West Germany know whether food routed through East Germany is of East German origin? They will only have the word of another government to go on. It's not fair to the West German Government itself."

Pressed further by Mr Charles Kennedy (SDP Ross, Cromarty and SKYE), Mr Eggar said: "There really is no loophole." He was sure that the West German Government would be taking the "necessary precautions".

The Commons will debate civil nuclear matters next Tuesday, leader of the house Mr John Biffen announced to MPs.

Earlier, agriculture minister of state Mr John Selwyn Gummer warned MPs against spreading "alarm and despondency" over the effects of radioactivity levels. "There are two ways in which we do no service to the public — the first is to cover up that which has happened, as the russians, the other is to spread alarm and despondency when it is totally unnecessary," he said at question time. He was replying to a protest from Labour's Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington) that MPs had not seen figures from the National Radiological Protection board to explain their statement that radioactivity levels are now 100 times lower than last weekend.

Junior Agricultural Minister Mrs Peggy Fenner conceded in reply to Liberal Mr Richard Livsey (Brecon and Radnor) that Ministry of Agriculture figures on radioactivity levels in milk were "very marginally different" from those released by the NRPB. "They have tested in fewer testing points than we have," said Mrs Fenner.

Later in exchanges on her commons statement on the Tokyo summit Mrs Thatcher made clear that any British help to the Soviet Union over the Chernobyl disaster would be without conditions. She told Mr David Crouch (Canterbury): "We shall respond to any assistance for which we are asked, and have responded in so far as we have been asked. As far as I am aware, there are no conditions attached to our offer. It is our intention and our wish to be as helpful as possible under these circumstances."

Mr Tony Benn (Lab Chesterfield) asked if Mrs Thatcher had considered making available common market food surpluses to the Russians "at a time when their own food supplies have been badly affected by the tragedy at Chernobyl".

The prime minister replied that food surpluses regularly found their way to the Soviet Union. "Indeed that is often the cause of why I am questioned in this house about the cheap rates at which they go to the Soviet Union."

The prime minister underlined her commitment to Britain's nuclear power industry, as she rejected a claim from SDLP leader Mr John Hume (Foyle) that the risk of more accidents "removes all possible justification" for its development. She told him: "provided we can keep up our careful monitoring of design, manufacturing, operational work and maintenance — and our excellent nuclear inspectorate — we can continue to have confidence in this industry."

Howe Warns Against Using Chernobyl as Propaganda

LD041408 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1112 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Foreign Secretary Sir Goeffrey Howe today warned against using the Chernobyl disaster to step up anti Soviet propaganda. He called instead for the West to use the tragedy to encourage greater openness from the Soviet leadership. It is not an occasion for turning a human tragedy into a political football," Sir Goeffrey said on BBC Radio 4's World This Weekend programme today. [no opening quotation marks as received]

Speaking from Tokyo where he is attending the world economic summit, he added: "I think the summit will express the very wide concern about the Soviet failure to deal openly with its neighbors about what has been going on. There is great anxiety that this should be a matter of international candour and cooperation. But I hope that very natural expression of anxiety will not spill over to become a propaganda campaign. It is very important for us to encourage the Soviet Union to do the right thing vis-a-vis the rest of the world and its own citizens."

Sir Geoffrey added: "I think it is very important to use this as an occasion for learning lessons which can be learnt internationally from taking the hazards and worries about these hazards over nuclear energy seriously."

Sir Geoffrey said that it was port of the Soviet politic system and of the country's history that it was "a very secretive closed society."

"A society that does not tell its people about the hazards of nuclear energy is bound to find it difficult to share its view of those hazards with the rest of the world. [no end quotation marks as received]

Sir Geoffrey said that if the Soviet Union did not learn the lessons from this tragedy it could have a dmaaging knock-on effect on arms control talks. "If they fail to do so it is bound to increase anxiety over their commitment to verification of the arms control process. I hope that Mr Gorbachev, thinking about all these things carefully, will see the importance for him in the arms control context as well as the human relations, international good neighbours context, of candour and disclosure."

Labour Leader Asks Gorbachev for Details

LD012127 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2022 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock disclosed today that he has called on Mr Gorbachev to provide maximum information about the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster.

In a letter to the Soviet Leader, Mr Kinnock said: "While realising that the emergency response by our government and authorities to this incident must preoccupy you, I do strongly urge that the Soviet Union provides maximum information on the origin, space and implications of the emission.

"This candour is essential both to prevent unnecessary alarm and to provide expert opinion in other countries with a basis for making their response."

Mr Kinnock told him there was an "immediate readiness" among nuclear experts in Britain to provide assistance in dealing with the emergency.

Radiation Levels Around Nation Summarized

LD082024 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1921 GMT 8 May 86

[By Don Philpott, PA agriculture correspondent]

[Text] British weather experts believe a radioactive plume is still being emitted from the damaged Chernobyl nuclear power station.

A round-the-clock watch is being mounted by weathermen in Britain in case the wind changes and more radioactivity is swept towards the UK.

"As far as we know, the radioactive plume is still being emitted," said a spokesman for the Meteorological Office.

"We are not relaxing our guard and are keeping a continuous watch, day and night, on the winds over this part of Russia."

At the moment winds are light over Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, and the radioactivity is being carried over Siberia, posing no threat to Britain.

The rain cloud, containing very low levels of radiation, which returned to Britain on Wednesday has now been blown out over the North Sea, and the UK is likely to be in a westerly wind pattern for the next few days.

"The winds are now blowing in clean air from over the Atlantic," the spokesman said.

Figures issued tonight by the Department of the Environment showed that radioactivity levels in Britain have fallen sharply since the weekend, and are now nowhere near the level at which precautions might have to be taken.

A spokesman said concentrations of radioactivity in milk were 200 times the normal level in the north of England and 50 times the normal level in the south.

But they would have to be 2,000 times the normal level before there was any need for concern.

In air, the concentration was twice the normal level in the north, but back to normal in the south. Concern would be caused at 50,000 times the normal level.

Concentrations in water were less than five times normal, while no action would be necessary at up to 2,400 times normal levels.

The London Residuary Body said tonight that scientists monitoring the fall-out over the capital had calculated that during the time the radioactive cloud was over head, personal intake would have increased by 40 percent of normal background levels.

This was equal to an increase of only 0.2 percent of the annual average natural background intake, it said.

In Northern Ireland, a government statement said there was no cause for concern over radioactivity levels in the air, water supplies, or fresh milk.

All levels were safe and the trend was downward, the statement said.

But at Winsford, Cheshire, the mayor banned supplies of milk to 13 schools with 1,280 pupils under the age of seven because of radiation fears.

Mayor Mr David Tomlinson said: "Although the amount of radiation in the milk is well below the safety limit, it is better to be safe than sorry.

"I don't think the town council should subject children to any danger, however remote, knowing that the radiation level was 25 times higher than normal."

Winsford is one of the few local authorities in the area to supply milk to young children.

Rainwater contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster has brought an unexpected problem to the Sellafield nuclear processing plant — it keeps triggering radiation alarms.

A British nuclear fuels spokesman said the rain — containing up to 10 times normal levels of radiation — had triggered alarms at the plant several times.

"It has meant we have had to treat the rainwater in our own decontamination plant before releasing it outside the plant," he said. "This just proves how good our safety system is."

The government worked in the Commons tonight to calm some MPs' fears that contaminated foods from the Eastern bloc could arrive in Britain — because of a "loophole" in the EEC's proposed ban on imports — by being transported through East Germany.

Junior Foreign Office Minister Mr Tim Eggar said the greater part of East Germany was outside the range of the ban, which affects countries within 1,000 kilometres of Chernobyl.

It was also the responsibility of West Germany to check the origin of foods crossing its frontiers.

He said in answer to an emergency question that provisional agreement had been reached on a temporary ban on some foods from the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

British Groups Note Many Nuclear Plants 'Unsafe'

LD072059 Moscow TASS in English
1921 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] London May 7 TASS — Many British atomic power plants are not safe from the point of view of their exploitation, and at any moment accidents can take place ithere that would bring about most serious consequences.

This warning was issued by representatives of the "Greenpeace" and "The Friends of the Earth" organizations who deal with problems of environmental protection. Specifically, they pointed out at a press conference here today that the equipment installed at the atomic power plants was past its service life or was close to its end. It was emphasized at the press conference that there should be no room for self-indulgence.

Participants in the press confernce accused the authorities of concealing from the British public ithe truth about a rather alarming situation at atomic power plants.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 091 12 May 1986

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U.S. INTENDS TO VIOLATE SALT II TREATY

LD120640 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] New York May 12 TASS -- As is reported by the weekly TIME, the Reagn administration has taken a decision to break the unratified SALT-2 Treaty.

President Reagan, the weekly wrote, sent "a confidential letter to West European leaders," declaring his "intention to break the SALT-2 Treaty later this year as the Airforce increases the number of B-52 heavy bombers outfitted with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles," and thus exceed the limit set by the SALT-2 treaty. The weekly reported that the letter was discussed last week at the meeting of leaders of seven capitalist countries in Tokyo, and that U.S. allies were upset.

Reagan "promised to take their views into account when the matter is discussed at another National Security Council meeting, perhpas this week. Abandoning SALT-2 would be a blow" to the Soviet-American arms control talks that resumed in Geneva, TIME admitted.

U.S., NATO 'MISLEAD WORLD PUBLIC' IN ARMS AIMS

PM091014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Antonov: "NATO: The Same Old Ragbag"]

[Text] Brussels -- A NATO Special Consultative Group (SCG) session has been held at North Atlantic bloc headquarters in Evere.

A communique circulated here notes that the session was devoted to a discussion of problems pertaining to medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe in connection with the latest round of the Soviet-U.S. nuclear and space armaments talks starting in Geneva.

Numerous foreign journalists assembled at a press conference in Evere after the SCG session and tried to get the organizers to provide specific clarification of the NATO allies' position on the matter. But once again they were presented with unfounded theses about the United States and its Atlantic partners allegedly seeking "constructive dialogue" at the talks, whereas the USSR is apparently not interested in achieving mutually acceptable solutions.

It is clear from what A. Holmes, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, who chaired the SCG session, said, that the U.S. side intends to stick to the so-called "zero option" in the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. That option is backed by the NATO allies and envisages effectively eliminating Soviet nuclear facilities on the USSR's European territory while keeping a considerable part of the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal in Western Europe. He said, in particular, that no new elements have appeared in the U.S. position on the eve of the resumption of the talks. In other words, the U.S. delegation is going to Geneva with the same old ragbag of proposals that have already been rejected by the Soviet Union in that they violate the principle of the sides' equality and identical security.

The unconstructive approach by the United States and its Atlantic partners to the problem of reaching concrete accords is also evidenced by the fact that the NATO countries' representatives in the SCG have reaffirmed the need to continue the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As A. Homes noted, the Pentagon has completed the deployment of 108 Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG, as envisaged by the NATO plan. At the same time, the deployment of cruise missiles is in full swing at air bases in Britain, the FRG, Belgium, and Italy.

The SCG session in Evere graphically revealed the true tasks assiged to it by the United States and NATO. Basically they consist in misleading the West's true aims in the nuclear arms control sphere by trying to justify the Atlanticists' adherence to the dangerous course of building up military preparations in Western Europe.

GAN CRITICIZES U.S. STAND IN GENEVA TALKS

LD101642 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments have been resumed in Geneva, PRAVDA's Washington correspondent Vitaliy Gan write in the newspaper today.

The USSR's position at the talks was well known, he pointed out. "Our country has advanced a package of concrete proposals directed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons as early as this century and drastically reducing other armaments.

Reprettably, the actions by the United States do not give any hope for rapid progress in this vital area."

This followed from the U.S. President's statement released prior to the resumption of the Geneva talks, Gan pointed out. It would be a futile attempt to look for new constructive proposals and ideas in that statement.

That statement did not contain even a sign of Washington's readiness to abandon its previous obstructionist stance and confirm by deeds its declarations of "commitment" to curbing the arms race.

"Instead, the statement is full of customary demagogic prattling with the help of which the United States is seeking to cover up its reluctance to come to accord with the USSR on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Instead of concrete initiatives in the field of disarmament, Washington is seeking to prove that the absence of progress at the talks is due...to the Soviet position.

The attampt is being made to accuse our country of non-compliance with the pledges endorsed in the joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the Geneva summit in November 1985."

"It is conspicuous that such assertions do not correspond, putting it mildly, to the facts. It is the Soviet Union which advanced in mid-January a comprehensive programme of stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons.

Unable to counteroppose anything to the constructive and radical Soviet initiative, Washington preferred to reject it under invented, clumsy pretexts.

The President's latest statement stresses in fact that the Soviet-advanced disarmament programme is unacceptable for the U.S.

The dialogue, resumed in Geneva, on the chief problem of our time — the problem of diminishing the threat of war to the future of mankind — demands that all the participants display truly historic responsibility. Regrettably, this is what the President's statement totally lacks", Gan pointed out.

ZHOLKVER ON NEED FOR JOINT ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR THREAT

LD091719 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 9 May 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] There is a profound symbolism in the fact that celebrations for the victory over German fascism coincide with the start of the week of action for security and cooperation in Europe. Far too high a price was paid by the people of our continent in putting Hitlerism to rout in World War II for them not to learn lessons from history. In our uneasy nuclear missile age this lesson consists first and foremost is that in order to prevent another war, one must fight for peace -- fight actively and purposefully. This is why on Victory Day in our country as well as in many other states people have gathered in meetings and gone to demonstrations to express their will and resolve not to allow a nuclear holocaust.

No, the point here is not the hysteria which some Western politicians have tried to stir up around the Chernobyl accident. Specialists are not the only ones who understand that nuclear power engineering is something new and complex, and that like any breakthrough into the unknown sometimes it cannot be achieved without victims. But these victims can in no way be compared with those which a nuclear war would threaten mankind with. And this is precisely why one and the same demand can be heard so persistently within the precincts of the United Nations, at other international forums, and in the columns of demonstrators throughout the world: Accept the USSR plan for nuclear disarmament, and support the USSR's initiative to halt nuclear tests.

The furor raised in some Western capitals -- principally in Washington -- in connection with the Chernobyl accident is called upon to muffle these demands, and by the same token to deaden the thunder of the nuclear blasts in Nevada and on Mururoa atoll. But the reason why the conclusions people draw from the past are called the lessons of history is because in them the main issue is separated from the minor ones, and one of the main lessons of the victory over fascism is the realization of the fact that countries with differing social systems, when confronted by mortal danger, can rise above all differences and come out together against a common enemy to defeat him. Currently the threat of a nuclear war is one such common enemy for the whole of mankind, and the broad sweep of the present week of action for security and cooperation in Europe is evidence of the fact that people realize this danger and are opposing it increasingly more resolutely.

TASS: W. EUROPE THREATENED BY U.S. BINARY GAS

LD082338 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS News Analyst Yevgeniy Yegorov:

Belgium's Defence Ministry said that four Belgian servicemen were killed as a result of an explosion of a shell filled with a chemical warfare agent. This happened on a practice ground in the area of the city of Westrozebeke at a time when Army field engineers were trying to defuse a shell, which preserved since the times of the first world war. [sentence as received]

Thus, the 71-year-old shadow of death has again killed people in Western Eeurope. Chemical warfare agents were for the first time used by German troops on April 22, 1915. But that was the past, and it pales to the threat of chemical death at present.

The United States has stockpiled in Europe, chiefly on the FRG's territory, more than 10,000 tons of chemical warfare agents. Now a fresh crime is being prepared against the peoples of Europe. U.S. Congress has set aside funds for the construction of works and the production of a new type of chemical warfare agents, the so-called binary weapons. Flowline production of binary weapons -- 155 mm chemical shells and "Big eye" bombs is to be started late next year.

But already now the Pentagon is seeking consent from the West European allies of the USA and NATO to the deployment of those terrible mass destruction weapons on the territory of their countries. True, this, as they say, is a "contingency plan", but such a gimmick will hardly deceive anybody.

The permanent representatives of the North Atlantic bloc member countries have already approved these plans, which are to be examined at the NATO Military Planning Committee on May 22. Two countries -- Denmark and the Netherlands -- have resolutely opposed those plans. Serious objections have also been raised by Norway. There is strong political opposition in Britain, the FRG and a number of other countries to turning Western Europe into a "binary gas chamber".

The fresh criminal designs of the United States military explain why the United States and some of its allies are so stubbornly opposing the conclusions of a convention on a total prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, talks on which have been underway at Geneva for many years now. The Soviet Union has put forward a programme for totally ridding Europe and the whole world of that mass destruction weapon. New Soviet proposals were tabled at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament on April 22, on a ban on chemical weapons; a statement to this effect was made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin.

But NATO responds to these peaceful proposals by sinister plans for the deployment of American binary weapons in Western Europe. It is high time for them to change thier mind, or the tragedy in the Belgian city of Westrozebeke may prove to be a child's play as compared with a terrible catastrophe, which the Pentagon, assisted by the leaders of a number of NATO member countries, above all Britain and the FRG, is preparing for the peoples of Europe.

FRANCE ADDS NEW NUCLEAR CRUISE MISSILE TO FORCES

LD111500 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Paris May 9 TASS -- A new nuclear-tipped medium-range cruise missile of the air-to-surface ASMP class was added to the French strategic forces.

The weapon, the yield of the nuclear warhead of which is 15 times that of the atomic bomb dropped by the USA on Hiroshima, is to be carried by the modified Mirage-4 bomber.

The new missile was developed under a broad program launched by France to modernize its nuclear force. This year about one-third of the total military budget of more than 158 billion francs will be used for the purpose. Last year France floated its sixth atomic-powered submarine carrying nuclear-tipped missiles and recently another atomic-powered submarine, the "Emeraude", was launched. According to the French press, work is going ahead full steam on the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons.

ROUNDTABLE TALK IN MADRID VIEWS ARMS PROPOSALS

LD091259 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Robert Serebrennikov reports:

A fruitful, constructive exchange of opinions on matters of disarmament, economic and cultural cooperation in Europe was held during the international "round table" conference held at the UNESCO club in Madrid. Taking part in its work were representatives of the peace committees and associations for European Security and Cooperation of Spain, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Hungary and Italy. The USSR was represented by a delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The international "round table" meeting made it possible to hold useful and interesting debates between public figures of the East and West on topical problems of the present-day international situation, discuss questions of the further intensification of the struggle for peace, against the threat of war in the light of the latest Soviet proposals in disarmament, the TASS correspondent was told by representative of the Spanish Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Freedom, L. Garcia. These initiatives, she stressed, reflect the Soviet Union's sincere striving for peace. They have a concrete, purposeful and positive nature. This is not propaganda but a serious step on the road to peace, to the achievement of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament.

Broad sections of the Spanish public, L. Garcia said, welcome and support the Soviet initiatives, linking with them their hopes for peace, for the removal of the threat of war.

TALKS CONTINUE AT STOCKHOLM CDE CONFERENCE

LD101056 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Stockholm May 9 TASS -- The discussion of the proposals of socialist as well as neutral and non-aligned countries on measures to limit military exercises is going on at the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building and on Disarmament in Europe. In recent years military exercises have assumed such a scope that it becomes difficult to distinguish them from preparation for the deployment of armed forces for combat operations.

Today the Soviet delegation in its speech at the conference pointed out the importance of taking restrictive measures to overcome distrust and to lower military confrontation in Europe, and urged the participants in the conference to begin to coordinate the text of an appropriate agreement. It was shown that the USA and its closest NATO allies were in every way evading a solution to this urgent problem and seeking to retain freedom of action for a step-up of military preparations.

MOSCOW TV VIEWS U.S. PRESSURE ON 'BIG 7' IN TOKYO

LD102314 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Last week, a routine meeting of the Big Seven -- the heads of state and government of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada -- took place in Tokyo. The idea of the partnership of the three centers of interimperialist competition of North America, Western Europe, and of Japan in the face of common problems was born at the height of the oil crisis in the seventies. It was precisely at that time on the opposite shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that people started to speak about interdependence and interaction.

On the initiative of U.S. billionaire David Rockefeller, the Trilateral Commission was created, a nongovernmental body of influential poltical and business circles. And shortly thereafter, the then Persident of France Giscard d'Estaing proposed annual meetings of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist powers to coordinate the key problems of their exchange, finance, commercial, and economic policies at the highest level.

The instinct for self-preservation encourages competitors to stick together, although the aims of the participants in such a sacred union are quite different, if not in opposition. In Washington they started to talk about trilateral partnership from the very moment that the United States lost the leading role in the economy of the capitalist world. In 1970, the United States produced more goods and services than the countries of the Common Market and Japan together; but 10 years later, the EC and Japan exceeded the United States by more than 1 and 1/2 times on this index. In speaking about the coordination of actions, Washington wants to keep its allies in obedience if not by economic then by political means and to use the meetings of the Big Seven to impose its will upon them.

As far as Western Europe and Japan are concerned then, in the trilateral partnership they are seeking above all an opportunity to change their status in accordance with, in a word, the correlation of forces to oppose the attempts by U.S. imperialism to heap the consequences of the crisis on the allies. Putting forward the idea of economic conferences at the highest level, as they were originally called, Paris saw a means of influencing Washington's actions. But in actual fact this plan has had the opposite effect. From year to year -- especially since the meetings in Ottawa, Versailles, Williamburg, and Bonn -- the U.S. Administration's desire to push into the background discussions about exchange, finance, commercial, and economic problems which are unfavorable to the United States, and to lay special stress on alliance solidarity under the slogans of anti-Sovietism and now of neglobalism, has become more and more evident.

A forum which was conceived to smooth out interimperialist contradictions in the economic sphere is becoming a mechanism for involving allies in Washinton's military-political strategy.

Tokyo is an active accomplice in the politicization of the meetings of the Seven. Its mercenary tactical calculations that it is better, they say, to echo the anti-Soviet neoglobalist rhetoric of Washington than to stand alone against the united front of irritated competitors, lies behind this. After all, Japanese trade expansion has become a common woe for North America and Western Europe. Last year, Japanese exports to the United States exceeded imports by $50 billion, and to the countries of the Common Market by $11 billion.

However, this time, it was particularly difficult for the Japanese prime minister to say yes to the U.S. President. The problem is that Reagan's main aim at the Tokyo meeting was to force the allies to be in solidarity with the U.S. bandit attack on Libya. But, as a major buyer of Near East oil it is not in Japan's interests to spoil relations with Arab countries. Thus, willy-nilly, it was necessary to sacrifice the reputation of being a so-called well-wisher of the Arabs.

Under the pretense of uniting forces against terrorism, the U.S. Administration used the 12th meeting of the seven to make its partners co-participants in the export of counterrevolution, which is called neoglobalism. The resolution on this issue, where Libya is mentioned by name, may serve as a certain absolution of sins for punitive operations. In Washington this is evaluated as the success of the meeting. As far as Tokyo is concerned, the evaluations there are far from being the same.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES CONDEMNS TOKYO SUMMIT DECISIONS

LD110240 Moscow TASS in English GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tunis May 11 TASS — The League of Arab States (L.A.S.) has condemned the decision of the Tokyo summit participants who came out in support of the 'American aggression against Libya'. Chadli Klibi, L.A.S. secretary-general, in a statement issued here, has emphasized that the L.A.S. is "highly disappointed" with the decisions taken at the Tokyo summit where the participants ignored the burning international problems facing mankind and did not take any measures to ensure peace and security on earth. "One has to state with great regret", the statement says, that 'the Seven' dodged their responsibility for the destiny of peace on earth in an attempt quite unfoundedly to blame Libya for the current unstable situation in individual regions of the world.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION' ENDS IN TRIPOLI

LD102318 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 10 TASS — A special session of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with Arab Peoples has come to a close here. The session which was called in connection with the U.S. barbarous aggression against the Libyan people was attended by about 20 delegations from various countries, including Algeria, Greece, Cyprus, Cuba, Portugal, the Soviet Union, and France, as well as by representatives of the World Peace Council and other international organisations.

A political statement adopted at the session expresses firm solidarity with the Libyan people and with their revolutionary leadership in the face of aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism and its allies. The United States, the statement points out, continues to step up the anti-Libyan campaign, trying to draw West European countries into U.S. aggressive plans, and threatening other countries of the region, Syria, in particular. The statement calls on all progressive forces of the world to intensify struggle against Washington's course of state terrorism in various parts of the world.

The participants in the session adopted a programme of action which sets out a wide range of measures to expose the U.S. man-hating policy the main purpose of which is to impose U.S. domination upon peoples. April 15, when the U.S. aircraft made the bandit attacks on the peaceful cities and populated localities of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, was proclaimed a day of international solidarity with the Libyan people.

The action programme envisages vigorous actions aimed at making the Mediterranean a zone of security, peace and international cooperation. A simultaneous withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean in accordance with the recent proposal of the Soviet Union would become a concrete step in that direction, the programme emphasizes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA OBSERVER ON ASIA-PACIFIC STATEMENT

PM070735 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer A. Golts "Military-Political Review": "Asia: Good-Neighborliness or Confrontation?"]

[Text] During these May Days, on the eve of our great holiday, Victory Day, there is a particularly keen awareness of the need to keep attention focused on international problems. The people's historical memory prompts again and again the question: "Is a danger of war advancing toward our country? And if so, from where and in what way?"

In view of the highly complex international situation, this is no idle question. When you reflect on it, it becomes perfectly clear that without stopping its efforts to strengthen security in the world as a whole, the USSR pays particular attention to confronting the military threat in Europe and Asia.

As is well known, in his speech at the 11th SED Congress M.S. Gorbachev put forward wide-ranging proposals aimed at lessening military confrontation on the European Continent. To this end, the USSR proposed considerably reducing here all components of ground forces and tactical aviation, as well as operational-tactical nuclear arms. The geographical zone of reduction should, according to the Soviet proposal, extend from the Atlantic to the Urals.

But what about beyond the Urals? Those people in the West who display considerable inventiveness in erecting barriers on the path of disarmament hurried to ask this sanctimonious question. Are not the Soviets intending to develop the militarization of the Asian part of the USSR? The 23 April Soviet Government Statement provided the answer. This document shows how our country was the path to ensuring security and good-neighborliness on the Asian Continent.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress stressed that in that extensive region there are many confused issues and contradications, and in some places the political situation is unstable. They must seek their own solutions without delay.

For a region which the most reactionary and aggressive imperialist circles are persistently trying to turn into another zone of confrontation, the USSR put forward a broad program of equal, open cooperation. Only such cooperation with all the states of the Asian-Pacific region can serve as the main highway to security. The Soviet Union, as is clear from the 27th CPSU Congress documents and the 23 April Statements, believes that the time has come to seek a concept of universal security in Asia.

The Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century accords with the Asian peoples' cherished aspirations. The peoples of the continent have already been victims of the use of the most barbarous trypes of arms. The memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were swept away by the atomic tornado, and of the millions of inhabitants of Indochina on whom toxic substances were dropped lives on in the Asian Continent.

Even today American nuclear and chemical arms dumps are sited over significant proportion of the Asian-Pacific region. It is quite obvious that the elimination of these types of weapons, together with the nonmilitarization of space, would radically change the world situation. In Asia too, security would be raised to a new level.

In this respect considerable significance is attached to the fact that the two nuclear powers located on the Asian Continent — the USSR and the PRC — have taken on a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. There was a positive response in the USSR to the decision of the South Pacific states on declaring that region a nuclear-free zone. Our country would certainly look with approval on initiatives to create other such zones in the region.

Other valuable initiatives have also been put forward that could form the basis of a concept of security on the continent. They come from the socialist countries and also certain nonaligned countries of Asia. In particular it is a question of observing the principles of peaceful coexistence that were formulated at the Bundung Conference, the proposal of People's Mongolia to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force between the states of the Asian-Pacific region, and the initiatives of the Indochinese countries and the DPRK aimed at turning Southeast Asia and the Korean peninsula into zones of peace.

The time has come to discuss these and other proposals at bilateral or multilateral talks. In the course of such talks solutions to all disputed problems could be sought. The prerequisites would be gradually created for holding an all-Asian forum whose aim would be to seek constructive solutions in all spheres of the continent's life. The Soviet Union also deems it possible to hold a separate conference of the Pacific countries to examine questions of their security, including economic security. As for the European Continent, a stabilizing role would undoubtedly be played by the implementation of confidence-building measures and the reduction of naval activity in the Pacific.

In setting forth a broad program for ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region, the USSR also has in view the fact that in recent years the region has become increasingly significant in the world economy. Incidentally, in our country's economy too an increasingly significant place is assigned to the regions of Siberia and the Far East with their very rich reserves of natural resources. The Soviet Government proposes that the regions of Siberia and the Far East with their very rich reserves of natural resources. The Soviet Government proposes that the countries of the region begin to exchange opinions on establishing equal, mutually advantageous, and stable trade, economic, technological, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

It is clear that the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of the existing realities of both the political and the economic situation in the region. The major imperialist states of the Pacific — the United States and Japan — claim that they too build their policy on the same foundations. However, their political course is diametrically opposed to the Soviet course.

Irrefutable facts show that Washington and Tokyo see this region only as an arena of confrontation between different countries. That is why they are stepping up activity to crate the structure and machinery of a closed regional group — the so-called "Pacific Community."

It is curious that in the sixties and seventies, when the idea for such a community was put forward by the Japanese ruling circles, the United States adopted an extremely cautious attitude. It would, would it not! Its main economic competitor proposes creating a kind of Asian equivalent to the European Common Market, in which it intends to play the dominant role.

But now we have seen a sharp turnabout in American policy. The implementation of the plan to set up a "Pacific Community," Japan's ASAHI notes, has been declared one of the American Administration's most important foreign policy goals.

The explanation for this "phenomenon" is provided by a the list of future members of the "community" drawn up in Washington. Apart from the United States and Japan, there are Canada, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and the ASEAN countries -- the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei. There is no question of the socialist countries' participating in a union that is supposedly being created with a view to economic cooperation. Moreover nearly all the proposed candidates have military agreements with the United States and its closest allies.

So Washington's ass' ears are protruding from behind the screen of the "Pacific Community" -- its cherished dream of creating a major military bloc, a kind of "Asian NATO," in the region. According to the American strategists' plans, this bloc would be linked with NATO through the United States and Canada. Thus, a kind of militarist structure would be constructed which would virtually completely encircle the Soviet Union.

The U.S. ruling circles not only entertain such designs, but are already trying to form individual components of the future alliance. In the first instance this means the militarist triangle of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. As the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reported, by way of implementing this geometrical plan the Pentagon has demanded, in particular, the speediest holding of joint maneuvers by ground units of the Japanese Army and Aemrican troops deployed in the south of the Korean peninsula. The newspaper reports that such maneuves will be held this fall. All this means the Korean peninsula's further involvement in the sphere of joint operations by the U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces. The American plan for a so-called "regional defense initiative" can also be regarded as another driving belt in this alliance. It amounts to bringing Tokyo and Seoul into Washington's "star wars" program.

Another example of the gearing up of military ties within the future superbloc is the multilateral naval maneuvers "Rimpac-86," which begin in the Pacific in May. Detachments of the Navies of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Britain will take part.

However, it must be observed that the implementation of plans to create a "superbloc" seems to be stalling in many respects. The capitals of many Asian states have not forgotten that American bloc policy once led them into the bloody impasse of the military adventure in Indochina. People there also perceive the numerous dangers inherent in involvement in the multilateral bloc and in U.S. nuclear strategy and the "star wars" program. The idea of the new military alliance was received with frank skepticism in ASEAN. Even the ANZUS bloc, which has existed for a long time, is cracking. New Zealand, which is a member, now considers that ships carrying nuclear weapons or equipped with nuclear power installations calling at its ports is contrary to its national interests. The question of U.S. military bases has become the subject of keen debates in Australia and the Philippines.

In order to make the region's states fulfill its will, Washington is seeking roundabout ways. So the idea of the "Pacific Communisty" sprang up. People in the American capital clearly want to use the processes of integration and internationalization of economic activity taking place in the region for their own selfish purposes -- to put into practice the plans to create a military group. That, the newspaper YOMIURI points out, is why the creation, in the first instance, even of a "purely" economic association under its own auspices would be regarded by Washington as "an important victory over communism."

Tokyo deliberately yielded to Washington the role of first fiddle. The idea of the "community" is too reminiscent of the notorious "Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" which the Japanese military used as a slogan in perpetrating countless crimes during World War II. At the same time Japan has not given up hope of securing, through this group, a dominant political and perhaps also military position in Asia.

Let us sum up. Two political trends are now manifested quite clearly in the Asian-Pacific region. The USSR and the socialist and developing countries are fighting for equal cooperation, open to everyone, with the aim of consolidating good-neighborliness and strengthening security. At the same time, imperialist forces have not given up attempts to sow discord among the peoples, knock together military groups, and use them in their own anti-Soviet strategy. In other words, it is a question of turning Asia either into a continent of good-neighborliness or into a zone of confrontation.

There is no doubt that although the path to security in Asia is by no means simple, the future belongs only to the first of these trends. The time has come to learn the great art of living together. In the world as a whole and in individual regions. And we will have to learn. Whether the capitalist countries' ruling circles like it or not.

ASIAN-PACIFIC YOUTH MEET; CONDEMN U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD112116 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Hanoi May 11 TASS — TASS correspondent Mikhail Kalmykov reports:

Delegations from 13 countries and a number of international organisations, including the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the World Peace Council and others, are attending the Meeting of Youth of the Countries of Asia and the Pacific for Peace, Security, Development and Cooperation, which opened here today. The participants in the meeting passionately called in their speeches for the ideals of freedom and independence, peace and progress, against the arms race, against the turning of the region into an arena of an armed confrontation.

In the unanimous opinion of the delegates, the Asian-Pacific region is at present one of the main targets of the aggressive policy pursued by the forces of imperialism and reaction with the USA at their head. They are increasing their crude interference in the affairs of the countries of Asia and the Pacific and building up their military-political precence. Imperialism has launched in that part of the world a frontal attack on the positions of the forces of peace, socialism, democracy and national independence, is building up distrust and enmity among nations, is poisoning the situation in the region and in the world as a whole.

The Soviet peace initiatives, which have opened real prospects for improving the international situation, putting an end to the nuclear weapons race and preventing its spreading into outer space have met with active and full support from the participants in the meeting. The Soviet Government's statement on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region containing concrete proposals on turning it into a zone of peace, on building confidence measures, developing mutual understanding and cooperation among nations have been met with much interest.

The young people of the countries of the Asian-Pacific region, the speakers pointed out, should have their say in the fight for mankind's bright future, for peace without wars, for the happiness of the generations to come.

The meeting is to cover tasks pertaining to strengthening solidarity and unity of actions by the young people of Asia and the Pacific, questions pertaining to unfolding a broad movement against the dangerous plans of imperialism and militarism in the region.

'OBSTRUCTIONIST' WESTERN STANCE ENDS UN GROUP'S DEBATE

LD102333 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] New York May 10 TASS — Sittings of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly have ended without result due to the obstructionist stance of the United States and other major Western nations.

The industrialized capitalist countries again blocked the adoption of the draft resolutions on international monetary and financial issues, problems of foreign debt and raw commodities, advanced by the Group of 77.

The solution of these problems is of vital importance for the developing nations, for the establishment of new, fair international economic relations and the system of international economic security.

U.S. SEEKS 'PRETEXT' FOR 'STATE TERRORIST' ACTS

LD111826 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 11 May 86

["Where is the Limit to Irresponsibility" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey threatens five publications at once -- the newspapers "WASHINGTON POST", "NEW YORK TIMES" and "WASHINGTON POST" [as received] and the magazines "TIME" and "NEWSWEEK" with prosecution. What for? For the publications, you see, exposed the dirty machinations of the espionage and subversive agency's covert operations, specifically, in such a prestigious for the administration sphere as the implementation of the presidential doctrine of "neo-globalism".

Casey is exceptionally displeased with the U.S. press to have told its readers about the so-called proofs which served as the pretext for accusing Libya of the April 5 explosion at the West Berlin discotheque and the subsequent U.S. bandit attack on that country. The world public has long since called them into question as well as the version of Libya's "involvement" in that terrorist act used by Washington as the pretext for the aggression.

In its commentary the other day ADEN NEWS AGENCY (ANA) has directly named the CIA and the Israeli secret service "Mosad" as the architects of the blast in the discotheque. Since ANA and Langley are far apart, in the CIA they decided not to react to the report by the news agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. But to be on the safe side the head of the Central Intelligence Agency has decided to muffle U.S. mass media so that it does not divulge the "facts" set out in the ANA commentary.

As for the policy of state terrorism itself, in Washington they not only failed to abandon it but decided to go on with it by lending new scope to it and fabricating to this end new and new false pretexts. Without ceasing raging and fuming against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the United States now threatens another Arab country -- Syria. It has already found a pretext. It alleges that it has succeeded in arresting "two Jordanian citizens" in West Berlin, who have admitted their responsibility for both the explosion in the "La Belle" discotheque on April 5 and the blast in the building of the German-Arab Friendship Society on March 29 and, which is the main thing, that they are "linked" with Syria. So the matter now is just to decide when to order a lift-off of aircraft from U.S. bases in Europe or from aircraft carriers and to dispatch them (certainly at night) to that country. Perhaps, it would be better to send not American but Israeli bombers. The latter are nearer to the target and would not need refuelling.

It is not accidental that while in Washington Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin threatens Syria with reply measures the way Washington did with regard to Libya.

Administration officials virtually do not let pass a single opportunity to slander and issue threats against now one now another Arab country. The Paris "L'HUMANITE" queries, and rightly so, whether a U.S. aggression against Syria is to be expected? It cited anti-Syrian pronouncements by U.S. leaders and points out that the propaganda campaign now launched by Washington against Syria strangely resembles the one which preceded the raid on Tripoli.

As the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque is investigated, attempts are being made to discover a certain "Syrian trail". The newspaper warns that Washington and U.S. secret services can find any pretext if they need it and, if necessary, can fabricate it.

However, no false pretexts and references to "international terrorism" can cover up the fact that the role of the U.S. Administration as the oppressor of peoples' freedom and independence is becoming obvious to the whole world. They also fail to justify the actions undertaken by it — state terrorism practised against sovereign states, members of the international community. An end should be put to these irresponsible actions which are perilous for world peace.

Ovchinnikov Comments

LD102151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikow]

[Text] The world has just experienced the acute crisis brought about by the U.S. attack on Libya, and in Washington they have already started to talk about plans to use cruise missiles in Libya and threats have begun to be addressed to Syria and Iran. However, no kind of references to terrorism can justify acts of international brigandage. The U.S. actions themselves represent the worst manifestation of terrorism, of state terrorism when a mighty power permits itself to create mob law for countries to which it is indisposed, to subject them by lynching. It is time to put an end to all this.

It is necessary to stop the conveyor of the arms race, to reject confrontation, and every step in this direction would not only ensure greater security for all, but would also make it possible to release resources to solve truly vital problems, in particular for the struggle against poverty and backwardness.

'Anti-Syrian' Hysteria

LD111707 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS — TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarve writes:

The media of official propaganda of the USA, Israel, Great Britain and some other of Washington's allies are conducting a campaign of malicious slander against Syria, alleging that it is implicated in terrorism. In order to whip the anti-Syrian hysteria still more, London announced the expulsion of three members of staff of the Syrian Embassy out of Britain. Commenting on this action, the newspaper "OBSERVER" notes that Syria will undoubtedly be regarding the measures taken by Britain's Foreign Office as part of a joint campaign directed by the United States and Israel.

The masterminds of that campaign see no need to exert themselves over much and repeat their usual allegations. While the anti-Syrian hysteria is being gradually whipped up, the arguments advanced in an effort to confirm allegations against Syria are very much the same as those that were used by Washington in the preparization and for justifying the air strikes on Libya.

They act in accordance with the principle: Slander first and then insist on this slander as proof. It can be recalled how frenziedly they in Washington were asserting that the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque last month had been the handiwork of Libya. Making a reference to "British and West German investigators", the Bonn correspondent of the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES" writes that they "have information strongly suggesting that Syria plotted a terrorist bombing in West Berlin."

So, first they shamelessly slandered one Arab country and later subjected it to a bombing strike and now lies are uttered against another country. And this is done to condition the public opinion of Western countries to an attack on Syria. It should be noted that the plans to prepare an Israeli attack are reported in the U.S. press.

Instead of heeding the voice of the world public that demands the easing of tension in the Mediterranean area, the United States continues fabricating false accusations against governments that annoy it so that under the pretext of combatting terrorism to practice widely the policy of state terrorism and international brigandage.

U.S. Covers for Israel

LD102113 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS — The United States is trying to conceal from the public the preparations which are being made with U.S. assistance by Tel Aviv which intends to commit an aggression against Syria. Charles Redman, a spokesman of the U.S Department of State, in his statement for the press tried to set up a kind of "smokescreen".

According to him, the U.S. Administration's representatives conducting talks with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin had received no indication that Israel intends to attack Syria and that the situation in the frontline area ostensibly confirmed this conclusion. In a lenghty statement the Department of State in every way sought to smooth over the sharp tone of the Israeli visitor who, according to a report of the CBS TV network, directly stated during conversations in Washington that Israel would deliver a blow on Syria soon.

U.S. 'ACTIVELY STUDYING' NEW SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

LD090926 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- The United States Administration is 'actively studying the question of applying new sanctions against sovereign Libya which Washington summarily accuses of supporting international terrorism. This was confirmed on Thursday by Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House.

He declined to give any details of sanctions under consideration but made it clear that measures to 'influence' Libya are being also studied by the governments of the USA's allied countries. According to the WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the U.S. Administration expects, in particular to achieve either complete closure of the missions of the Libyan national air company in West European countries or a sharp cut in the number of flights operated by it.

'Anti-French Attitude' Noted

LD112010 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- The refusal of Paris to support the U.S. aggression against Libya and to allow the overflight of U.S. bombers over the French territory caused in the USA an outbreak of anti-French sentiments bordering on hysteria, "IZVESTIYA's own correspondent in Paris writes today.

The United States accused France of all mortal sins, levelled insults at it. Calls were made to boycott French goods, not to drink French wines and so on and so forth. These anti-French attitudes were whipped up in every way at official level and in the U.S. press, the newspaper writes.

The arrogance of Americans with regard to Western European is boundless. At a briefing in the White House before the meeting of the seven in Tokyo, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State described the French president as the prime minister and the premier as the foreign minister. In this case, it is believed in Paris commonplace American ignorance was blended with the desire to humiliate French state leaders, the newspaper sums up.

REPORT ON YANG DEZHI'S ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

OW111303 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, continues his visit in the United States. His visit will last 16 days.

While in Washington, he had talks with ranking U.S. military and political personnel. He is now touring various cites in the United States.

According to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Yang Dezhi and his entourage were to visit U.S. military facilities and view military technology. The Chinese military delegation ends its tour with a visit to the Hawaiian islands.

Foreign news agencies have reported that the U.S.-China talks held in Washington discussed sales of U.S. weapons to China, joint military exercises, and U.S. warships' entry into Chinese ports.

U.S. BOOSTER ROCKET REPORTEDLY EXPLODED IN APRIL

LD100720 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Paris May 10 TASS -- The American Administration has concealed the fact that a Nike Orion rocket blew up shortly after launching on April 25.

According to FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, quoting American space researches, the accident occurred several seconds after the rocket was lauched from the White Sands missile range. The rocket was destroyed on the command from ground control and its so-called meteorological equipment was jettisoned.

The agency observed that this was the fourth accident involving U.S. booster rockets this year, marked by the tragic disaster of the space shuttle Challenger and the explosions of the Titan and Delta rockets.

According to experts, the too frequent failures in the implementation of the U.S. space programmes questioned Washington's assurances of "efficiency and reliability" of such a system as the space-based "defence shield."

FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE ON KAL INCIDENT

PM091135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Planned Act"]

[Text] San Francisco, 8 May -- The incident in the Soviet Far East in September 1983, in the course of which a South Korean spy plane invaded Soviet airspace, was a provocation carefully planned by the United States with the aim of "probing" the USSR's air defense system in that region. New evidence of this is provided by an interview with John Keppel, a former U.S. State Department employee. published by UPI.

After carrying out a thorough study of the available information, Keppel came to the conclusion that the navigation equipment on board the violator plane enabled its crew to determine their whereabouts accurately. The pilots knew that they had entered the USSR's airspace, the former U.S. State Department employee stressed. At the same time, he said, with the aim of misleading the Soviet ground tracking stations about the true whereabouts of the spy plane (flight 007), another South Korean airliner was brought into operation, following a parallel course (flight 015).

Moreover, Keppel stated, tape recordings of the conversations of ground in fall 1983 were first "processed" and censored with a view to "concealing the events which preceded the incident of 1 September."

Keppel's opinoin that the incident in the Soviet Far East was a carefully prepared act was shared by Larry Porter, a civil aviation consultant. A modern passenger aircraft, he stated, simply cannot "accidentally" deviate from its course by more than 500 km.

Observers note that there is a great deal of evidence of direct participation by the special services, the Pentagon, and other U.S. departments in the incident in the Soviet Far East. However, the U.S. authorities, who used the provocation, at the time, in order to achieve their own selfish political goals, are trying in every way to dissociate themselves from the act which they organized.

CIA TO USE SOMOZA GANGS ON U.S. MISSILES

LD111453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by U.S. correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev]

[Text] The DAILY WORLD, quoting the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation CBC, has reported that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency intends to use the Somoza gangs to organize acts of terrorism against U.S. diplomatic missions in Central America. The spy department's plan amounts to accusing Nicaragua of complicity in sabotage organized by the CIA specialists themselves, thus deceiving the U.S. Congress, in particular, those congressmen who are opposed to military aid to the bandit contra formations. This would clear the way for a U.S. aggression to be mounted against Nicaragua. Washington is trying to find a pretext for yet another military adventure against the Nicaraguan people; but insofar as no such pretext exists, it is being invented and organized with the help of the CIA.

Central America is not the only region where the U.S. military is straining to show its strength. THE NEW YORK POST reports that the Pentagon is working on plans for a new strike at Libya, this time using cruise missiles. The press testifies that ships armed with missiles of this type will be sent to the Mediterranean. It is perfectly obvious that the militaristic fever of the generals, combined with the neoglobalism of the politicians, produces an explosive mixture that represents a growing danger to all the peoples of the world.

'OCEAN VENTURE-86' TERMED SECOND GRENADA 'INVASION'

LD091337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[By TASS Political Observer Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) — Two and a half years after the armed reprisal against independent Grenada, U.S. forces have once again returned to that Caribbean island.

The Pentagon's soldiers, as NBC has reported, are alighting from helicopters that are crisscrossing the territory of Grenada. On this occasion, the activity is due to one of the stages in the large-scale U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean codenamed "Ocean Venture -86."

At the end of 1983, in an unprecedented action of international piracy, the United States occupied Grenada. And now, as we see, they are using the island, which has in effect been converted into their protectorate, for preparing new armed interventions against other states. "Ocean Venture-86" are by no means ordinary military exercises. They are another insolent demonstration of U.S. military might, which is called upon to intimidate the people of the whole continent and to show that the U.S. power, resting on armed force, spreads over all the Western Hemisphere. This was also acknowledged with blatant cynicism by a U.S. Navy representative, who declared that the purpose of the current war games is to demonstrate the U.S. ability to make use of its military might wherever, in Washington's view, "a threat might arise" to its interests.

The gangster-type punishment of Grenada in 1983 was among the first steps taken by the Washington administration toward implementing its doctrine of "neoglobalism." Since then, the appetites of the creators of this hegemonist doctrine have become increasingly insatiable. As shown by the recent U.S. aggression against Libya and the criminal U.S. interference in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Central America, the Washington leadership is attempting to claim the right on a global scale to decide the destiny of people and to trample on their freedom and independence.

As for the present -- the second -- U.S. invasion of Grenada, one of its immediate objectives, as is indicated by the reports of foreign, including U.S. mass media, is to test operations to carry out a seaborne landing of troops in Nicaragua, the country that is currently the main target of Washington's aggressive designs in the Western Hemisphere. Preparations for a U.S. infantry invasion of that country are, as is known, taking place in the course of the virtually endless series of the Pentagon's military exercises in Honduras.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasizes, while examining the U.S. anti-Nicaraguan policy, Washington keeps on asserting: "I am the law." The newspaper anxiously states that, in the opinion of the White House, the United States has been given the "legitimate right" to undertake any actions against Nicaragua, including those involving the use of armed force. The clouds above Nicaragua are thickening. This is indicated both by the increasing U.S. saber rattling around the country and by Washington's plans for extending the undeclared war against Nicaragua with the help of the mercenary bands of "contras" and by the U.S. Administration's torpedoing of all initiatives toward a peaceful settlement in Central America, especially those put forward by the Contadora countries.

There is no doubt that the "Ocean Venture-86" maneuvers form part of Washington's preparations for large-scale aggression in Central America with the aim of overthrowing, as it is bluntly put by highly placed representatives of the U.S. Administration, Nicaragua's Sandinist government. This is fresh evidence for the total identification of the doctrine of "neoglobalism" and Washington's policy of international terrorism.

AFP: PRAVDA NOTES IMPROVEMEMT IN RELATIONS WITH PRC

HK121106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May12 (AFP) -- Alluding to "a certain improvement" in Sino-Soviet relations, the Soviet Union on Monday called for an active participation by the "great Chinese people" in Asian and Pacific peace efforts.

"Lasting security in the Asia-Pacific region is unthinkable without the active participation in the process of the great Chinese people," the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, PRAVDA, said.

The PRAVDA article, lauding Beijing's position on disarmament and "against the militarization of space," said the Soviet Union and China, the "two nuclear powers" in Asia, "have commited themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

"We can speak with satisfaction of a certain improvement in Sino-Soviet relations," even if "differences remain, notably in the approach to a series of international problems," said the daily.

Improved relations between Moscow and Beijing have, since 1982, manifested themselves in a sharp jump in commercial exchanges.

But, in Beijing's eyes, those improvements are offset by Moscow's continued support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, the presence of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan, and Soviet troop concentrations along the Chinese border. These three points for China constitute a major obstacle to normalization of relations with Moscow.

"Another thing is evident," said PRAVDA, "and that is the possibility in numerous cases of working together (with China), of developing cooperation based on equality and on the fundamental condition of not bringing harm to a third country."

"Potential for cooperation between the USSR and China is enormous, and the use of these reserves would evidently be useful to security in Asia," the paper said.

The volume of commercial exchange between the two countries grew from 490 million roubles (637 million dollars) in 1983 to nearly one billion roubles (1.3 dollars) last year.

CONTRACT FOR ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD081231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0832 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (TASS) -- Representatives of foreign trade organizations of the Soviet Union and the PRC have signed a contract here on the supply to the PRC of 100 main-line electric locomotives.

The document also provides for the training in the USSR of Chinese technical personnel, technical cooperation during the guarantee period, and the rendering of other services. The contract for the supply of main-line electric locomotives was signed in accordance with the Soviet-Chinese agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1986-1990.

NAKASONE PUTS 'BRAVE FACE' ON RESULTS OF TOKYO SUMMIT

LD082314 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan held a press conference for Japanese reporters on the results of the summit meeting of seven major capitalist nations that had ended here. The first question put to the prime minister was whether he held that the conference had ended in utter fiasco for Japan. The head of the government hastily answered that he "does not think so". However, in the opinion of "AKAHATA" newspaper, Nakasone now clearly tries to put a brave face on the matter.

On what did Japan count when preparing for the meeting of the seven? The newspaper "MAINICHI" reports today that on the eve of the meeting the prime minister promised to the Japanese business and political circles to get from the participants in the Tokyo meeting support for Japan's efforts to arrest the spiralling of the yen rate against the U.S. dollar, the spiralling arranged by the United States. Within less than a year, the rate of the Japanese currency increased by nearly 40 percent. While ten months ago a dollar was exchanged on money markets of the world for 250 yen, during the work of the meeting of the seven its rate against yen dropped to nearly 160 yen, an all time low in the history of the Japanese-American relations.

A sharp increase of the rate of the yen which has become a result of the United States machinations aimed at arresting by any means the flow of Japanese goods to the U.S. market, has led to a serious worsening of the situation in the Japanese industries producing goods for export.

Because of the fiasco that the Japanese premier had suffered at the Tokyo meeting, he came under strong criticism by the Japanese business circles, politicians and even within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party he heads. Nakasone sought to get as a result of the meeting an additional chance to extend his stay on the posts of the chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party and the head of the cabinet of ministers. His major failure has eroded his positions considerably. After the Tokyo meeting, the prime minister has landed in an extremely difficult situation, "MAINICHI" sums up.

KOVALENKO MEETS WITH JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

LD111941 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 10 TASS -- A delegation of party functionaries of the CPSU headed by deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kovalenko met on Friday with chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialists Party of Japan Masahi Ishibashi.

Questions of cooperation of the two parties in the struggle against nuclear menace, for the consolidation of peace and security in the area of Asia and the Pacific, the further widening of the ties between the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Japan were discussed during a friendly conversation in which member of the Central Executive Committee, head of the International Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan Chisato Tatebayashi took part. Masashi Ishibashi said that the Socialist Party of Japan intends to continue adhering in its policy to the provisions of the joint communique adopted as a result of the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and Masahi Ishibashi in Moscow in September 1985.

TASS NOTES JAPAN-U.S. EXERCISE ANNOUNCEMENT

LD080622 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- The command of the Japanese Air Force has announced the holding of Joint Japanese-U.S. Exercises in the western part of Honshu Island. "Aerial combats" over the Japanese islands will be staged by F-15 and F-4 fighter planes from the Japanese Air Force base of Nyutabaru and U.S. planes of Marine aviation from Iwakuni Base near Hiroshima. The exercises are to be held on May 12-16.

GROWING RESISTANCE IN ROK CAUSES CONCERN FOR U.S.

LD072058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 7 May 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] Judging by reports from Washington, the growing wave of protests against the dictatorial regime in South Korea has been causing serious concern in U.S. ruling circles. According to REUTER reports, for example, a representative of the State Department said that violent unrest in South Korean towns has been hampering the democratization of the Seoul regime while the Washington administration is, allegedly, standing up for democratization.

Here is our commentary presented by Boris Andrianov:

If we believe the statements by Washington officials for even a moment, it will seem that it is the U.S. authorities who are primarily interested in establishing democratic rule in South Korea. Just look what humane aims the Americans are pursuing there, whereas the South Koreans themselves are thwarting the country's democratizations by taking part in mass protest movements against the Seoul regime. These arguments, if one may call them so, reek of hypocrisy. Washington is resorting to it again, expecting to distort the meaning of current events in South Korea and, through this, as the phrase goes, to shift the blame on to somebody else.

Meanwhile, the cause for the current highly turbulent actions of the people in the south of the Korean Peninsula is fairly clear. It is the growing dissatisfaction of the broadest masses of the South Korean population with Washington's policies that has turned South Korea into a bulwark of the U.S. militarist course in the Far East and has led to the maintenance of an antipopular regime there. Obeying the will of foreign capital, South Korea has become a source of cheap labor and a sphere of relentless and very sophisticated exploitation of working people. Millions of South Koreans are feeling the consequences of such a transformation in the most direct way -- by experiencing ever increasing hardship and deprivation.

It is quite natural that the country's democratic public discerns a direct link between the misfortunes that have befallen South Korea and the rule of dictator Chon Tu-hwan, who came to power with the United States most actively aiding and abetting him. It was precisely this which brought about the movement for the democratization of South Korean internal political life. This movement immediately requested the revision of the so-called constitution, imposed by Chon Tu-hwan, with the aim of giving the people the right to elect the president directly. Having perceived in this demand a threat to his authority, the Seoul ruler responded to it with the most brutal repression against the opposition. By doing so, he has, in fact, declared false Washington's assertions alleging that the U.S. authorities are in favor of the democratization of the system in South Korea.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH BACKS USSR ARMS CURB INITIATIVES

PM021440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Realistic Initiatives": "J. Batmonh: We Express Our Full Support"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr -- The MPRP and the Mongolian Government wholeheartedly welcome and fully support the new initiatives contained in the 23 April 1986 Soviet Government statement. J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural said this, speaking at the Ulaanbaatar city party conference here.

The Mongolian people, the speaker emphasized, regard these proposals of the Land of the Soviets as an important step toward the relaxation of tension in the Asian and Pacific region and toward the creation of favorable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states in the interests of strengthening peace and security not just in this area but throughout the world.

Displaying a sense of responsibility for the fate of the world, the Mongolian leader said, the Soviet Union is making persistent efforts with a view to improving the international situation, ending the arms race, and preventing it from spreading to space. Cogent proof of this is provided by the USSR's approach to questions of international relations: its profoundly considered program for the complete elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century, the banning of space-strike arms, the proposal put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress on the principles for creating a comprehensive system of international security, and its unilateral introduction of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions which was extended more than once. Another confirmation of the USSR's resolve to do everything in its power to halt the arms race was the proposal for the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin.

The ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress are a source of inspiration for the MPRP, J. Batmonh said.

PRAVDA CITES NAJIBULLAH REMARKS AT TRIBAL MEETING

PM091051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Najib Meets With Tribal Representatives"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 May -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has met with tribal elders. Taking part in the meeting were 400 representatives of various tribes, including the Mohmand, Salarzoy, Atmankheyl, Mushwani, Afredi, Shenwar, Varakzoy, Wazir, and Mahsud tribes.

Comrade Najib dwelt on questions of the settlement of the DRA situation and noted the increase in the country's prestige in the international arena. He stressed the importance of further strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the great, all-around assistance accorded to democratic Afghanistan.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary called on the tribes to play an effective part in the defense of Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty and noted the great significance of the strengthening of the unity of all tribes and ethnic groups.

The participants in the meeting declared their support for the Afghan people's just struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

AFGHAN LEADERS ATTEND FUNCTION MARKING GERMAN DEFEAT

LD101838 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Kabul, May 8, BAKHTAR -- Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA CC, Comrade Babrak Karmal, Politburo member and president of the Revolutionary Council and Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers participated at a function held on the 41st anniversary celebration of triumph over Hitlerite fascism at the headquarters of the Limited Contingents of the Soviet Union.

Talking at the function, Babrak Karmal on behalf of the party, state and the people of the DRA expressed his gratitude on the timely assistance of the Soviet Armed Forces to the people of Afghanistan against the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism.

The Afghan-Soviet friendship founded by Lenin the great will last for ever, said Babrak Karmal.

BAKHTAR REPORTS BOMB BLASTS IN REBEL CAMPS

LD110702 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 11 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR agency report, a powerful bomb blast killed three people and badly injured another eleven in Warsaq camp (the North-Eastern Border Province of Pakistan), where counter-revolutionary bandits of the so-called Islamic Party are undergoing military training.

Four people were killed and six injured in an explosion of a mine planted in Naser Bag camp.

Explosions are also reported from other areas, including on the outskirts of Peshawar. Strife in the Afghan counter-revolutionary camp carries a heavy toll of lives also among the local inhabitants. In some localities great damage has been done to apartment houses.

The inhabitants of the province suffering from the outrages of the bandits have demanded that the Pakistani authorities immediately send Afghan counter-revolutionaries out of their land.

PAKISTAN TO RECEIVE FRG-MADE HELICOPTERS

LD120849 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] New Delhi May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Arkamlito reports:

Pakistan is to receive from the FRG 80 newest combatant helicopters. As is reported by the Indian newspaper daily [as received], with reference to well-informed sources, a contract for their delivery has already been drawn up, this evincing consolidation of military links between Islamabad and NATO countries.

Helicopters are equipped with night vision instruments, electronic equipment to detect enemy radars, air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, machine guns. The newspaper stresses that these lethal "flying tanks" will largely add to the strike might of the Pakistani Armed Forces.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA

PM090856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.A. Kuptsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Vologda CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for Colombo 5 May at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee.

POLYAKOV, UK OFFICIALS DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST IN LONDON

LD091818 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London May 9 TASS -- Soviet-British consultations on the Middle East and on individual aspects of a Middle East settlement took place in London on May 8. The Soviet side was represented by V.P. Polyakov, a member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the British side by D. Mayers, assistant to the permanent deputy minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Office of Bratain.

The Soviet officials was received by the minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Office, R.T. Renton.

TASS NOTES UK DECISION TO EXPEL SYRIAN DIPLOMATS

LD110824 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] London May 10 TASS -- The British Foreign Office announced that three Syrian diplomats are expelled from the country. It has not given an official explanation of the reasons. This step was taken in the framework of a campaign of slander unleashed in Britain against a numberof Arab states that are conducting an independent foreign policy course and refuse to yield to the diktat of the U.S. Administration. The PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency notes in this connection that the British Conservative government is again in the front ranks of those forces in Western Europe which at the bid of the USA took the road of the aggravation of relations with the Middle East regimes that annoy Washington.

SYRIAN EMBASSY STATEMENT ON EL AL BOMB ATTEMPT CITED

LD090850 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London May 8 TASS -- The Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Britain made here a statement in connection with the attempts of the ruling circles of Western countries, primarily the USA, to hold that country responsible for "involvement in terrorism," in particular, for "planning" the blast of an Israeli plane in London's Heathrow International Airport on April 1.

A flagrant campaign is being conducted against Syria with the only purpose of "justifying an Israeli-American militarist action against our country," the statement says. The embassy "categorically rejects" any involvement in any terrorist activities in Britain, the statement stresses.

ACCIDENT AT BRITISH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT REPORTED

LD091519 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] London May 9 TASS -- A nuclear reactor at the Hinckley Point power station near the town of Bridgewater in Britain was shut down today after an accident involving its electric energy supply system. A spokesman for the country's Central Electricity Generating Board said that the accident had not led to a radioactive leak and there were no casualties. Nevertheless, an inquiry was launched to investigate the mishap and is expected to take about a week. This is not the first accident at the Hinckley Point station. Last October a boiler pipe burst there and a large amount of water was contaminated and in November 15 tons of carbon dioxide escaped from a reactor.

AL-ZU'BI CONFERS WITH SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

JN101343 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Olgar Bagir Slemanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has reaffirmed his country's firm support for the liberation struggle waged by the Arab people in Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive imperialist and Zionist schemes against the Arab region. Slemanov expressed his great admiration for the cultural accomplishments in Syria despite the current circumstances.

He made his remarks when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Slemanov and his delegation this morning along with the deputy chairman of the Syrian-USSR Solidarity Committee and USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov.

Al-Zu'bi stressed that Syria is firm in its militant stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and emphasized Syria's solid resistance and confrontation of all forms of pressures and threats against it and the Arab nation by relying on its own resources and on the assistance of the forces of peace and progress led by the friendly USSR. Al-Zu'bi highly appreciated the USSR's stand in supporting of the just Arab causes. He also hailed the firm relations based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the USSR, including the strong parliamentarian relations characterized by understanding, cooperation, and coordination on bilateral and international levels concerning all issues of mutual interest.

Talks End

JN101908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The final session of talks between the Syrian Solidarity Committee delegation led by Comrade Ahmad al-As'ad, deputy chairman of the committee, and the Soviet Solidarity Committee delegation led by Comrade Olgar Bagir Slemanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, was held at the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee headquarters in Damascus at 1800 today. During this session, the two sides completed discussion of the two committees' activities and cooperation between them. The two sides also stressed the need to promote these activities based on the distinguished relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and between the peoples of the two friendly countries whose firm bases were laid by Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary.

The guest delegation stressed the USSR's principled and firm support for our people's struggle for liberation and for our country's principled stand under President Hafiz al-Asad to confront the imperialist U.S. hegemony and the expansionist Israeli aggression against the Arab nation.

IZVESTIYA: SYRIA 'THREATENED' WITH ARMED AGGRESSION

PM121118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Israel Stoking Tension"]

[Text] Quoting informed sources, Western television is reporting the possibility of a new Israeli armed attack on Syria. ABC informed its viewers that the possibility of a confrontation with Syria is being persistently raised by Tel Aviv in order to prepare the country's public for military actions.

An anti-Syrian campaign, based on false accusations of "international terrorism", is being whipped up in the United States and Israel. It was no accident, in the opinion of observers, that the beginning of the campaign coincided with the end of the "Big Seven" summit in Tokyo. At the summit the head of the U.S. Administration persuaded the allies to agree to an Israeli attack on Syria. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE reports that during Israeli Defense Minister Rabin's visit to the United States he informed the U.S. partners about preparations for armed action against Syria.

Not a month has passed since the barbaric U. S. attack on Libya, and another Arab state -- Syria -- is being threatened with armed aggression, the Algerian newspaper AL-SHA'B writes. This is being done on the basis of a previous scenario -- through falsified accusations against Damascus of "terrorist actions" and provocative military preparations on the Syrian border.

The pooling of U.S. and Israeli efforts is also pointed out by the newspaper AL-MASA'. The U.S. Administration is afraid of repeating an aggressive raid such as was the one against Libya, since it would encounter widespread condemnation of such actions. It would be hard for the White House to find a better executor for the implementation of its designs than Israel, AL-MASA' stresses.

Syria is fully resolved to continue its principled anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course, Syrian President H. al-Asad stated on receiving a delegation from the Arab Lawyers Federation. He stressed that despite the threats from Washington and Tel Aviv Syria will combat U.S.-Israeli aspirations in the Near East with all the means at its disposal. The Syrian people, H. al-Asad said, are looking to the future with confidence and optimism. All the world's peace-loving forces are on Syria's side.

Surguchev Comments

LD112110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 May 86

["Latest news" commentary by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] According to reports from London, Thatcher's cabinet has decided to expel three Syrian diplomats from Britain on the pretext of their involvement in terrorist activity. The Syrian Embassy in Britain has denied the accusations directed at its personnel and has stated that it has not had nor does it have at present any connection with any terrorist acts committed in Britain Here is a latest news commentary by Igor Surguchev.

The circumstance in which the anti-Syrian action has been taken by the British authorities just now, when Washington and Tel Aviv are whipping up a hostile propaganda campaign against Syria resembling the one that preceded the piratic U.S. attack on Libya, attracts one's attention. Unsubstantiated accusations of being party to international terrorism are being brought against Damascus, as they have been against Tripoli.

To the accompaniment of these accusations, a criminal military sortie against Syria is, to all appearances, being prepared. And Israel intends to take over the baton of U.S. state terrorism, with the blessing of the White House, of course. The CBS and NBC television companies have reported, referring to well-informed sources, about Israeli planes ready to strike against Syria. After the U.S. air raid on Libya, NBC noted, Syria may become a target of Israeli aggression. Given the atmosphere of anti-Syrian hysteria whipped up by Washington and Tel Aviv, the decision by Thatcher's government to expel Syrian diplomats is apparently supposed to supply a specific cause for military action against Syria and to serve as an excuse for it.

Having embarked upon the slippery road of unreserved support for the policy of state terrorism and having recently become an accomplice to the American aggression against Libya, the British Tories are hastening to do another favor for the overseas neoglobalists and their Israeli stooges, especially as the British prime minister plans to make an official visit to Israel soon. The United States, Israel, and Britain are obviously acting jointly, preparing the ground for a punitive armed operation against Syria. Why do they want to punish this Arab country? Simply because, like Libya, it is carrying out the policy of active counteraction to intrigues by imperialism and Zionism in the Near East and struggling for a just settlement for the Near East crisis, while thwarting attempts by the ruling circles of the United States and Israel to impose capitulatory peace conditions on the Arab peoples. It is exactly this which contains the real cause for the campaign of threats directed at Syria and the aggressive actions being planned against it.

PLO Official on Planned Attack

LD111611 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 11 May 86

["Israel Prepares for Aggression Against Syria" — TASS item identifier]

[Text] Kuwait May 11 TASS — Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine national liberation movement Fatah, Salah Khalaf, said in an interveiw to the newspaper "AL BAYAN" which appears in the United Arab Emirates that he has trustworthy information about Israel's plans to attack Syria. When asked about the source of this information, Salah Khalaf said that this is a highly reliable source, the same source from which the Palestine Liberation Organisation received true information about the prepared Isreali invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

ENVOY TO LIBYA CONFIRMS GORBACHEV AID OFFER

LD102319 Tripoli Television in Arabic 2122 GMT 10 May 86

[Interview with USSR Ambassador to Libya Oleg Gerasimovich Peresypkin by unidentified correspondent; Peresypkin in Arabic; date and place not given -- live or recorded -- monitored in progress]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] ... We will discuss a number of issues with him. Good evening. [Peresypkin] Good evening.

[Peresypkin] Good evening.

[Correspondent] The situation in the Mediterranean is currently characterized by acute tension; the U.S. Government is trying to provoke the people of the Jamahiriyah, and carried out an armed aggression on the towns of Tripoli and Banghazi 3 weeks ago. The situation in the Mediterranean region is still characterized by this acute tension. How does the Soviet Union view this aggressive U.S. policy against Libya?

[Peresypking] First of all, I would like to offer profound thanks to Jamahiriyah television for this good opportunity to discuss some world issues with you. Regarding the Mediterranean, we consider that this region has at present become a region of international tension that is very threatening to peace and security. We are following up the situation in this region and it is possible for us to say that we firmly welcome the proposals made by the leaders of the 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, regarding making this region one of peace, cooperation, and trade. Therefore, we condemn the current U.S. military presence and all the current U.S. maneuvers, (?and not only of the United States) but also those of some NATO countries, and the direct attack on the Jamahiriyah which took place 3 weeks ago. We consider the Mediterranean region, which has an old history and old and noble civilization, in [words indistinct] peace and security.

Regarding the recent U.S. attack, the Soviet people and its leadership strongly condemned this. I believe that the Libyan Arab people and the masses in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are well aware of all the measures taken by the Soviet Union. We consider the Jamahiriyah to be a friendly country, and for this reason we are bound to be beside the Libyan Arab people in times of trial and difficulty. I would only like to tell you that the Soviet people went out into the streets of Moscow and demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy there, and many delegations from all strata of Soviet society went to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to protest and condemn this aggression. This is at the popular level.

At the international level we made great efforts at the United Nations in coordination with the Libyan Arab representative to condemn and denounce. Brother Comrade Gorbachev sent many messages, and I can say that I had the great honor of conveying them to the brother leader. He not only expressed condemnation, but also the USSR's wish to offer every [kind] of assistance to raise the standard of the Libyan Arab Army's defense.

I can say on this occasion that the Americans have not succeeded in their aggression against the Libyan Arab people. The Americans used a great number of planes, not only those in the Mediterranean on board the three aircraft carriers, but also called up some planes in Britain. This means that the Libyan Arab people are considered by the U.S. to be a militarized people, a strong people, and to strike them they must call for assistance from other quarters.

In these circumstances I can stress to you as a representative of the Soviet Union and as a person who likes the Libyan Arab people that we are with the Libyan Arab people and will continue to fulfill our commitments toward your people so that the people in the Jamahiriyah and those in the Mediterranean can live in peace and in fruitful cooperation with all countries.

[Correspondent] Dr Oleg, the world's most industrialized seven states convened a summit in Tokyo this week and issued a communique regarded by observers as a declaration of war against a small state, Libya. How does the Soviet Union regard such conferences which usually are devoted to the service of capitalism?

[Peresypkin] As a matter of fact, we believe that very great difficulties exist in the capitalist world and that these states meet to try to resolve these issues and economic disputes. We consider that this naturally exists in the capitalist world, in the imperialist world, and the colonialist world; it exists as a [word indistinct] question, that is it does before anything else. [sentence as heard]

Regarding the Tokyo meeting, it is known that they have met, as they have said, to study economic issues. But, in reality, they made decisions during the meeting against Libya first but also against the Soviet Union.

With respect to what the Americans and the Western states call Libyan terrorism, we have never believed nor do we now believe that the Jamahiriyah has a hand in any of this terrorism. We have had contacts with Libyan officials at all levels and also at the popular level, and I know that the Libyan Arab people denounce, like any other people, all of these events wherever they happen, in Europe, Asia or Latin America.

It is for this reason that we believe that the justification and the idle talk about this terrorism are groundless; we do not believe this and we do not believe that anything of this kind has anything to do with the Libyan Arab people.

That is why, and most regrettably, the U.S. allies adopted this decision under great U.S. pressure and cited the Jamahiriyah by name. This is not correct and we assert that this does not now nor will it ever help in resolving or reducing tension in the Mediterranean.

Obviously, we welcome the initiative of the Foreign Liaison Bureau to call the ambassadors and to explain the Jamahiriyah's position. We have read this in the newspapers in the Jamahiriyah. We believe that political action must continue with European officials and those of other states in order to convince them that there is no need to speak on this subject. It is irrelevant. We must talk and think how it will be possible to turn the Mediterranean into a lake of peace, security, and cooperation.

[Correspondent] Concerning the subject of international relations, the fourth round of the Geneva talks resumed this week, on 7 May, between the Soviet Union and the U.S. Government. However, the U.S. Government increasingly violated the Geneva spirit in recent months and also the previous conventions on reducing arms. How does the Soviet Union view this new round of talks, particularly in light of the recent U.S. violations following its aggression against the Jamahiriyah?

[Peresypkin] I can say that we have a peace program which Comrade Gorbachev announced 15 January. We have had the party congress and we have affirmed this program. A studied and principled line exists in the Soviet Union that does everything to preserve international peace and security.

Therefore, we take advantage of every opportunity, even a very small one, to reach an agreement with the Americans or other Western countries whatever it may be. The Geneva talks are concerned with strategic weapons, and as you rightly said, it is the fourth round. This means we have met the Americans and discussed these isses with them. We can point out with great regret that we have not succeeded in this, because success is not only dependent upon the Soviet Union's stand, but is also dependent upon the U.S. stand. We have noticed that the Americans are not serious and do not want an understanding with us on this issue. We can point out that the barbarous attack against the Jamahiriyah 3 weeks ago was destructive to the spirit of Geneva, destructive to detente, and destructive to all international laws. [Words indistinct] these circumstances we do not know how this round of talks will progress, but we are hopeful that the U.S. Administration might understand [words indistinct] its selfish interests; that is to make an effort or a step to reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament and to alleviate tension in Europe, the Mediterranean region, or other regions.

[Correspondent] A final question, Dr Oleg, deals with the clamor raised by Western circles and Western media on the Chernobyl incident.

[Peresypkin] You know that Chernobyl is one of the nuclear electric [power] stations, as they are called in Arabic [kahranawawiyah], that we have. I can say frankly that we are working in this direction of industrialization because we believe that the use of oil or natural gas to generate electricity is coming to an end; that is, there are other materials to produce electricity like the atom [dharrah] and atomic power stations. I can reveal that in our economic cooperation with the Jamahiriyah we have an idea for cooperation in the construction of a nuclear power station which will help the Libyan Arab people to economize in the production of their oil.

There are many stations in the Soviet Union and in every station, like in any factory or plant or anything, there is bound to be a technical incident. A technical incident occurred at Chernobyl, located in the Ukrainian Republic, north of the town of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. We can say that this is a normal incident and there is nothing abnormal, but the media in the West, especially in the United States, took advantage of this and babbled about danger and radiation and that kind of thing. We believe that this is not true; we have official and unofficial information from the Soviet Union stating that the incident is now being settled and there is, therefore, no danger, not to the people who live around this area nor to other peoples. The Americans even used this incident [words indistinct] decision in Tokyo and talked about the lack of information. We want to say that the same kind of incident has occurred in nuclear power stations in the United States, Britain, and other countries. We also say that the nuclear tests carried out by the United States in the Nevada region or even France, which carries out tests near Australia, are much more dangerous than the incident that occurred in the Soviet Union.

We also have information that the nuclear submarines which cross the Mediterranean... [Peresypkin changes thought] we even have information that there was an incident near you in Gibraltar -- the Strait of Gibraltar: A U.S. submarine, the Atlanta came up in the Strait of Gibraltar [words indistinct]. This is nuclear, and this incident may have a negative effect upon the Mediterranean and neighboring areas. I can tell you and affirm that there is no danger to the Soviet people as a result of this incident, nor to other neighboring peoples, and these talks which exist and all these lies are not true. This is only a way to worry public opinion, to divert attention and concern to other issues that are not related. We believe this is not true and we are very sorry that the Americans are using this incident for these bad objectives.

[Correspondent] Thank Dr Oleg and thanks to our viewers.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET POLICIES

LD091509 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 9 TASS -- The U.S. barbarous act of aggression against the Libyan people is a part of the "crusade" unleashed by American imperialism against the entire Arab world and its aim is to strike a blow to the Arab nation, to split up its ranks and to frustrate a just settlement of the Palestinian problem, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan Revolution, told the population of Banghazi.

Dozens of planes with their deadly cargo were sent against Libyan cities and communities, he said. The American strategists planned to break the will of the Libyan people with advanced war technology and to bring them to their knees. However, neither planes, nor warships, nor propaganda and psychologic warfare reached their objectives. Yet U.S. imperialism and its allies have not curbed their aggressive appetite, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued.

The USA is already now cooking up false accusations of the Syrian people. Democratic Yemen and Algeria may become targets for Washington's hegemonistic ambitions following Libya and Syria.

The leader of the Libyan revolution pointed out the just character of the struggle of the Libyan people, standing up for their right to live against the encroachements of those who are killing their children and trying to make them renounce their principles. We do not want confrontation, but if necessary, will be able to inflict heavy losses on the enemy, he stressed.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spoke in favour of the further strengthening and expansion of relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and security. The USSR, he said, offered to withdraw its Navy from the Mediterranean on the conditions that the USA did the same. But the USA declined that constructive initiative and admitted that the U.S. Navy would remain in the Mediterranean to terrorise the Arabs and to back a U.S. ally, Zionist Israel. But the United States again took an obstructionist stand and went ahead with underground nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union does not have military bases in other countries, whereas the policy of the imperialist bloc is aimed at colonizing other peoples, the Libyan leader stressed.

LIBYA'S MESSAGE TO UN UNDERSCORES 'NEW THREATS'

LD091101 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 9 TASS -- Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Brueau for Foreign Liaison, has sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, pointing out the extremely dangerous nature of the hostile campaign being stepped up by the United States against Libya. Washington's increasing economic, pyschological and propaganda pressure being put on the Libyan Jamahiriyah, as well as unceasing threats to use military force against it, constitute an overt attempt at terrorising the Libyan people, the message emphasizes.

The declaration adopted at the Tokyo summit meeting of the "Big Seven" has become the latest manifestation of such attitude of the U.S. Administration with regard to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ). The declaration vividly shows an intention of the White House and of its allies to continue aggression against the sovereign country. New threats and aggressive preparations against Libya are being practised at a time when the world public still has fresh memories of the recent U.S. barbarous air raids on the residential blocks of the Libyan cities, the raids which resulted in numerous casualties among civilian population.

Having pointed out in conclusion that the situation which has taken shape poses a real threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and the Arab region, as well as throughout the world as a whole, the secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison called on the U.N. secretary-general to take all necessary measures provided for by the U.N. Charter to prevent a new U.S.-NATO aggression against the Libyan people.

ARAB ENVOYS IN TRIPOLI CONDEMN U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD090934 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May TASS -- The ambassadors of Arab countries accredited in the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah (SPAJ) have issued a statement in which they on behalf of their peoples and governments condemned U.S. imperialism's aggression against the Libyan people.

Having emphasized that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has been and remains an integral part of the Arab world, the heads of Arab diplomatic missions pointed out the untenability of U.S. propaganda assertions about a certain "isolation" of Libya. The overt threats to the Jamahiriyah, uttered at a prews conference in Tokyo by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, substantially undermine prospects for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and for achieving security and stability in the Mediterranean area, the statement says. In these conditions Arab countries must strengthen their alliance with one another to counteract U.S. imperialism's aggressive conspiracies.

TASS CITES JANA ON U.S. ANTI-ARAB PLANS

LD120750 Mocow TASS in English 0658 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 12 TASS -- The Jana news agency has accused the USA of instigating Western countries for participation in American terrorist plans directed against Arabs.

The pronouncement by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in California that America will test the Western moral spirit in the struggle against terrorism and that the struggle will be long, testifies to U.S. preparations for an anti-Arab crusade, the news agency points out.

JANA calls for strengthening Arab solidarity in order to thwart a crusade against Arabs.

KING HUSAYN TO VISIT 'SHORTLY'

TA091615 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] "AL-QUDS" has learned that the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, will pay a visit to the Soviet Union shortly, probably within the next month, in response to an invitation by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The talks during this visit will concentrate on the Middle East situation and some armament aspects in the wake of the suspension of the U.S. arms deal to Jordan.

The visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Moscow, about which a great deal has been said, will probably take place immediately following King Husayn's visit.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR COOPERATION TALKS

JN111946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1852 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) -- A Soviet technical delegation arrived in Baghdad today to attend the meeting of the permanent Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation led by Mr Otpolov, Soviet deputy minister of oil. [title as received]

The committee deputy chairmen will meet and discuss various aspects of economic, commercial, and technical relations to prepare for the meeting of the committee chairmen in Baghdad on 19 May.

The Soviet delegation includes a number of deputy ministers, senior officials, and experts in the field of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The delegation was received by 'Isam al-Jalbi, Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side on the joint committee, a number of heads of the committee's subcommittees, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

NEW ENVOY TO LEBANON APPOINTED

LD092007 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (TASS) — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vasiliy Kolotusha as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of Lebanon.

Vasiliy Kolotusha was born in 1941. Involved in diplomatic work since 1965, he has occupied a number of responsible posts in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and also abroad. Since 1983, he has worked as an advisory envoy to the USSR Embassy in the Republic of Iraq.

Yhe Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet released Aleksandr Soldatov from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of Lebanon upon his retirement.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ISRAEL FOR WW II ANNIVERSARY

TA081921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A Soviet delegation arrived in Israel a short while ago, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The delegation is the guest of the Israel-USSR Friendship Movement. Our correspondent Hagay Hitron reports from Ben-Gurion Airport:

It transpires that a member of the delegation, Alexander (Novgrodov) is an orientalist who speaks Hebrew. Here is his reaction to our request for an update on the situation in Chernobyl.

[Begin (Novgrodov) recording] The latest thing about Chernobyl is that the situation there is growing calmer, is becoming more normal. I think there are no grounds for all sorts of exaggerations, the likes of which we heard in Moscow as well as on the way here. [end recording]

The head of the delegation, Arnold Meri, is a member of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, and he added that 204 people are now hospitalized in Moscow, 18 of whom are in critical contion.

Another question concerned the Waldheim affair: How do the Soviets feel about him? Meri said he cannot characterize Waldheim. He said he remembers that as UN secretary general, Waldheim's policy was sound, but added it should be checked whether Waldheim was one of the criminals or one of those dragged after them.

Claims Support for Israeli People

TA101655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] A member of the Estonian Supreme Soviet said today there has been no change for the worse in the Soviet Union's attitude toward Israel, and there is no truth in statements that the Soviet Union is hostile to the Israeli people.

Arnold Meri, the Estonian Supreme Soviet member who is currently visiting Israel, said the Soviet Union is firmly against terrorism. He was speaking in a rally to commemorate the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The rally was organized by the Israel-Soviet Union Friendship Society.

OMANI SULTAN, ENVOYS LAUD RELATIONS

GF081527 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at 1330 and 1400 today received the credentials of Joseph Nazimana and (Ibrahim 'abdallah Ibrahim), the new Rwandan and Comoran ambassadors, respectively, to the Sultanate.

At 1430, his majesty received the credentials of Alexandr Ivanovich Zinchuk as the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sultanate of Oman.

The Soviet ambassador delivered a speech before his majesty in which he said: Your Majesty, this joyful moment embodies the important political decision made by the Soviet leadership and you in September 1985 to establish diplomatic relations between the USSR and Oman. The decision was a prelude to an honorable action aimed to develop understanding between the two countries and peoples in a manner that will serve their mutual benefit and contribute to the achievement of aspirations for consolidating international peace and security. We in the USSR harbor feelings of friendship and love for the Omani people. We are prepared to build Soviet-Oman relations according to the UN Charter's firm principles of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems, respect for national sovereignty, equality in rights, and mutual benefit, and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Full adherence to these principles represents a firm base for confidence and cooperation. It also guarantees that the bright horizons of bilateral relations would never be affected by contradiction or doubt.

Friendly Soviet cooperation with the Arab world has a long history. It covers numerous aspects and is an important and positive element in international life. USSR-Omani relations add a new link of communications to these ties. A principal issue links our two countries -- loyalty to international peace, improving the international situation, and peacefully resolving all disputed issues. Particular emphasis should be made on the existing harmony in the viewpoints of the USSR and Oman concerning major regional issues relevant to our mutual interests. Our two countries support peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the just solution to the Palestinian issue, the immediate halting of the Iran-Iraq armed dispute, and turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The frank exchange of views in these issues and in other political matters opens a suitable prospect for work which undoubtedly will produce a tangible benefit for our two peoples.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to convey the warmest wishes of happiness and good health to Your Majesty, and progress and prosperity for the Omani people.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus delivered a reply speech in which he said: Your Excellency, the exchange of ambassadors between our two countries has positive significance in our new relations which aim at achieving the interests of the two countries. We hope to be able to build together the best friendly relations based on the principles of the international charters as the basis for peaceful coexistence, respect for national sovereignty, and nonintervention in internal affairs.

We followed, with respect, the USSR's stand which supports the Arab causes in the Middle East conflict. This conflict, in our view, lacks international agreement that would help bring about a comprehensive and lasting peace based on justice and which would achieve security and stability for the peoples in the area.

We believe that the Iraq-Iran war is a source of instability in the Gulf area. The continuation of this war threatens international security and peace and is tool for wasting the human and economic potentials of the two countries.

The Indian Ocean, which borders our country, has become a zone of international competition due to the regional problems around it. We are peacefully seeking, with the international parties who have interests and concerns in the Indian Ocean area, to find satisfactory solutions to these problems. We would be happy to hold consultations and exchange frank and fruitful opinions with our country, as there are important points of concurrence in the stands of our two countries toward regional issues of common concern.

We thank you for what you said about our country and its continuous historical role in serving humanitarian ideals in the cultural and social areas. We express to your excellency our admiration for the efforts of the USSR people in construction and progress and their contribution to human civilization. Please convey our best greetings to the USSR's USSR's leaders, and our best wishes for further progress to the USSR people.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES YAR MILITARY DELEGATION

PM011026 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From the Yemen Arab Republic"]

[Text] Major Ali Hasan al-Shatr, chief of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) Armed Forces moral orientation directorate, and his entourage paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 19-26 April at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The guests had detailed conversations at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorates on problems pertaining to political education work in the Army and Navy. At the Political Directorate, at a formation, and at a military training establishments in the Belorussian Military District, the guests familiarized themselves with facets of the education of various categories of servicemen. At the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy the delegation members studied the experience of training political cadres. At the USSR DOSAFF Central Committee the guests familiarized themselves with the military and patriotic education of young people and the training of young men for Army and Navy service. The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall where they laid wreaths. In Moscow and Minsk the guests acquainted themselves with historical and revolutionary sites and monuments to the Soviet people's combat and labor glory. Maj Ali Hasan al-Shatr and his entourage were received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During a friendly conversation, in which Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev and Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other senior officials of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate participated, there was a discussion of matters of interest to both sides. The delegation left for home.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES RYUTEL FOR TALKS

LD101800 Mocow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose 10 May (TASS) -- Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez received a visiting USSR delegating led by A.F. Ryutel, USSR Supreme Presidium deputy chairman. During the meeting, a conversation took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. The Soviet delegation has been taking part in events connected with O. Arias Sanchez' assumption of the post of president.

A.F. Ryutel handed O. Arias Sanchez a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his becoming president of Costa Rica.

TASS REPORTS CONTADORA GROUP STATEMENT

LD112052 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 10 May 86

["Statement by the Contadora and Support Group" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] San Jose May 10 TASS -- The leaders of the countries of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, which took part here in activities connected with the inauguration of the president of Costa Rica have issued a joint statement on ways to bring about a political settlement in Central America where an explosive situation has developed through the fault of the United States. Renunciation of support for the 'irregular forces', by which the Somozists are meant, should become one of the main conditions for achieving peace and stability in the region, the statement emphasizes. Through those forces Washington is conducting the undeclared war against the Sandinist people's revolution.

The statement, signed by the presidents of Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, Panama, as well as by the ministers of Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, points out that Latin America itself can solve regional problems on the basis of the unity of action. In this connection the Contadora Group is an important Latin American body. It is urgently necessary to sign soon the act of peace and cooperation in Central America, which has been worked out by the Contadora Group and which should contain all elements ensuring a political solution to the crisis in the region.

Calling on the five Central American countries to show political will and to finalise talks within the framework of the Contadora group, the authors of the statement point out an urgent necessity to observe the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the states of the region. Countries connected with Central America, the statement goes on, should give guarantees that the implementation of the "act of peace" will not be foiled.

This applies mainly to the United States which has assumed a right to regard Central America as a 'zone of U.S. strategic interests'.

The statement calls on the Central America countries to hold a meeting in Panama on May 16-18, this year, with a view to discussing the unsolved aspects of the "act of peace", which concern arms control and arms reduction matters, as well as questions of military exercises. Attention is being drawn to the need to take concrete measures to stimulate cooperation in the economic and social fields, the measures which should contribute to easing tension in Central America and to strengthening "democratic self-determination of the peoples of the region."

LEADERS ATTEND VICTORY DAY CEREMONIES

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

LD091612 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Park of Eternal Glory in the hero city of Kiev, to which Comrade Shcherbitskiy and other leaders of the republic come today on the anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. A wreath was placed at the Eternal Flame Memorial. Soldiers from Kiev Garrison marched by ceremonially. [Video shows the wreath-laying ceremony at the Eternal Flame. The procession is headed by Shcherbitskiy flanked by a woman and (?lyashko). Video then shows marchpast by soldiers]

Yeltsin in Moscow

LD092248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 86

[Announcer-read report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On Victory Day, a wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, leaders of the Ministry of Defense, and prominent Soviet military chiefs and war veterans. They paid their respects in a minute's silence to the bright memory of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the name of peace on earth.

Giving military honor to the fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic War, subunits of the Moscow Garrison marched past. Wreaths were also laid from the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow Obkom and Oblispolkom. Taking part in the ceremony were Comrade Yeltsin, war veterans, labor veterans, and representatives of the working people of the capital.

Slyunkov in Minsk

LD092231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 86

[Announcer-read report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] This monument erected in the center of Minsk glorifies the wartime deeds of the defenders of the motherland.

Wreaths and flowers were laid here at the monument to the six Soviet patriots who demonstrated lofty courage and heroism in the battles for out motherland. Comrade Slyunkov and other republican leaders took part in the triumphant ceremony.

Sokolov Article

PM091046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense: "A Victory Oriented Toward the Present and the Future"]

[Text] Our motherland is celebrating the holiday of the whole people — the 41st anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War — in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor enthusiasm generated by an event of enormous historical importance -- the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress confirmed and further developed the line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and ensuring peace on earth. The congress documents — the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Statute as amended, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, and the congress resolution -- constitute the latest achievement of Marxist-Leninist thinking and a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. They contain a mighty political, ideological, and moral charge, which will help to raise our society to a qualitatively new level, boost Soviet people's prosperity, and fully reveal the fundamental advantages inherent in the socialist system in all spheres of social life.

The congress decisions were ardently supported by the entire party and the whole people. The main point now is to transform the energy of intentions into the energy of practical deeds. Creative labor, lofty discipline, and fully dedicated work by every Soviet person at the position entrusted to him -- this is what is demanded for the implementation of the party's plans.

The Soviet Armed Forces have adopted the 27th CPSU Congress decisions for unconditional execution. Inspired by the majestic plans of the Communist Party and its tireless concern for the Armed Forces, Army and Navy Servicemen are waging a persistent struggle to further enhance the quality of combat and political training, strengthen organization, order, and discipline, and scale new heights in the combat improvement and combat readiness of troops.

The world-historical importance of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War is particularly clear from the heights scaled in the past decades. In the fire of a most difficult struggle, our people and their Armed Forces, under the tested leadership of the Communist Party, inflicted a crushing defeat on German fascism, the most reactionary strike force of world imperialism, and then on Japanese militarism. They upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland and made a decisive contribution to the liberation of many peoples in Europe and Asia from the yoke of fascism and militarism, and to the salvation of world civilization.

"Our victory has not receded into the past," comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out. "This victory is still alive, oriented toward the present and the future."

Everything that we have today and will have tomorrow was largely predetermined by the victory. It raised to new heights the international prestige of the Land of the Soviets and intensified the attractiveness of socialism. The victory had a great effect on the entire process of mankind's sociopolitical development, fused the antifascist liberation struggle waged during world War II into a single whole with the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples, and created favorable conditions for socialist and people's democratic revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries and for the formation of the world socialist system.

The routing of fascist Germany and militarist Japan gave a powerful impulse to the peoples' further advancement toward social progress and democracy and provided broad scope for the establishment of a just and lasting peace all over the planet. Every step taken by world history, every new success in the revolutionary transformation of the world and the struggle against the danger of a new war, is linked, to a greater or lesser extent, with our victory. It will remain a harsh warning to all lovers of military adventures and all who raise claims to world domination.

Launching aggression against the USSR, the ruling class in Hitler's Germany calculated on destroying socialism as a system and establishing its domination of the world. But fascism not only failed to attain these goals but was itself annihilated.

More than 40 years have passed since the routing of fascist Germany. But people of the older generation well remember the grim war years. They remember the glow of fires above native cities and villages and the bitter tears shed by widows, mothers, and orphans. They remember the disturbing Sovinformbureau communiques in 1941 and the victorious spring in 1945.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was profoundly law-governed. It revealed most fully the invincibility of socialism and its vast economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual potential. It was a victory by the most advanced social system. A victory for the Soviet state founded by the great Lenin. The war revealed the entire depth of the monolithic unity of party and people, the invincibility of the alliance between the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and working intelligentsia, the friendship and brotherhood of USSR peoples, and the ardent patriotism and internationalism of Soviet people.

The victory was a triumph for Marxist-Leninist ideology. Profound communist conviction, unwavering faith in the correctness of our cause, and love for the fatherland -- these are the everlasting sources of the Soviet people's spiritual strength and their unequaled military and labor heroism.

The USSR's victory was a victory by an army of the new socialist type. The Soviet Armed Forces proved on the battlefields their total superiority over the fascist Wehrmacht, the most powerful army of the capitalist world. The combat glory of the frontline soldiers was born in fierce battles for every inch of Soviet soil. The battles against the enemy revealed most fully the high standards and creative nature of Soviet military science and art of warfare, the troop leadership qualities of military commanders, and the unsurpassed military skills of Army and Navy personnel.

Our country's socialist economy provided the foundation of victory. Almost 1,500 major enterprises were relocated away from frontline regions to the east of the country after the start of the war. Within an unprecendentedly brief period our economy had switched to a war footing. Workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, designers, and engineers ensured its supreme efficiency through their selfless labor. Women, adolescents, and pensioners went to plant shops and grain fields to replace their fathers, husbands, and elder brothers who had left for the front.

The Leninist Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of all accomplishments by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces during the war years. Heading the party's call, our people, young and old, rose to defend the socialist fatherland. Soviet people spared neither energy, nor resources, nor even life itself for the sake of victory. With its multifaceted activity the party ensured firm unity of political, state, and military leadership and unbreakable union between army and people, between front and rear.

The whole world was convinced yet again of the profound wisdom of Lenin's words that a people defending its own Soviet power, its just cause, and its future will never be defeated. This historic lesson of the victory plainly shows that there are no forces in the world capable of crushing socialism.

The feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces who routed a cruel and perfidious enemy in an unprecedentedly difficult war is immportal. Today, Victory Day, Soviet people are admiring the valor of the frontline troops, partisans, and underground members who heroically fought in battles against the enemy and are paying profound homage to the working people in the rear. Their glorious deeds serve to educate and teach more and more generators of Soviet people about courage, steadfastness, and fidelity to the motherland.

Soviet soldiers did not shed their blood for the sake of glory. Nor did the working people in the rear who supplied the front with everything it needed work for the sake of glory. Our country waged a war of liberation, a just war for the sake of life on earth and for the sake of the present and the future.

Victory in the last war was achieved through the joint efforts of many states and peoples. But the decisive contribution to it was made by the Soviet Union. For more than 4 decades now Europe has been reaping the fruits of the great victory and living in peace.

These years have been marked by the steady progress of our socialist motherland. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Soviet people have essentially built the entire country anew and achieved outstanding successes in the economy, the social sphere, and the development of science and culture. Not everything was easy on this path. Certain difficulties and unfavorable trends had to be overcome.

Now the Soviet people, implementing the party's strategic course adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, is carrying out a sharp turnaround in economic development and in the fundamental restructuring of all spheres of society's life. Our goal is to achieve further qualitative growth in the people's prosperity, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might, and to comprehensively improve socialism. To do this we must accomplish as much in the next 15 years has been accomplished in the almost 70 years of Soviet power.

The liberation revolutions begun by Great October and the growth of the might and influence of the Soviet Union and world socialism as a whole give rise to malice and rabid resistance on the part of aggressive imperialist forces. They are attempting to reverse the wheel of history at any price. The rout of fascist Germany and its satellites have unfortunately taught them little. Through the fault of the imperialist states the international situation remains tense and dangerous. The U.S. ruling circles bear the prime responsibility for this.

Together with its NATO allies the United States is striving to smash the established equilibrium of military forces and achieve strategic superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries. They are whipping up the arms race and preparing with insance stubbornness to spread it to space. The U.S. Administration demonstratively spurned the Soviet Union's appeal to join in the moratorium it declared on nuclear explosions and, in defiance of the will of the world public, is continuing nuclear tests with the aim of crating new weapons. Imperialism is pushing mankind toward the abyss of a thermonuclear catastrope.

Our country is doing everything possible to defend and consolidate peace, curb the forces of aggression and militarism, and prevent war. The USSR's numerous peace-loving initiatives and practical actions are well know. They encompass a broad package of measures of a military-political nature. Particular significance is attached to comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement.

If the phased plan proposed by the Soviet Union for the elimination of nuclear weapons were implemented, mankind would greet the 21st century free of the threat of self-destruction. A logical addition to this plan is the Soviet proposal advanced by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary at the 11th SED Congress for a considerable reduction in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe and for the elimination of chemical weapons.

There was a tremendous response to the 27th CPSU Congress' ideas on creating an all-embracing international security system. They arm the people with a precise understanding that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of struggling for stable universal peace and against the nuclear danger. Not only a nuclear war but also the arms race cannot be won. The socialist countries will not allow military-strategic parity, which guarantees their security and peace throughout the world, to be broken. In the nuclear and space age the safeguarding of security is a political task which can only be carried out by political means. The confrontation between capitalism and socialism must take place exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

The Soviet people's commitment to the cause of peace is consistent and unshakable. Socialism would not be fulfilling its historical mission if it was not in the vanguard of the struggle of the world's peoples to eliminate the burden of the war danger. However, we are not prey to illusions and do not close our eyes to the tense situation in the world. Lenin's words that imperialism is the source of wars and the war threat fully retain their significance today. This is evidenced by the American policy of militarism and expansion, the doctrine of neoglobalism, and the aspiration to use "aircraft carrier diplomacy" to assert its role as arbiter of the peoples' destinies. This is evidenced by the bandit U.S. attack on Grenada and the conducting of the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola, and Mozambique.

The aggression against Libya is a new link in the chain of challenging and provocative U.S. actions. Having made violence, state terrorism, and flagrant violation of international law and human morality the norm of its policy, the U.S. Administration is playing with fire.

Soviet people hope that in international relations political reason and realism and a desire for fruitful cooperation will gain the upper hand over political insanity. At the same time our people are increasing vigilance and intensifying the country's economic and defense might in every way through their selfless labor in all sectors of communist-building.

The Communist Party's leadership of military-building and the Armed Forces is the underlying foundation of the strengthening of our defense. The unslackening attention and concern of the party and the entire Soviet people for the Army and Navy are the guarantee of their constant combat readiness.

The 27th CPSU Congress made a high assessment of the present state of the Soviet Armed Forces. The congress noted that they possess modern arms and equipment, well trained personnel, and command and political cadres who are trained and selflessly devoted to the people and who are worthily fulfilling their duty. Taking into account the increasing aggressiveness of reactionary imperialist circles, the party congress stressed the need to continue to strengthen the country's defense capability and ensure the balanced and dynamic development of all elements of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

This combat potential finds real embodiment in the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. Soviet servicemen are aware that at a time of a complex international situation their paramount task is to improve vigilance in every possible way, to mount combat standby duty in an exemplary fashion, to learn to combat a strong enemy, to strictly observe the military oath, to improve organization, and to strengthen discipline and order.

They key to resolving the task of further improving combat readiness lies in intensifying military labor, improving the quality of combat and political training, and giving a greater practical thrust to the entire personnel training and education system. The call of the time is to ensure a resolute turn toward the specific tasks of combat training and service, to improve the responsibility and principledness of the entire political command staff, and to ensure high exactingness in everything. Today it is more important than ever to consistently and firmly implement the tired and tested principle of "teach troops what they need in wartime," to eradicate any manifestations of formalism, oversimplification, and indulgence in executing combat training tasks, to restructure party political work in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress directives, and to step up the party's influence on the service masses.

Dissatisfaction with today's results, critical analysis of what has been achieved, a spirit of creativity and innovation, activeness and initiative are what underpin the activity of the officer corps and Army and Navy party Komsomol organizations. Armed Forces personnel are today living and working under the slogan "We will fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decision and reliably defend socialist gains!" The high military skills of servicemen are forged, their will is tempered, and their moral and combat qualities are strengthened from day to day in the course of intensive combat training. The Army and Navy are a tried and tested school for nurturing civic responsibility, courage, and patriotism.

The remarkable combat traditions of frontline soldiers are being worthily continued and augmented by the present generation of the montherland's armed defenders. Now they have new and more powerful weapons and they themselves are very different, b[illegible] in the main thing -- unshakable fidelity to their military duty and their constant readiness to carry out any of the fatherland's orders with dignity and honor -- they are the same as their grandfathers and fathers who won the victory in the Great Patriotic War. Everything that made the heroic frontline soldiers strong has now been espoused by their grandsons and sons. First and foremost their selfless devotion to communist ideals and the motherland and their heroism, valor, and indissoluble combat brotherhood. Soviet servicemen carry out their military service with a sense of high responsibility. They are courageously fulfilling their international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA.

The Soviet people love and are proud of their Army. Our Armed Forces' combat might is great. But it will never be aimed at harming other peoples. Our Army stands guard over socialism and peace in a unified combat formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. Under conditions in which imperialism is attempting to create a pooling of the socialist states' defensive efforts is a vital necessity. So long as the aggressive NATO bloc exists the socialist community countries' defensive organization will continue to play an important role in upholding socialism's positions in Europe and the world and to constitute a reliable instrument for preventing war and strengthening international security.

The most important prerequisite for the might of our Armed Forces is their profound link and indissoluble unity with the people. Historical experience shows that the successful defense of the socialist motherland can only be prepared and ensured through the efforts of the entire people under Communist Party leadership. That is why the CPSU Program demands that all Communists and Soviet people do everything they can to maintain the country's defense capability at the requisite level. It is necessary to further step up the work to comprehensively prepare young people for service in the Armed Forces, to mold in them a readiness to defend the socialist fatherland, to actively carry out mass defense work, and to persistently improve working people's military-patriotic education.

The terrible war years are receding further and further into the past, but the glory of the great victory does not fade. It lives not only in the memorials, monuments, and obelisks erected in honor of the defenders of the Soviet fatherland.

The glory of the victory lives and is augmented in the Soviet people's achievements and in the implementation of the great plans of communist creation.

Decades and centuries pass but the feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, which overcame fascism, saved the world from the brown plague, and won peace on earth will always remain in mankind's grateful memory. And there is no task more important or responsible than safeguarding the fruits of our victory for the sake of the present and a better future. The great victory was, is, and will continue to be an inspirational source from which we will always draw the strength to implement the party's majestic plans and to ensure the further prosperity of our socialist motherland — the USSR.

YAKOVLEV, OTHERS ATTEND PRESS DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM091020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Party's Mighty Weapon"]

[Excerpt] Workers of all branches of the mass media, printing enterprises, the worker correspondent aktiv, and representatives of party and public organizations gathered in the Hall of Columns at the House of Unions on 5 May for a ceremonial meeting devoted to Press Day.

In the presidium were A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of creative unions, news agencies, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, publishing houses, and chief editors of newspapers and journals.

The meeting was opened by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. A.A. Belyayev, chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, delivered the report and pointed to the nationwide recognition of the journalists' labor and its significance in implementing communist building plans. Questions of the practical realization of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the explanation of the peace-loving course of the party and the Soviet state, and the exposure of the intrigues of Western propaganda are the center of the mass media's attention.

The number of readers' comments and letters to editorial offices is growing along with the circulation of publications, the speaker said. An open and interested discussion of acute problems is taking place on the pages of the press, on radio, and on television. A nationwide search is being conducted for ways to successfully resolve the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

NIKONOV MEETS WITH FARMERS IN AMUR OBLAST

PM120801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit To Amur Oblast"]

[Text] V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Amur Oblast between 5-8 May. During his visit, the oblast party organization's tasks arising from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the quickest way of increasing output from the oblast's agro-industrial complex and developing agricultural production in the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone.

On visiting agro-industrial enterprises, institutions in agricultural science, and farms in the region of Tynda City, V.P. Nikonov stressed that the effectiveness of the utilization of the available production and scientific potential is not yet up to today's requirements. One of the main reserves is to radically improve work in arable farming.

It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of all components on the agro-industrial complex on increasing the fertility of the land. It is intolerable when we say that in many fields work is taking place unsystematically and intensive techniques for cultivating wheat, soybeans, potatoes, and other agricultural crops are being introduced only poorly. The land of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblasts is in great need of liming, yet the construction of a lime powder plant near Chagoyan village is taking place at a very slow pace. There are great reserves for improving matters in livestock raising and the processing industry.

During V.P. Nikonov's meeting with workers from the Cigirinskiy Sovkhoz and a number of other farms, there was a serious, principled discussion of that powerful lever for increasing productivity and stepping up people's activeness and efficiency, namely the collective contract, whereby labor remuneration for all members of the collective, including specialists and leaders, is in direct dependence on the quantity and quality of output produced. The need to accelerate the social restructuring of the countryside and comprehensive building development work there was stressed.

During a visit to the Blagoveshchensk Agricultural Institute and the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Soybeans, attention was focused on questions of comprehensive scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex and measures to increase the effectiveness of the resources invested in the development of agricultural science and to ensure the accelerated introduction of innovations into production.

At meetings with workers of the oblast, agro-industrial apparatus and rayon agro-industrial associations, questions of improving the work style and methods of the new organs were discussed and mention was made of the need for more profound economic analysis of the activity of enterprises in the agro-industrial complex and for the creation of the conditions for the full implementation of the available potential for a considerable improvement in economic management.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his trips by L.V. Sharin, first secretary of Amur CPSU Obkom, and I.F. Mavrin, chairman of the oblispolkom.

NAMANGAN OBLAST AKTIVS DEBATE ATHEIST TRAINING

GF081206 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The meeting the Namangan Oblast Party aktivs held today discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organization related to the question of consolidating the atheist training of workers as demanded by the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee, read a report.

Comrades Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and [name indistinct], a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the convocation.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ISSUE CONSUMER GOODS DECISION

PM081101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives and Improving the Management of Production of Consumer Goods in Light Industry."

The resolution notes that in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the production of light industry goods and the population's requirements for many types of articles have begun to be more fully satisfied. As the working people's financial incomes grows and the market becomes saturated with goods, consumer demand for high quality, fashionable clothing, footwear, and other goods increases.

At the same time many light industry goods are not up to the population's growing requirements in terms of range, external appearance, and quality. There are many complaints about shortages of specific goods in mass demand. Light industry enterprises are slow to restructure their work, in the changed conditions, to produce varied, high quality articles.

At the same time the established practice of planning and economic incentives for production in light industry curbs the potential for flexible responses to changing market situations and fetters the economic autonomy and initiative of enterprises in increasing the output of high quality goods. The pricing system does not take sufficient account of the consumer properties of articles and their fashion qualities. Economic levers have only a weak influence on the resolution of questions of increasing the production, improving the quality, and extending the range of goods and accelerating sales. The economic relationship between industry and trade does not do enough to promote the resolution of this task. The management structure in light industry needs improving.

With a view to implementing the social program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, satisfying the population's constantly increasing requirements for consumer goods, and saturating the market with goods of various kinds, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to implement measures, beginning on 1 January 1987, to profoundly restructure the economic machinery, improve planning and management in light industry, increase the role of economic methods of management in the sector, convert associations and enterprises to full financial autonomy, extend their independence, and increase their responsibility for the results of economic activity, and on this basis to bring about radical changes for the better in the production of goods and to considerably improve their quality and expand the range.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that the main task of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and union republic councils of ministers, at the present stage of the country's socioeconomic development, is to fully satisfy Soviet people's growing demand for high quality, varied light industry goods. The full responsibility for resolving this very important task in increasing the people's prosperity rests with them.

It is planned to carry out a restructuring of planning in light industry. It is laid down that the basis on which production associations (enterprises) in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system draw up plans for the production of consumer goods and for their range and quality is the trade order formulated in light of the results of wholesale fairs for the sale of goods.

It is deemed necessary to sharply reduce the number of indicators laid down on a centralized basis, to increase the role of economic norms, and to eliminate the practice of petty tutelage over the activity of production associations (enterprises).

The resolution lays down that 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development are to set indicators for the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry for the production of output in physical terms (for the main product range), profits, and the commissioning of production capacities and social and cultural facilities out of state centralized capital investments, as well as out of the funds of production associations (enterprises) in accordance with their plans. In order to balance the calculations of the state plan for the population's monetary income with commodity resources, in 5-year and annual plans ministries are to be set as indicator for the delivery of goods at retail prices.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, in coordination with the USSR Ministry of Trade, is instructed to establish in the annual plans for union republic ministries of light industry and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry a plan for the production of output in physical terms, with the volumes of output being subdivided into goods for children, young people, and older people according to the main price ranges. In setting prices for light industry articles, unjustifiably high prices are not to be permitted.

It is laid down that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry are to set indicators, in 5-year and annual plans for production associations (enterprises), for the production of output in physical terms (for the main product range), profit, and the commissioning of production capacities and social and cultural facilities out of state centralized capital investments.

The volume of deliveries of goods at retail prices in annual plans is determined independently by production associations (enterprises) on the basis of contracts concluded for the delivery of articles, and is notified to the higher organization.

Profit is to form the basis of the financially autonomous activity of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system, as the most important general indicator and the main source ensuring their output and social development.

It is deemed necessary to extend the utilization of economic normatives in planning the activity of production associations (enterprises). The following are to be set for production associations (enterprises) in 5-year plans: norms for deductions from profit into state and local budgets and the ministry, the norm for the increase in the wages fund, norms for the formation of economic incentive funds, and the normative relationship between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of the average wage.

Economic norms are elaborated within the framework of control figures, are conveyed to production associations (enterprises) in good time, and remain stable for the 5-year plan period. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry are permitted to establish differentiated economic norms for individual production associations (enterprises).

On the basis of the established indicators and economic norms, and also in line with the Law on Labor Collectives, production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system independently elaborate economic and social development plans. The quarterly distribution of the indicators established in accordance with the contracts concluded are notified by the production associations (enterprises).

The evaluation of the economic activity of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system is carried out by higher organizations and local organs in summing up the results of work and of socialist competition on the basis of the fulfillment of commitments for deliveries of output in accordance with the contracts concluded and of plans for profit and the commissioning of production capacities and social and cultural facilities.

In order to orient plans for the production of goods toward the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements, it is proposed to go over more widely to direct, long-term economic ties between light industry production associations (enterprises) and enterprises in associated sectors and trading organizations. It is laid down that such ties are formulated by economic contracts for several years.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the union republic ministries of light industry and ministries of trade, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry are instructed to complete, mainly in 1987, the transfer of major light industry production associations (enterprises) and trade enterprises to work on the basis of direct, long-term economic ties.

It is laid down that the orders of light industry production associations (enterprises) that have gone over to direct, long-term economic ties with enterprises in associated sectors are to be accepted by the manufacturing enterprises for fulfillment on a priority basis.

With a view to radically improving the work of production associations (enterprises) in light industry, the necessary measures are to be adopted to improve the organization of the sector's structure.

It is deemed expedient to set up in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry brand-name [firmennyye] production associations that would be the fashion setters for the main types of light industry goods.

It is planned to implement measures within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system to extend the rights and further deepen and develop the financial autonomy of the basic component -- the production associations (enterprises), and to strengthen the influence of economic norms and incentives on their attainment of high end results and on the satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods.

It is necessary to proceed on the basis that light industry production associations (enterprises) must work profitably and on the principle of paying their own way, finance expenditure on the improvement of production, social development, and material incentives for workers mainly from earned resources, and be entirely responsible for the results of their own production and economic activity and for the fulfillment of commitments to suppliers and consumers and to the budget and banks.

It is necessary to ensure the all-around strengthening of financial autonomy within the production unit and to step up the influence of forms and methods of labor organization on enhancing the labor activeness of the collectives of shops, sectors, and teams and of each worker in achieving high final indicators of the activity of enterprises and associations.

With a view to strengthening economic responsibility and commitment on the part of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system in the attainment of high end results, it is deemed necessary to introduce for production associations (enterprises) fixed norms, for 1987-1990 for reductions from profit for the state and local budgets and for the ministry, and also to form economic incentive funds out of the national profit retained by the production associations (enterprises) on the basis of norms fixed for the 5-year period.

A procedure is laid down for the utilization of planned and actual profit.

It is envisaged that annual (with subdivisions into quarters) and 5-year financial plans (income and expenditure balances) are to be elaborated by producation associations (enterprises) on the basis of the indicators of the state plans for economic and social development and economic norms, are to be approved autonomously by their leaders, and are to be notified to finance organs and banking institutions for use in budgetary and credit planning.

Production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are granted broader rights in the utilization of their own resources for the technical improvement of production.

With a view to increasing the dependence of the social development of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system on the end results of work, it is established that the resources of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction will be used not only for expenditure on the construction of housing, social, cultural and consumer, and municipal services facilities, but also for expenditure on maintaining these facilities and other expenditure on social and cultural needs provided for under existing legislation. In this connection financing of expenditure on maintaining these facilities will not take place out of state budget or in the context of profit distribution.

Labor collectives are assured of complete autonomy in defining the concrete areas of utilization of the resources from this fund. Labor collectives are recommended, in drawing up estimates for the utilization of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction, to make provision for an increase in the proportion of resources channeled into the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and health care institutions, so that this proportion amounts to at least 50 percent of the fund's resources.

With a view to stimulating an increase in the production of the range of children's goods, production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system are set privileged norms for deductions from profits into the budget. Production associations (enterprises) that produce goods for children are permitted to make deductions into economic incentive funds on the basis of increased differentiated norms.

With a view to expanding the range of goods and speeding up its renewal, it is permitted to sell especially fashionable goods at prices contracted between production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system and trade organizations (enterprises). As the market becomes saturated with these goods and demand for individual types falls, production associations (enterprises) may, by agreement with trade organization (enterprises), reduce prices for the goods in question. The personal responsibility for establishing the correct supplements to prices for new goods of improved quality rests with the leaders of production associations (enterprises) and the sector. The USSR State Committee for Prices is entrusted with monitoring the imposition of supplements.

It is deemed expedient to ensure the observance of the financial autonomy interests of production associations (enterprises) in light industry and to prevent the intrasector redistribution of profit from profitable production associations (enterprises) to cover losses and other expenditure at production associations (enterprises) that make a planned loss or show only low profits over and above the deductions established under fixed norms. The planned losses of production associations (enterprises) must be covered out of centralized funds formed out of profits in accordance with the established norm.

It is deemed necessary to increase the role of credit in expanding production and strengthening the economy of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system. To this end it is permitted to go over from the granting of short-term credits to production associations (enterprises) for individual projects and expenditure to the granting of loans under amalgamated indicators.

Banking institutions are permitted, within the limits of the long-term credit plan, to grant credits to production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system for a term of up to 6 years for additional measures over and above the state capital investment ceiling to increase the output of new goods (products) and improve their quality and expand the production of goods.

In order to satisfy more fully the requirements of production associations (enterprises) for the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and other social, cultural, consumer, and municipal facilities, as a special concession the above associations (enterprises) are to be granted where there is a shortage of resources in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction, long-term credit to the tune of 75 percent of the cost of construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and social, cultural, consumer, and municipal facilities, with repayment within 6 years after the date of commissioning of the said facilities out of that fund's resources.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry are instructed to transfer design houses [dom modeley] onto full financial autonomy based on deductions from the profit obtained from the mass introduction of the goods they develop.

With a view to improving the organization of fairs for the wholesale sale of goods in accordance with the population's demand, it is laid down that republican, kray, oblast, interoblast, and where necessary interrepublican fairs are to be held twice a year, as a rule. Permanent fair committees are to be set up to run the fairs. Wholesale fairs should be preceded by the holding in February-March by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the USSR Ministry of Trade, in conjunction with representatives of associated sectors, of exhibitions of specimens of light industry goods, including promising new models, which should form the basis for the drawing up of long-term and annual contacts between suppliers and buyers.

With a view to increasing the role of fairs for the wholesale sale of goods, it is planned from 1987 to go over to the free sale of goods at such fairs by production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system.

At republican, kray, oblast, and interoblast fairs the free sale of goods by production associations (enterprises) will take place on condition of guaranteed deliveries for all-union needs and interrepublican deliveries (or interoblast deliveries in the case of republics subdivided into oblasts). At fairs for the sale of textile goods, production associations (enterprises) that process these goods will have priority purchase rights.

Goods not purchased at the fair may be sold to any trade enterprise or organization. Light industry production associations (enterprises) are granted the right independently to sell above-plan output in the first instance within the oblast, kray, or union republic.

Production associations (enterprises) are permitted to sell goods not selected by consumers in the course of a month, as well as goods that the consumer has declined to accept, to other trade organizations at their own discretion.

With a view to increasing the economic responsibility of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system and trade organizations (enterprises) for the observance of contract commitments, sanctions for delays in delivering or failing to deliver goods have been increased. The buyer pays compensation on the same scale to the supplier for failure to select goods and also for the unjustified refusal to accept goods when they are dispatched by the supplier within the term (period) of delivery laid down by the contract. The compensation payable by the supplier to a purchasing production association (enterprise) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system for delay in delivering or failing to deliver raw and other materials is doubled.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Gossnab, and the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, in conjunction with interested ministries, are instructed, beginning in 1987, to hold wholesale fairs for the sale of the main types of raw and other materials used in the production of light industry goods.

The resolution instructs union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Trade, in accordance with the USSR Council of Ministers resolution No 451 of 14 April 1986, to ensure in the 12th 5-Year Plan the wide development of the network of brand-name stores, and also to create a network of other stores for the sale of new, particularly fashionable light industry goods and other articles. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic councils of ministers are to elaborate and approve schedules for the development and location of the network and brand-name stores, with a view to increasing the number of such stores to 200-250 during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is specified that one of the main avenues of the development and renewal of the fixed capital of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system is the retooling and modernization of existing production units on a qualitatively new technical basis. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is instructed to channel capital investments allocated to the sector's development first and foremost, along with the modernization and retooling of light industry facilities, into the construction of small enterprises (branches) for the production of high quality and especially fashionable goods in places where there is a concentration of free manpower. In the construction of such enterprises efficient standard design solutions and lightweight metal structures are to be used.

In order to accelerate work on the retooling and modernization of existing light industry production associations (enterprises) and also the construction of small enterprises (branches), it is proposed that the method whereby the enterprises' own resources are used [khozyaystvennyy sposob] should be introduced in every way. To this end the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are instructed to make provision for increasing deliveries to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry in 1987-1990 of construction machinery, motor transport, and other technical facilities for the development of their own construction organizations' capacities.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic councils of ministers are permitted to approve for 1986-1990 itemized lists of new light industry construction projects with a volume of construction and installation work of up to R3 million per construction project (with a construction period of up to 2 years).

With a view to accelerating the retooling of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system as well as the construction of projects to ensure the fulfillment of the targets set by the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for 1986-2000, permission of granted exceptionally to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry in the years 1986-1990 at enterprises built before the year 1950 to build premises on to the production blocks and to build auxiliary and engineering backup facilities, as well as to build branches of those enterprises, with a volume of construction of installation work of up to R3 million per construction project out of the production development fund.

The USSR Council of Ministers Machine Building Bureau, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR State Committee for Standards, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are instructed to carry out in 1986 an evaluation of the technical standard of the manufacturing equipment being produced or newly developed for light industry. In accordance with the results of this evaluation measures are to be implemented to renew equipment, and also to increase the production of the types of equipment of which there is the greatest shortage, first and foremost equipment for the processing of cocoons, dying and finishing production facilities, and the sewn goods, knitwear, leather, and footwear industries.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic council of ministers are instructed to implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan additional measures to considerably expand the production of goods for export. Production associations (enterprises) will receive part of the revenue from the sale of goods for convertible currency.

Measures are also specified for the further development of cooperation with the socialist countries in consumer goods production.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Gossnab, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration, with the participation of the AUCCTU, are instructed to elaborate and convey to light industry production associations (enterprises) by 1 July 1986 the methodological and normative documents and the relevant control figures, norms, and limits necessary for the preparation of draft plans for 1987-1990.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that labor collectives, party, soviet, economic, trade union, and komsomol organizations, and leaders and specialists of light industry associations and enterprises will make full use of the new economic management methods, ensure a significant increase in the output of various high quality goods for the population, and make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the party's social program as outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

PROBLEMS OF INTRODUCING TEAM CONTRACTS DISCUSSED

PM071536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 1

[V. Aleksandrov "Agricultural Review": "With The Help Of The Team Contract"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulses (excluding corn) had been sown on a total of 21.1 million hectares by the beginning of May. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, and North Caucasus, sowing of spring crops had been completed on the entire area allocated to these crops.

The sowing season has started in the non-Chernozem Region. During the May Day holiday, grain growers mounted a shock labor vigil.

Every spring has its special characteristics. Not just in terms of the weather, of course. The countryside is now living through a period of renewal and major changes. The restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex is still in progress and the economic machinery is being optimized. Prime importance is being attached to economic methods of leadership. Agro-industrial associations and committees are trying to organize their work so as to ensure that the measures to improve structures, planning, and financing are closely coordinated with the efforts to improve labor organization directly in the fields and livestock units. Hence the unremitting attention paid to the team contract and financial autonomy.

Wherever the new methods have been mastered in practice rather than just for the sake of appearances, the sowing campaign is also better organized and is making better headway. In previous years, for instance, machine operators at Kherson Oblast's "Vostochnyy" Sovkhoz often were late in carrying out jobs during the sowing campaign. Now that their pay depends directly on the end results of their work, they are making sure that all deadlines are strictly observed. They were among the first farms in the rayon to complete the sowing of early grain crops.

At present, hundreds of thousands of nonregulated teams and links are working in the country's kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields. More than two-thirds of all plowland has been allocated to them. As you can see, this method is beginning to be applied on a truly massive scale. Grain growers in Stavropol Kray and Belgorod, Penza, and many other oblasts have long been aware of its advantages. It is no accident that the fields where intensive techniques are being mastered are entrusted primarily to teams working under contract. This guarantees the strict observance of prescribed agrotechnical requirements and the performance of all jobs.

Nonetheless, the potential of the nonregulated work system is still not being fully realized everywhere. Things are done just for the record, just to be able to say that so many new units have been established. Certain leaders and specialists have still not grasped the essence of the contract method and fail to understand its distinguishing features.

On Volgograd Oblast's "Zalivskiy" Sovkhoz, they believe that M. Borodayenko's team is mastering the new method of labor organization and remuneration. But is that so? Now, during the sowing season, the machine operators are being paid by the job. In this case, why should they be interested in the end result? The contract rates have been worked out, it is true. But more for the sake of form than anything else. The labor remuneration of the team's specialists has not been worked out. This, incidentally, is the reason by the machine operators are still refusing to sign the contract agreement. Now let us take a look at how the sowing season has been organized here. It appears that the machinery was not prepared well, there are frequent breakdown. The workload in the team is not divided evenly.

Machine operators do not leave their tractors for hours, while the people in charge of loading the machines with seeds and fertilizers have time to spare. As a result, people are not united in a common effort to achieve a high end result.

Unfortunately there are quite a few miscalculations in remuneration in terms using the contract method. Certain economists try to oversimplify it. Frequently they try to manage without taking the coefficient of labor input into account. Sometimes they restrict the machine operators' rights in the distribution of the joint earnings. All this leads to misunderstandings and sometimes even conflicts. By no means all teams and links that are set up in the spring survive until fall. The disintegrate before they are able to bring in the harvest.

The team contract is unthinkable without financial autonomy. How can you consider yourself to be your own master without showing constant concern for the thrifty use of the entrusted resources? Wherever financial autonomy exists in practice rather than just on paper, no squandering of fuel, fertilizers, or seeds is tolerated. Thrifty people are rewarded without fail, while careless people are forced to dip into their pockets. However, the bonuses for thrift only amount to a small percentage of the pay as a rule, and furthermore they are paid out only once a year according to the annual results. This is not a good incentive.

Sometimes financial autonomy targets are set merely for the sake of form, so that the accounts look good. This has been the case on farms in Smolensk Oblast. The checkbook form of controlling expenses is being introduced too slowly here. By no means have all contract teams switched to financial autonomy.

Agro-industrial complex organs' efforts to introduce the team contract among farm workers' partners -- chemical industry enterprises working for agriculture, machinery repair workers and land reclamation workers -- are not vigorous enough. As yet there are only a few joint teams and links where workers of different organizations work side by side to achieve high end results. Now that the departmental barriers have been removed, the rayon agro-industrial associations can establish such units.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving the economic management machinery in the country's agro-industrial complex has opened up new scope for the adoption of the team contract method everywhere. The transition to the payment of wages out of gross income will help to strengthen the principle of financial autonomy. The experience gained by Stavropol Kray's "Kazminskiy" Kolkhoz, Lithuania's "Za Mir" Kolkhoz, and many others has shown this method to be highly effective.

And so the team contract method must be developed downward, to ensure that every grain grower masters the new way of economic thinking. An intensive struggle for the harvest lies ahead. The majority of the nonregulated collectives are passing the spring exam with honor.

PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING WORK REVIEWED

PM091224 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 May 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin Agricultural Review: "Decisive Days of Sowing"]

[Excerpts] The first 10 days of May are drawing to a close. North winds are increasingly giving way to south winds. The time for mass field work has arrived in all the country's economic regions. In the non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia the soil is being prepared and seed drills are being driven into the fields, while in Stavropol Kray rape is already in flower and cutting has begun.

Working people of the agro-industrial complex must make every hour count, carry out spring sowing at the best times and to high standards, ensure exemplary crop care, and achieve a harvest of full weight on every hectare.

According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 5 May spring crops had been sown on 62.5 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises. This is less than half of the plan. Last week gave an increase in the sown areas of 21.1 million hectares. It is important to develop the success acheived during the May shock labor watch and to secure a further increase in the pace of field work.

Penza Oblast farmers are doing shock work. Sowing of early grain and pulse crops and sugar beets has already been completed there, and late crops are being sown. For the first time, 1 hectare in every 5 is being cultivated using intensive techniques. Many fields have been assigned to contract collectives of machine operators who have been trained on special courses and are now using the knowledge so gained in practice. Spring work is in full swing on farms in Orel, Tula, Gorkiy, Kirov, and Vladimir Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR, where more than half the allocated area has been sown. In the RSFSR as a whole, by the end of the first 5-day period, spring crops occupied more than 32 million hectares, taking into account the resowing of part of the winter cereals and perennial grasses.

Under conditions of dry, windy weather it is important to reduce to a minimum everywhere the time spent on soil preparation and sowing and to obtain sturdy shoots. In this respect progressive Orenburg Oblast farms are seeking to observe exactly the entire complex of agrotechnical measures envisaged by intensive techniques.

The optimum times for sowing the chief food crop — spring wheat -- in eastern parts of the country will arrive in 1 week. The soil is now being prepared and machine operators are bringing units up to their starting positions in order to cope with the urgent work as quickly as possible. So far spring crops have been sown on 4 million hectares in Kazakhstan. In the virgin-land oblasts the fields have been harrowed and are being tilled -- which will help to preserve moisture in the soil and to destroy weeds. Wide-span units and the simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers to the rows will be widely used this year. Intensive labor methods are aimed at solving the chief task of the republic's agro-industrial complex -- that of harvesting not less than 29 million metric tons of grain.

Spring work is drawing to a close in the Ukraine, where spring crops occupy 16.8 million hectares. Chief attention has been devoted to fields occupied by row crops. Potato planting has been completed in Kiev Oblast. Hulled, truck garden, and melon crops are being sown throughout the republic. The rain that has fallen in many places has created a favorable situation for the growth of wheat and barley, which are continuing to be cared for according to the phases of development. The pace of the sowing campaign is increasing in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Effective measures are being taken there to increase the land's fertility by liming acid soils and making efficient use of organic and mineral fertilizers.

Corn for grain purposes has been sown on more than 3 million hectares. This is more than by this time last year. The chief emphasis in the production of this crop must be placed on industrial techniques, which make it possible to achieve a greater return from fertilizers and herbicides, rule out manual labor, and reduce the prime cost of grain. Corn sowing is in full swing in the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus. It is characteristic that more than one-fourth of the allocated area has already been sown in Belgorod and Voronezh Oblasts. This crop is being taken up in earnest there, for it is to become a major reserve in increasing grain and feed production in the Chernozem Zone.

Although sunflowers are being sown somewhat more quickly than last year (81 percent), this work has been held up in a number of places. In Kyubyshev Oblast the plan has been fulfilled by 28 percent, and in Volgograd oblast by 38 percent. The pace of sowing of hilled crops needs to be decisively accelerated. Buckwheat so far occupies 118, 000 hectares, millet 245,000 hectares, and rice 191,000 hectares. Sowing of buckwheat and millet has hardly begun yet in Kursk and Ryazan Oblasts. Meanwhile, time is passing. More attention must be devoted to pulse crops, particularly soybeans. This crop has so far been sown on 78,000 hectares. Spring rape, which is a major source of feed protein and vegetable oil, is being sown timidly in individual republics and oblasts.

Cotton sowing has drawn to a close, but flax must still be sown on 56 percent of the area. The sowing of sugar beets, which occupy 3.1 million hectares -- 93 percent of the plan -- is drawing to a close. Work on truck garden plantations is developing only slowly. Potatoes have been planed on 972,000 hectares, and vegetable crops have been sown on 776,000 hectares.

Time is at a premium. It is the urgent task of all working people of the agro-industrial complex, and of those enterprise collectives connected with the countryside to create the basis of a large harvest. However, this has not yet been understood everywhere. Cherepovets chemical industry workers, for example, are promising to meet Amur Oblast's requirements for fertilizers only in June. And yet mineral fertilizers are needed today! Reports are coming in from the sowing campaign of shortages of fuel and machinery spare parts. Everyone involved in implementing the Food Program must now take a responsible attitude to the matter, for the fate of the harvest is decided in May.

OMSK PARTY OBLAST COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HARVESTING

LD110310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Grain sowing has not started yet in the Irtysh region, Siberia, but the Omsk CPSU Oblast Committee has already been considering the issues of getting ready for harvesting.

Problems of setting up unmanned threshing floors -- high-productivity centers equipped with grain storage tanks for collecting grain -- were tackled at a conference held here. Such units, which provide for a noticable acceleration of grain handling, have been tested on 15 large farms.

This year, 17 more powerful grain complexes are to be erected. Acceleration of work at these important building projects so as to begin assembly at an early date was discussed at the conference in the Omsk CPSU Oblast Committee.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5 MAY REPORTED

LD060348 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 5 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

All the kolkhoves and sovkhoves of altay have started spring field work. Tractors are carrying out the harrowing of fallows and underwinter fallows and the top-dressing of winter and perennial grasses with mineral fertilizers on over 40,000 hectares. (0200)

Spring grain corps are to be cultivated on 100,000 hectares this year using intensive technology in Korov Oblast. (0320)

The grain growers of Tatariya have achieved good results in the fields in the first days of May: sowing is now under way on 2 million hectares, signifying that the pace is greater than last year's. The dry spring has also provided work earlier than normal for land improvement workers: Mass irrigation of perennial grasses, vegetables, and winter crops has begun. (0330)

Kolkhoves and sovkhoves of Kostroma Oblast non-Chernozem Regions have started the sowing of potatoes. The tubers will be grown under intensive technology on every second hectare. (0030)

The collective of Grodno Production Association Azot in Belorussia has produced 10,000 tons of mineral fertilizers above plan since the beginning of the year. (0500)

Sowing equipment has gone out into the sugar beet plantation of Ryazan Oblast, one of the most northerly for the cultivation of the industrial crop, to which about 35,000 hectares is allocated. (0500)

The sowing of corn is commencing in Mari ASSR. (0500)

In Kizlyarskiy rayon, Dagestan ASSR, rice sowing has been completed on the first 3,500 hectares of rice check plots. In this zone alone in Dagestan rice will be cultivated on an area five times larger than before. Rice growers in the rayon are facing a testing time as a result of an extreme lack of water this spring. (1100)

The procurement of fodder from a green mass of rape has begun at farms in Chechen-Ingush ASSR. From every hectare between 100-150 quintals of succulent green matter is being obtained. In farms the early silage making is being conducted. Rape has been proved to be very suitable for the hot southern climate, sown in winter it provides a crop in early spring. Sowing of corn is being carried out on fields that have become free, so that farmers here obtain three harvests per year from each field. (1100)

Buryat farmers have sown seeds of early grain crops to first thousands of hectares in difficult conditions. As early as today, there is shortage of moisture in the soil. (1300)

The area under vegetables grown according to the Astrakhan method in the Odessa Oblast has expanded by twice this year compared to last year. (1330)

Sowing of corn was competed today in Chimkent Oblast, Kazakhstan, where the whole of the area of more than 35,000 hectares of irrigated land is to be worked by intensive technology. During the period between cultivation seasons, work has been done to reconstruct irrigation systems, deepening and widening canals between farms and replacing feed ditches with underground pipes. Similar efforts to increase yields from corn plantations are being undertaken in Alma-Ata, Taldy-Kurgan, and Dzhambul Oblasts. (1500)

Mass planting of early varieties of cabbage, cucumbers, and tomatoes began today in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, where vegetables occupy 2,500 hectares. Locally bread varieties resistant to the varies of the Far East climate are sown. First produce will be in the shops by the end of June. The oblast not only fully meets its own vegetable requirements but also supplies vegetables, either fresh or tinned, to towns in Khabarovsk Kray and Kamchatka and Magadan Oblasts. (1500)

TASS REPORTS ON 3D DAY OF COSMONAUTS' MISSION

LD081216 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS — A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

It is for the third day that Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been working on board the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-15 — Cosmos-1,686 orbital complex.

In accordance with the programme, the cosmonauts are continuing operations to bring the Salyut-7 station into manned flight mode. In particular, they have reactivated the life-support systems, checked the functioning of radio communication means, and the condition of the control consoles, instruments and equipment. Routine maintenance work with thermal-regulation and power supply systems as well as the checking up of individual units of automatic equipment and electric service lines of the station are planned for today.

According to the data of flight-path measurements, the parameters of the orbit of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-15 -- Cosmos-1,686 manned complex are now as follows:

The maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 360 km,

The minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 336 km,

Orbital period — 91.2 minutes,

Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The flight is proceeding normally. The state of Leonid Kizim's and Valdimir Solovyev's health is good and they are feeling well.

Flight Proceeding Normally

LD111333 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center: The manned flight of a Soviet orbital complex consisting of the research station "Salyut-7", the spaceship "Soyuz T-15" and the satellite "Cosmos-1686" is continuing. In keeping with their program of work Leonid Kizim and Valdimir Solovyev in the past two days were busy test-running the station's systems and equipment. Today they are to do regular maintenance work on the temperature control system and replace individual units at the end of their service life. According to telemetry readings and reports from orbit, the flight of the "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-15"-"Cosmos-1686" complex is proceeding normally.

The parameters of the microclimate in the living quarters are as follows:

temperature -- 18 degrees centigrade,

pressure -- 748 millimeters of the mercury column.

Cosmonauts Kizim and Slovyev are in good health and feeling well.

DAILY REPORT

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LOMEYKO COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT AT PRESS BRIEFING

LD121341 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS — A briefing on current international issues was held in the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Speaking there, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the ministry's Press Department, commented on the work of the U.N. Commission on Disarmament at its session under way in New York.

He said that despite U.S. attempts to reduce this work to routine discussions of a predominantly procedural nature, attendees at the session have concentrated their attention on the more important problems of international security.

A large number of delegations in their statements have stressed need to prevent an arms race in outer space, reduce and destroy nuclear arms, and look for solutions to the problems of conventional weapons.

Far-reaching Soviet initiatives for limiting arms and bringing about disarmament, set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 and reaffirmed in the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, have evoked broad and positive response among the session participants.

The Soviet Union stands for breathing a new life into the operation of the entire mechanism for discussing the issues of disarmament, including such an important part of this mechanism as the U.N. commission on disarmament, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said.

This commission undoubtedly can say its weighty word on the issue of an urgent commencement of talks on all aspects of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear tests.

In conjunction with the 39th round of talks on the Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe, opening in Vienna on May 15, Lomeyko said that proposals by the USSR and other socialist countries participating in these negotiations provide a reasonable basis for attaining a mutually acceptable accord.

SALT II REJECTION WOULD 'POISON' GENEVA CLIMATE

LD121420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1232 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) — TASS Observer on military issues Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. Administration, judging by everything, has decided to break the SALT II treaty. According to the U.S. weekly TIME, the head of the White House has sent a "confidential letter" to leaders of West European states, in which he has informed them of his "intention to violate the SALT II treaty later this year," when the number of heavy bombers equipped with cruise missiles will exceed the limit established by the treaty.

As is known, Article 5 of the treaty limits launching installations for ICBM's fitted with MIRVed, ballistic missiles of the "air-surface" class, fitted with MIRVs, as well as heavy bombers fitted for cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km, to a total not exceeding 1320 units.

Thus, having earlier adopted the tactics of "slipping out of the treaty," the U.S. leadership is now preparing to reject it openly. This is evidence of the fact that opponents of detente, ardent "hawks" who are fulfilling the demands formulated by ultra-right-wing circles in the United States, are increasingly gaining the upper hand in the administration. Let us remember how, last year, when the U.S. President was on his way to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, the world got to know of the U.S. defense secretary's letter, which entreated him not to agree to any accords with the USSR that may confirm the treaties on strategic arms limitation and on antimissile defense. The demand to reject the SALT II treaty has more than once been also put forward by the "ideological headquarters" of the right-wing circles -- "The Heritage Foundation."

Official Washington's intention is also evidence of something else -- of the fact that notwithstanding the notes of demonstrative love of peace in its statements, the practical policy of the current administration in relation to treaties and agreements over the whole period of its government has not undergone any positive change. The White House, evidently, continues to follow that program statement made by the U.S. President in May 1981: "The discussion, if it is conducted in the administration, will be conducted around the issue of how to make weapons and not about whether we should reject arms for the sake of treaties and agreements."

Certain circles in the United States are unhappy with the SALT II treaty because it is based on the principle of equality and equal security and limits U.S. arms buildup programs by preventing them from developing to their full extent. The aim behind the refusal to observe SALT II is quite clear -- to begin destroying the system of treaties and agreements in order to open the way to an unbridled arms race and to attempt to realize the illusory dream of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union. No less obvious is the fact that if the U.S. Administration takes this path, which will be ruinous for the cause of detente and disarmament, then after SALT II a similar fate will await the ABM Treaty, which is already becoming a serious obstacle to the U.S. "star wars" program.

Yet it is these two treaties together with the provisional agreement on certain measures in the area of limiting strategic strike weapons concluded in 1972 which regulate Soviet-U.S. relations in the sphere of strategic weapons. Sabotage of the positive progress previously achieved in the area of restraining the arms race would, without doubt, poison the climate at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons under way in Geneva and would cause a sharp deterioration both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation as a whole.

The U. S. Administration must not delude itself that it will be allowed to determine, by its own arbitrary will, which obligations it will observe and which not. To expect the other side to fall in with such a policy on the part of the United States is a dangerous delusion. He who in his actions continues to be guided by such calculations rather than by common sense and by a realistic approach will bear full responsibility for the serious consequences to peace.

U.S. Rejects 'Pledges'

LD122310 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 12 May 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

The SALT II treaty put on record the military and strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. It provides for tough, quantitative and qualitative restrictions on nuclear weapons, the most powerful type of arms.

The United States has failed to ratify the treaty, but the Reagan administration in May 1982 said that it would comply with its provisions in practice. The promise did not last long. As soon as the work on the administration's military program came in conflict with the treaty, Washington started making inroads upon it.

The production begins of long-range cruise missiles. Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles, which are stratregic arms in relation to the Soviet Union, are deployed in Western Europe. The MK missile is developed. Orders are issued to develop another two types of intercontinental missile. All this has been done in violation of SALT II.

The United States is going to start sea trials on the 20th of a new submarine armed with Trident-1 ballistic missiles. To remain within the limit allowed by the treaty, the United States is supposed to scrape two (?0)-type submarines. The Pentagon is against this. TIME magazine has now reported that President Reagan in a confidential letter to West European leaders says he is going to stop complying with SALT II later this year, when the number of B-52 strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles rises above the limit set by the treaty.

TIME magazine rightly says that the American Administration's refusal to continue to honor the treaty would damage Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. The United States is going to make a stab in the back using the campaign of slander over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant as a cover.

One is bound to ask at least two questions. How can the administration's readiness to drop SALT II be reconciled with its pronounced intention to seek a stop to the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading to outer space. Can Washington be trusted at all in such an important matter as nuclear disarmament at a time when it has remorselessly gone back on its own pledges?

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'FLOOD' W. EUROPE IN CHEMICAL ARMS

LD121458 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 May 86

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] International news agencies report the NATO countries are to spell out their position shortly in view of the American planned production of binary chemical weapons and their deployment in Western Europe. A commentary has been prepared by Aleksandr Pogodin.

In terms of their kill, experts say binary weapons are comparable to nuclear weapons. The United States would like to flood the NATO countries in Europe with new weapons of mass annihilation. If the region is turned into a theater of fatal chemical warfare civilians will inevitably become the main victims. The United States clearly hopes to ward off a strike of retaliation from its territory and place the territory and population of its allies under a strike of this kind. It's quite natural that the American plans have drawn no support from a number of NATO countries. REUTER comments by saying that what makes the NATO task more difficult is this: The Soviet chemical weapons initiatives have drawn an understanding view from many European nations. These proposals provide for scrapping both these weapons and the industrial facilities involved in their production. The Soviet Union has suggested a concrete schedule for ridding our planet of chemical weapons by the end of the century. Its proposals put special emphasis on the need to work out measures to monitor action on a corresponding agreement including systematic, international, on-site inspection. Start comparing the two positions and you can see who is in favor of stemming the chemical war threat and who is pressing to inflate this threat .

SEMEIKO VIEWS TIMING OF SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVE

WA081509 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 18, 4 May 86 p 7

[Commentary by Lev Semeiko]

[Text] Why has the new Soviet initiative on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in Europe appeared precisely now?

There are several reasons and all of them are interconnected, even though not all of them surfaced just now. Firstly, the acuity and the scope of the military confrontation in Europe, under which the threat of both a "conventional" and a nuclear clash could reach its apogee.

Secondly, it is the "Vienna dead-end" on the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It has been dragging along for 13 years already and has become a nominal notion. The new Soviet initiative in its greater--all-European handling of the question--is aimed at activizing the reduction of the military capability of the sides in central Europe, at the main point of their confrontation.

Thirdly, it is the idea, put forward in the West, about the "impossibility" of nuclear disarmament in conditions of Soviet "superiority" in conventional armaments. This idea has become essentially, one of the main after the USSR put forward its package of foreign policy initiatives on January 15 this year (their main aim is to rid Europe completely of nuclear weapons by 2000). The West has announced that without nuclear weapons Western Europe, allegedly, would become "helpless in the face of aggression from the East". The latest USSR initiative is aimed at supplementing and expanding the provisions in the Soviet programme of disarmament of January 15, which deal with conventional arms. The main idea is to remove the false fears of the West in regard to the "aggressiveness" of the USSR.

Lastly, one more meeting of the delegates from the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is to be held in Vienna in autumn. This meeting must contribute heavily to the improvement of the political climate and to the rebirth of detente in Europe and the world over, to the agreeing upon new major steps on the lowering of the level of the military confrontation in Europe and to the expansion of cooperation among the European states. The new Soviet initiative is a practical contribution to the preparations for this meeting.

And on the whole, what is meant is the logical continuation of the general Soviet line--to reduce step by step and, in the long run, to eliminate the threat of not only a nuclear but also a conventional war. Earlier, to remind the reader, the USSR offered to sign a non-aggression pact and a pact on non-use first of nuclear and conventional weapons by participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The USSR also proposed to reduce mutually the military activities of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and to dissolve completely their military organizations. It also proposed different plant for freezing and for stage-by-stage reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. Moreover, the USSR had also demonstrated unilateral examples in the reduction of its own relevant forces.

Now a new step is being proposed, which is of paramount importance and much more significant than the central European proposition. And, indeed, if confronting each other in central Europe are Armed Forces of the two blocs numbering nearly a million each, then in Europe as a whole there are three-million-strong groups, equipped with modern tanks, aircraft, different types of missiles and other weapons. If 19 states are taking part in the newly proposed negotiations. If at the Vienna talks the discussion now centres on, essentially, a symbolical reduction of Soviet and U.S.

troops in Central Europe (all together, slightly more than 15,000 servicemen), the USSR now is proposing a considerable reduction of armed forces on an all-European basis.

Let's imagine for a moment that the world has been freed of nuclear weapons, and only conventional arms, but of much greater capacity than during World War II, are left. The total fire power of the USA's conventional weapons has increased by 200 times already according to Western experts. "Conventional" systems that are practically comparable in their destructive capacity with low-yield nuclear weapons have been elaborated. The prospects will be even more ominous if the development of non-nuclear arms, based on new physical properties and also comparable with mass-annihilation weapons, is not averted.

Is this a threat to universal security? Yes! And it is all the greater if we take into account Caspar Weinberger's recent declaration that nuclear weapons can be liquidated only when non-nuclear weapons have been developed that can replace them.

As for the U.S. approach to the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, then its arguments are as follows: "Nuclear reductions alone, particularly in the manner now proposed by the Soviet Union, are not enough to ensure a more secure peace." That's what Paul Nitze maintains. Now the USSR is supplementing its proposals on nuclear disarmament with the initiative on disarmament in the field of conventional weapons. Doesn't this conform to the wishes of the U.S. side? But still Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, immediately declared that the April 18 USSR proposals should be treated "with caution". Such a stand can block the political solution of the transfer from the present state of equal danger to the state of equal security at the lowest possible levels of military confrontation. The only alternative to such a transfer can be a rise inthese levels, and unpredictable consequences.

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEADERS CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

PM010944 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 p 1

[TASS report: "Friendship, Creation, Peace. Consulative Conference of Leaders of the Socialist Countries' Youth Organizations"]

[Text] A consultative conference of leaders of the socialist countries youth organizations was held in Moscow 28 April. The following delegations participated in its work: the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union headed by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Hungarian Communist Youth League headed by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union headed by Vu Mao, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Free German Youth headed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of its Central Council; the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by (Lyu Gan Din), deputy chairman of its Central Committee; the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Fernando Remirez, member of the bureau of its National Committee; the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Tserendorjiyn Narangerel, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth and Students headed by Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth; the Romanian Union of Communist Youth headed by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of its Central Committee; the Komsomol headed by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union headed by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of its Central Committee.

The conference participants exchanged information on the youth unions' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the congresses of their countries' communists and workers parties; the ideological, political, labor, military-patriotic, and international education of young people; on improving the work style of youth organizations under modern conditions; and on expanding and improving their bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

It was unanimously pointed out that the further broadening and deepening of the exchange of opinions and cooperation among the fraternal youth unions plays an important role in fulfilling the tasks set by communist and workers parties for the active participation of young people in socialist and communist building.

The conference participants exchanged opinions on questions of the struggle for peace and on urgent problems of the international youth movement. They emphasized the special methodological and practical significnace for the fate of peace of the conclusion drawn at the 27th CPSU Congress that in the modern world the struggle between capitalism and socialism can proceed exclusively in the form of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry. Unanimous condemnation was voiced at the continuing nuclear tests on the Nevada range, the barbarous American air raids on sovereign Libya, and many other acts of international terrorism perpetrated or orchestrated by the American military with the obvious aim of exacerbating the international situation and nullifying the accords reached in Geneva last year.

The leaders of the youth organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR signed the "Community" Program providing for the participation of the socialist countries' fraternal youth unions in implementing the long-term CEMA scientific, technical, and economic programs.

It was pointed out that the "Community" Program creates favorable conditions for further improving the fraternal youth unions' multilateral cooperation; raises to a qualitatively new level their joint work on the communist education of socialism's young generation; puts on a qualitatively new footing the youth organizations' activities in enhancing the role and the practical contribution of young people in strengthening the socialist community's economic, scientific, and technical potential; agrees with the fraternal communist and workers parties' demands with regard to improving work with young people; and reflects the trend toward rallying the forces of socialism.

In adopting this program, the leaders of the socialist countries' fraternal youth unions appealed to the planet's young generation to channel all its strength, knowledge, and energy into utilizing the achievements of science and technology exclusively in the interests of mankind and in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

V.V. Sychev, secretary of CEMA, and A.A. Rusakov, USSR first deputy permanent representative at CEMA, were present at the signing.

The meeting took place in a fraternal atmosphere, in a spirit of full mutual understanding, cordiality, and unbreakable friendship.

CARRINGTON TO PRESSURE GREECE ON NATO MANEUVERS

LD130857 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Athens May 13 TASS -- The two-day visit to the Greek capital by the NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington, is regarded by local observers as an open attempt at putting pressure on Greece. The NATO top crust is ired by Greece's position on the issues of participation in NATO manouevres and bases on the North Atlantic alliance countries located in the country.

SOVIET UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE NOTES 'REFORM' DEMANDS

LD122031 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Paris May 12 TASS -- After the success of the 23rd session of the UNESCO general conference in Sofia, this international organisation is still working in difficult conditions. Member of the UNESCO Executive Board, deputy chairman, Executive Secretary of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs Gennadiy Uranov said this today.

Addressing the 124th session of the UNESCO Executive Board here in a debate on the report of the UNESCO director general, the Soviet representative pointed to the need for preventing arbitrary interpretation of the themes of programme measures for ensuring UNESCO's effective functioning.

Dwelling on UNESCO's internal problems, he said that certain circles artificially create a tense, at times nervous, atmosphere in UNESCO Secretariat. There are continued demands for the holding of further "profound" reforms, actually aimed at fresh destabilization of UNESCO activity.

With regard to the rationalization of UNESCO expenditures, he said that this problem is linked with decentralization of its activity. It should not be allowed that decentralization should actually lead to the formation of several mini-UNESCO organisations, to isolating regions from each other, and thus to the elimination of the universality of international cooperation. The Soviet representative condemned the circulation by some western media of allegations and fabrications by means of which outright pollution of the "information environment" of the globe is conducted.

In conclusion C. Uranov pointed to the importance of cooperation on a global scale on the basis of complete equality, honoring the commitments assumed, observance of the norms of international law.

ARMY PAPER HITS 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' IN WESTERN MEDIA

PM090916 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Katerinich article: "In Fear of Detente; Ideological Manipulation of the Population and Servicemen in NATO Countries"]

[Text] Recent events in the international arena indicate that influential circles in NATO countries are clearly afraid of the mere possibility of the relaxation of international tension. They do everything in their power to exacerbate the situation. It was no accident when shortly after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva THE WASHINGTON POST noted: "It seems that the 'cold war' is being deliberately hotted up..."

Reactionary-minded politicians and military figures have come out with false accusations against the Soviet Union, distoring facts and casting aspersions on its peace-loving policy. Their slanderous fabrications are picked up by both civilian and military news media. Thus for instance, the journal NATO'S SIXTEEN NATIONS, which lays claim to respectability, is frightening readers in edition after edition with "the unprecedented growth of Soviet military might." It claims that unless the bloc countries step up their military preparations, they will allegedly not be able to avoid "Soviet military occupation."

Other NATO publications are repeating this lie. The journal ARMED FORCES stubbornly claims that the "group of Soviet forces in Germany could launch a blitzkrieg against NATO." The journal SEA POWER is frightening readers with the "growth of the combat might of the navy which is plying the seas and oceans under the red flag with the hammer and sickle." "In the event of a conflict between NATO and the Warsaw Pact," it writes, "the Soviets could deliver a preemptive strike with the aim of crippling the U.S. and allied navies." The journal MILITARY AIR POWER is full of slanderous "information" about the Soviet Air Force. Arm, arm, and arm again -- all these and other publications are urging in unison.

Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are also rampant in the movies. The notorious Hollywood films "Rambo," "Commando," "Red Dawn," "Delta Force," and many others are shown particularly frequently in military units and on the NATO forces television network. They openly depict "communism with its center in Moscow" as the enemy. The -- malicious, if I may describe it as that -- view that allegedly the "Reds" only understand the language of arms and that in order to "save" the notorious bourgeois democracy and "protect" the United States and other NATO countries it is necessary fo fight the communists and kill them anywhere in the world where the hegemonistic U.S. imperialist policy meets with resistance is persistently foisted on viewers.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE wrote that the French and citizens of other NATO countries now not only have the characters of anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria thrust upon them on screens and in the pages of newspapers and magazines; in cafes frequented by servicemen a new video game -- Rambo -- has been installed. The aim of the game is to "shoot" as many "Reds" as possible within a set time limit. A "family version" of the game called "Raid on Moscow" has even been devised. In the final stage of the game the player is invited to destroy the Moscow Kremlin...

An aggressive spirit is instilled in servicemen during military maneuvers when soldiers, sailors, and officers are quite blatently trained to conduct combat operations against the Armed Forces of the USSR and other socialist countries. At the end of January this year, for instance, an exercise code-named "Red Flag-86" was held in Nevada in the United States. Air Force units of the United States, Canada, European NATO countries, and Israel rehearsed operations against a mythical "aggressor" represented by aircraft with the identification markings of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member-states' Air Forces. At the "aggressor's" headquarters there were red flags, a map of the Soviet Union, and poster depicting Soviet weapons and the rank insignia of the socialist countries' servicemen.

The latest anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign is being directed by Washington. The Americans have succeeded in laying their hands on a substantial number of the news media of both the NATO bloc itself and a number of its member-countries. This is why the propaganda apparatuses of the United States and NATO are acting hand in glove when it is a question of a "crusade" against socialism, of steps in favor of fueling the arms race, and so forth. Toth the United States and NATO, expressing the interests of the "dealers in death," are essentially advocating a further buildup of the U.S. and NATO Military arsenal, including the nuclear arsenal.

This was particularly evident in connection with the nuclear tests carried out by the United States in Nevada despite the protests of the peoples of the whole world.

Official U.S. and NATO propaganda organs are trying to prove that allegedly "NATO cannot abandon the concept of a nuclear first strike," and that "the improvement of nuclear weapons is of great importance for NATO" because, they claim, it is "the main means of containing the Soviet military threat." At the same time they fail to mention, of course, that the Soviet Union has called for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a reduction in conventional arms.

In order to add fuel to the anti-Soviet ballyhoo, the U.S. Administration has seized on the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station]. It put out the crudest fabrications about its consequences and these were picked up by the closest U.S. allies in NATO. This unworthy propaganda campaign pursues a multitude of aims which are quite obvious: It is an attempt to undermine people's confidence in the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and translating the concept of a nuclear-free world into reality and to divert the attention of the world public from the nuclear explosions at the Nevada test sites and from the aggressive U.S. actions in the international arena.

Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism serve as one of the main ideological bases of the notorious "doctrine of neoglobalism" which proclaims that the United States has the "right" to topple countries' legitimate governments which are described as "procommunist" by Washington. The U.S. Administration is guided by this doctrine of brigandage and violence, gambling on state-sponsored terrorism, backing the cutthroats in Angola, the bandit groupings in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the bloodthirsty Pol Pot men in Cambodia, and launching armed attacks against Libya. People are able to see for themselves the aggressiveness and dangerousness of this policy.

Despite its desperate efforts, U.S. and NATO propaganda did not succeed in suppressing the explosion of world public outrage -- including in bloc countries -- at the U.S. aggression against Libya. The efforts of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, and other ranking officers also proved futile. Falsification and juggling with facts, crude lies and slander did not help them to whitewash the bandit actions of the U.S. military. THE BALTIMORE SUN wrote: "The United States received less real support from its friends and allies than it had hoped." The aggression proved so blatant and dangerous that even many European allies of the United States did not dare to support it.

The bout of malicious anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in the United States and other NATO countries is a manifestation of the fear felt by their ruling circles in the face of the growing popularity of the Soviet peace initiatives and, at the same time, it is a kind of "preventive measure" against all those who support these initiatives, who oppose the threat of a new world war, and favor a curbing of the forces of aggression and reaction. The explosion of the bellicose anticommunist and anti-Soviet rhetoric in NATO is also an attempt to escalate the arms race, which brings superprofits to the magnates of the military-industrial business, and to further exacerbate the international situation, an attempt which is fraught with increasing danger for peace in the world as a whole.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ACTS AGAINST ARAB STATES

Lomeyko on 'Provocative Actions'

LD121403 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, exposed at today's briefing, held at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, U.S. plans of fresh aggressive actions against Libya and a campaign of blackmail and threats unleashed by imperialist circles against Syria.

Having suffered a moral and political defeat in connection with the aggression against sovereign Libya, the USA is trying to broaden the zone of its pressure in the Middle East, stepping up anti-Syrian campaign, he said in reply to the question asked by the Syrian news agency, SANA. Washington has concentrated in the Mediterranean three carrier groups. Israel's ruling quarters are also involved in this campaign. Threats against Arab nations, in particular against Syria, are issued from Tel Aviv everyday.

The aim of this campaign is to make Syria give up counteracting the hegemonistic policy of the USA and Israel in the Middle East, to impose their will on Arab states. The Soviet Union will continue to side with the people of Libya and Syria, other Arab countries, which uphold their independence in the struggle against aggressive scheming of imperialism, the spokesman of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry said.

Provocative actions by the American Administration, which flout the elementary norms of international law, no matter what far-fetched excuses are used to cover them, are nothing less than a policy of terrorism against sovereign Arab countries, he said. Such policy threatens to aggravate the international situation as a whole.

Bogachev on Performance in Libya

LD121952 Moscow TASS in Engish 1928 GMT 12 May 86

["All Went Smoothly on Paper..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- By TASS Military Writer Vladimir Bogachev.

The Pentagon has announced that the American air raid on Libya on April 15 was an undoubted success from the military viewpoint, and that of the 225 bombs and missiles of various types dropped on Libyan territory, only one or two per cent hit civilian facilities.

The Pentagon referred in its report to the three bombs which "accidentally" fell on the French Embassy in Tripoli and the two bombs which destroyed the residential districts in Banghazi.

Through study of the report compells one to conclude that the Pentagon deliberately drew the picture of "accuracy bombing" carried out by American pilots in Libya. In fact, this picture totally contradicted what more than 300 journalists, including Americans, who were in Libya in mid-April, saw in Tripoli, Banghazi and other Libyan towns and villages.

The American "wonder weapons" were not so perfect as the Pentagon propagandists sought to portrary tham. The F-111 planes, outfitted with modern laser guidance systems for accurate nightime bombing at low altitude, were to have struck Tripoli's civilian airport.

The bombs fell on the village of Shawat, some five kilometers from the airport, destroying several economic facilities and wounding five civilians.

In the same region, American rockets hit a poultry farm, killing about three hundred hens.

The Pentagon claims that the destruction was caused by Libyan anti-aircraft rockets which exploded on the ground stand up to no criticism. Explosion craters in Shawat and the poultry farm area are about three metres in diametre. Such craters could only be formed as a result of the explosion of American bombs, Paveway, the weight of which is about 2,000 pounds.

In Tripoli, F-111 planes were aiming at the Libyan security service headquarters, but bombed the French Embassy, destroyed an apartment house and knocked out window panes in nearby buildings.

In fulfilling the unlawful and shameful task of eliminating the head of a foreign state, a task unprecedented in world history, the Pentagon gave special attention to preparations for bombing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's residence.

Those who directed the bandit raid undoubtedly studied well the layout of all buildings in the area of the Bab al-Aziziyah barracks, including the Libyan leader's personal tent.

There is a clear reference point in the centre of the barracks -- the high antenna. Fortunately, the American hardware backfired. The aerial pirates missed the Libyan leader's tent. Not a single building was damaged.

Indeed, window frames in the house of the al-Qadhdhafi family were knocked out. Two teenagers, the sons of the Libyan leader, were wounded, and his adopted daughter was killed.

One can hardly describe as effective the U.S. air strikes at other targets on Libyan territory either.

Twenty per cent of the combat planes which took part in the bombing run -- five F-111's and two A-6's, did not drop their deadly cargo on the planned targets, that is, failed to fulfill their task. According to some estimates, up to 25 per cent of American bombs and rockets used in Libya did not explode.

It turned out that the performance of the American aircraft in combat conditions, under the fire of anti-air defences, was in striking contrast with the results achieved during the calm situation of practice.

The American magazine, AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, observed that the attack on Libya enabled the Pentagon to demonstrate during the congressional debate on the military budget how effectively money was being spent on planes and other armaments. But the demonstration of effectiveness and accuracy of American military hardware failed.

That is why the Pentagon has been compelled to resort to stretching this and twisting that in its official conclusions on the military aspects of the American adventure in Libya.

U.S.-Israeli Alliance Decried

LD121106 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Cairo May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Yefremov reports:

The first batch of Israeli-built pilotless reconnaissance aircraft will enter service with the U.S. Navy already this month, the MENA news agency has reported with reference to the Sunday edition of the Israeli "YEDI'OT AHARONOT" newspaper. By September the U.S. Navy will receive another batch of the aircraft priced at an aggregate of 26 million dollars.

These spy planes have already passed combat tests on Arab peoples: Tel Aviv first used them during the intervention in Lebanon on 1982. It was precisely those planes that guided U.S.-made bombers of the Israeli Air Force to Palestinian refugee camps and to peaceful Lebanese villages. The planes were also used by the U.S. Sixth Fleet during the recent barbarous attack on Libya.

These facts are a new evidence of the already close strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, that in the military field, in the first place.

Washington's militarist alliance with Tel Aviv poses a particular danger to the region in the current tense situation, which is clearly evidenced by the events of recent months. The USA supported the barbarous air raid on Tunis by the Israeli Air Force, and Tel Aviv's provocations against Syria and Lebanon. Israel supported Washington's aggression against Libya and was the first to hurry to congratulate Washington on the interception of the Egyptian passenger airliner. The United States utters threats to independent Arab countries, accusing them of supporting "international terrorism" while Israel urgently provides an "irrefutable evidence" of that. But the "evidence" for some reason does not convince anyone, except the United States. It does not convince even the USA's NATO allies. Thus Israel at first furnished "proofs" that Libya was behind the terrorist acts in Vienna and Rome whereas now it is in the same way "successfully" is busy trying to convince the United States that Syria stood behind the incidents.

NEW NASA HEAD LINKED TO MILITARY SPACE 'THRUST'

LD121847 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Washington May 12 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today swore in James Fletcher as head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Fletcher succeeds James Beggs who has had to resign over the charges of involvement in all manner of machinations, which have been levelled at him .

Commentators take the view that the new NASA administrator will try to lend an even more pronounced military thrust to the U.S. space programs. This is because Fletcher has played a no small role in working out the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative in keeping with which the United States is now making a crash effort to develop an array of arms for "star wars".

OFFICIAL RAPS U.S. ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE MICRONESIA

LD121405 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The history of the U.S. trusteeship over the Pacific islands, Micronesia, is evidence of the predatory intentions of Washington with regard to that trust territory.

This was stated today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council that opened in New York.

The U.S. Administration seeks to use the session for imposing a colonial status upon Micronesia, getting it out of the U.N. control and using it for its military-strategic purposes.

The imposing of the status of so-called freely associated states upon the people of Micronesia, as well as framed-up plebiscites, are an insult to their right to freedom and independence.. They run counter to the agreement under which the U.N. passed over the Pacific islands under the trusteeship of the United States.

The fate of the Micronesian people is a competent part of the decolonization problems. The task of the U.N. is to take all the necessary measures to ensure complete implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and to prevent the U.S. from putting the world before the accomplished fact of the colonization of Micronesia.

COMMENTARY ON ARMS EXPENSE REBATE IN CONGRESS

LD102334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 May 86

[Station commentary read by Igor Charikov]

[Text] The U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations has completed hearings, during which representatives of the Defense Department advocated a further increase in expenditure on nuclear missile weapons. At the microphone is station commentator Igor Charikov:

The hearings in Congress took place on virtually the same days as the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. They demonstrated that representatives of the U.S. Administration, including some very high-ranking ones, in words advocate control of arms as they put it, and indeed are preparing the material base to perfect them and build them up. It has become known that in September, the first international MX ballistic missiles will enter the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal. There were, if you recall, quite heated debates about these on Capitol Hill. In their turn, the Pentagon and the administration, frightening congressmen with the growing Soviet threat, asked them to allocate appropriations for 100 MX class missiles. After bitter debates, Congress agreed to finance the production of 50 such missiles. By all appearances, the U.S. generals have now decided that favorable circumstances for another attack on Congress have developed, and once again representatives of the military-industrial monopolies in the U.S. capital have undertaken to work persistently on the legislators so that profitable orders for constructing expensive missiles eventually arrive at the headquarters of General Dynamics, General Electric, and other giants in the arms industry.

In the corridors of Congress one does hear optimistic pronouncements about the outcome of the campaign for financing new types of weapons. Incidentally, the Defense Department is asking for $1.5 billion to develop the Midgetman intercontinental mobile-based missile alone. As you can imagine, an absolutely astounding sum. In an interview with journalists, a Pentagon spokesman boasted of the excellent combat qualities of the new missile and the rapid pace of its development and deployment. In his words, it will begin in 1990. One gets the impression, as I have already said, that the Pentagon has no idea at all that supposedly there are talks under way in Geneva, that the U.S. public and other countries are calling for disarmament.

They have got carried away in there with accumulating the means of destruction and reject the very idea of freeing the world of weapons.

DISADVANTAGES OF U.S. RADAR SALE TO PRC NOTED

OW120338 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 11 May 86

[Barov commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration has requested Congressional permission to sell a large amount of military technology and equipment to China. What is noticeable is that this has taken place as Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff of the Chinese Armed Forces, has been visiting the United States. Station observer Barov writes in this connection:

The deal we have just mentioned above is the U.S. sale of air force radar and navigational equipment to China. As reported in the West, such equipment will be installed on 50 of China's F-8 interceptors. The total value of the deal is $550 million. As for its political and military cost, it has yet to be estimated. Apparently, the cost will be very high.

U.S. Government officials have described the sale of air force equipment to China as U.S. concern for the security of China. At the same time, they have tried in every possible way to intimidate China with what they call the Soviet military threat.

State Department spokesman Lilly alleged to Congress that the U.S. equipment would help China defend its territorial air space and prevent Soviet attacks. He also pointed out in Washington that this deal would serve American interests.

What is this supposed to mean? Some documents of the U.S. supreme leadership help us answer this question. The United States keeps silent about these documents, which are useful. One such document signed by the U.S. President on 30 June 1977 set forth the aims of U.S. policy in arms sales as influencing the policies of countries with strategic natural resources and expanding American influence on foreign governments and high-level military officials on global and regional issues of significance to the United States. The document pointed out: Arms sales are also aimed at influencing individual governments on specific issues of direct significance to the United States.

In other words, the United States has always regarded arms sales as a major means to influence the policies of countries purchasing U.S. arms. However, the aims the United States tries to achieve are not only political. A report of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces in 1980 openly dealt with the military advantages gained in exporting arms. The report pointed out: Arms sales can ensure the use by the United States of foreign countries' territories tories, territorial air space, and military bases. This is conducive to creating conditions for joint use of armed forces.

From the above one can understand why we have said that the military and political cost of this deal will be very high. Incidentally, it will cost a lot of money to import such equipment -- China will have to pay $550 million. According to an expert estimate, this amount of money could be used to build 1,000 modern schools or 500 hospitals.

In conclusion, we would like to quote a passage from the UN Yearbook on Disarmament: Arms trade is not an exchange at equal value, and this has an unfavorable bearing particularly on narrowing the gap between the poor and the rich countries. For countries purchasing arms, such deals represent an outflow of earnings, which could be used effectively for other purposes.

TRUD EXAMINES REFORM OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN PRC

PM080851 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 May 86 p 3

[Report by Ye. Piskunov: "PRC: Who will Stand At the Machine Tools Tomorrow?"]

[Text] The fourth session of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the sixth convocation has been held in Beijing and has adopted the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the PRC's economic and social development for 1986-1990. PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, who addressed the session, described the important successes achieved in the past 5 years by the PRC national economy. At the same time he noted that the process of the fundamental restructuring of the Republic's national economy has as a whole proved far more complex than had been supposed and will take a long time. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan only the "carcass of an economic system" will be created.

The main reasons for the delay in economic transformations in the PRC include the acute shortage of qualified cadres. According to official figures, 230 million Chinese — nearly one-quarter of the country's population — are now totally or partially illiterate.

The consequences of the so-called "cultural revolution," when the education system in the PRC was virtually paralyzed, are also continuing to have an effect. As a result, the Republic's national economy has experienced a shortfall of over 2 million specialists with secondary technical education and about 1 million higher educational establishment graduates. Former red guards or, as they are now called, the "lost generation," had no opportunity to study in the "period of the 10 years' disturbance." And the majority of these workers, the Chinese newspaper CHINA DAILY stresses, cannot work properly.

That is why the recent session of the NPC devoted considerable attention to the problem of reorganizing the system of national education. In the forthcoming 5-year plan it is planned to train about 5 million specialists with higher education -- twice as many as in the previous 5-year plan. The NPC session also made a decision on the gradual transition to universal compulsory 9-year education.

The full scholastic education course in China now lasts 12 years: 6 years of primary school, the next 3 years being first-degree secondary school and, finally, the senior classes -- second-degree secondary school.

The transition to universal compulsory 9-year education will make it possible, above all, to considerably improve the standard of primary education and will enable a large mass of students to acquire elementary knowledge. Obviously the gulf which has existed for many years between the number of first-graders and the number of "12-year course" graduates with diplomas will be reduced. As the Chinese newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO writes, of the 90 percent of children of school age who go to first grade only 60 percent attend primary school through the end of their course of study. And only 30 percent of pupils go to first-degree secondary school. Many, without entering the seventh grade, give up study, considering that primary school is quite sufficient. This attitude toward education is particularly widespread in rural areas, where peasants, whose incomes are in direct proportion to the number of working hands, take their children directly from class. Schoolchildren do their homework only irregularly, spending a large proportion of their time in the fields or employed in subsidiary activities. As a result many remain half-educated.

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has conducted an interesting study. Its correspondents have visited several villages not far from Beijing and met with pupils in the senior grades of the local village schools. Only a few were able to correctly compose a brief statement or ordinary letter and no one was able to write without errors the 50 characters most used in agricultural texts.

This attitude toward study and education in general is also connected with the extraordinarily low social status of teachers. After all, for many years, during the "cultural revolution," they were sent to rural areas for "reeducation." And schoolchildren were supposed to take an active part in this "reeducation." They "controlled the activity" of their teachers and set up "collective discussions of their "crimes" and "campaigns of criticism and self-criticism." The scornful attitude toward teachers which persists to this day frequently leads to a veritable persecution. The Chinese newspapers write of cases of cruel taunting of teachers. REMNIN RIBAO has described a tragedy in Dongguang district, Hebei Province: The teacher Zhang Jiaozhen could not stand the constant taunts and hanged himself at the door of his insulter's house. After that the PRC Ministry of Education published a special circular containing a demand that the organs of order enforcement "prevent and investigate cases of the beating and insulting of teachers." And recently schoolchildren in all Chinese schools were obliged to salute teachers when they met "with a view to restoring respect for teachers."

In the next 6 years compulsory 9-year education will be introduced in big cities, coastal regions, and economically developed areas. In rural areas, and in villages and city-type settlements, where 80 percent of the country's population of 1 billion lives, it will be introduced in 1995. In the remaining regions, the "CPC Central Committee resolution on the reform of the educational system" notes, the transition to 9-year schooling will be carried out "as they develop economically." The entire program is geared to last 15 years.

The "PRC Law on Compulsory Education" approved by the NPC session particularly emphasized that by 1990 all children of school age in the PRC should undergo compulsory education. It is forbidden to hire them for work (at state enterprises or by private individuals) until they have graduated from the ninth grade. Education in China has to be paid for, costing an average of 20 yuan for 6 months' education. The average monthly wage in the PRC is about 80 yuan. And the new law limits free 9-year education and grants to pupils from families with low incomes.

It has also been decided, the journal BEIJING REVIEW reports, to open private schools "to help young people acquire useful skills." Incentives are envisaged for those enterprises which take part in creating educational establishments and render assistance to economically backward regions "in developing education."

In the next 5-7 years the problem of the shortage of teacher cadres must also be resolved. As the all-China workers conference for training teachers for secondary and primary schools noted, over this period the teachers' ranks will be swelled by 1 million primary school teachers, 0.75 million first-degree secondary school teachers, and 0.3 million second-degree school and vocational and technical college teachers. Teachers' vocational training will be improved.

Recently great attention has been paid to the need to develop young people's vocational and technical training. In 1985, when the education system reform began, 15,000 vocational and technical and agrotechnical schools took in over 4 million students. And in the next 5 years it is planned that their number should considerably exceed the number of pupils at ordinary secondary schools.

USSR-JAPANESE ANTIWAR MEETING HELD IN KHABAROVSK

PM081044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 2 May -- Problems of removing the nuclear danger hanging over the world and questions of consolidating good-neighborliness and friendship are being discussed at a Soviet-Japanese antiwar, antinuclear meeting which opened here today. It is dedicated to the International Year of Peace. A Japanese "Peace Ship" delegation, sailing from Japan to the USSR, the DPRK, and the PRC, has arrived in Khabarovsk to take part in the meeting.

Speakers spoke about the tasks facing the movement for peace and friendship among the peoples at the present stage and about the role of social, youth, and women's organizations in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. Particular emphasis was placed on the Soviet peace initiatives, which were clearly expressed in the 27th CPSU Congress documents. Determination was expressed to strengthen cooperation with working people and progressive movements in all countries in the struggle against the militarist forces which are fueling tension in Asia and the Pacific region.

TRUD Reports

PM121500 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 May 86 p 3

[Own correspondent V. Dolgodvorov report: "Pooling Efforts; Soviet-Japanese Antiwar, Antinuclear Meeting in Khabarovsk"]

[Text] 3 May -- The inhabitants of the city on the Amur greeted with friendly smiles and the first spring flowers the envoys of Japanese trade unions who arrived on a "Peace Ship" currently on a cruise to Southeast Asian countries.

A Soviet-Japanese public meeting was held here, devoted to the May Day centenary. Its participants discussed the tasks of the struggle for peace and friendship between peoples and talked about the role of public, youth, and women's organizations in strengthening mutual understanding and good-neighborliness.

It is now particularly important to check the expansionist policy of the U.S. Administration which fuels anti-Soviet hysteria and favors an arms race in space, Akira Iwai, the leader of the Japanese delegation, winner of the international Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Between Peoples," and director of the Institute of the International Workers Movement said in an interview with your correspondent.

A mass demonstration was held in Khabarovsk today. In the sunshine at midday, participants in the meeting carrying banners proclaiming "No to nuclear war!" and "We demand that the United States remove all nuclear weapons from Asia and the Pacific Ocean!" and chanting antiwar slogans walked down the city's main street to V.I. Lenin Square where an antiwar and antinuclear rally attended by many people was held. It was opened by VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences -- V.I. Lenin] Academician G.T. Kazmin, chairman of the Khabarovsk Kray Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The rally was addressed by Akira Iwai, the leader of the Japanese delegation, and A.Ye. Dubkov, chairman of the Khabarovsk Kray Trade Union Council. A joint appeal was unanimously adopted. It calls on politicians and public figures, all people of goodwill, and the peoples of all countries to pool their efforts during the International Year of Peace in the struggle to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe, eliminate nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons, and establish lasting peace on earth. The United States and its allies are stepping up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and seeking to extend it to space, the appeal says. The U.S. Administration, the document emphasizes, is ignoring the peoples' will for peace. It refused to join the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions introduced by the USSR 6 August 1985 -- the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. We resolutely protest this kind of policy which seriously threatens the cause of peace and security, the appeal says, and we demand that the voice of the peoples calling for a revival of the Geneva spirit and for translating this spirit into concrete decisions be heeded. We approve of and support the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons and proclaim our determination to struggle for its implementation. The rally participants called for the transformation of Asia and the Pacific basin into a zone of peace and goodneighborly cooperation, a zone free from nuclear weapons.

FISHING TALKS WITH JAPAN OPEN IN TOKYO

OW121259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO -- The Soviet Union, on the first day of salmon fishing talks here with Japan, indicated Monday that it may call for a ban on Japan's open-sea salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific, government sources said.

The Soviet Union is basically against Japanese catching of salmon, spawned in Soviet rivers, on the high seas, and salmon runs in the waters have shown an appreciable drop, a Soviet delegate said.

The bilateral fishery talks started here to fix Japan's catch quota and other fishing conditions for this year's salmon fishing in the northwestern pacific.

At the start of the talks, Akio Kyoya, director of the Oceanic Fisheries Department of the Fishery Agency, said Japan wants to conclude the talks as soon as possible now that the salmon fishing season has started.

The Soviet Union also said it is regrettable that Japan had allowed Japanese salmon fishing boats to start operating in Japan's 200-mile waters without waiting for the outcome of the salmon fishing talks with the Soviet Union.

Japan's salmon catch in the northwestern Pacific was slashed by 2,400 tons to 37,600 tons last year.

TASS ANALYST INTERVIEWS NEW PDPA GENERAL SECRETARY

LD121205 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 12 TASS -- "Revolutionary Afghanistan gives every support to the concept of a world without wars worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, to the package of large-scale peace initiatives set forth by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and directed at fully ridding the world of the nuclear threat by the year 2000 and liquidating weapons of mass annihilation", it was stated by Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Replying to questions put by TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov he said that "the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security is of an exceptional importance for the destiny of peace. The Soviet proposals have evoked a widespread positive response in the world, especially in Asia, and their fulfilment would make it possible to turn the Asian continent into a zone of lasting peace and goodneighbourliness".

"The Supreme aim of our foreign policy is to ensure for the Afghan people a possibility to build a new life in conditions of peace and freedom", the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee went on. "This aim also determines the core of the country's foreign policy course which is being worked out by the PDPA and is based on principles of friendship of peoples, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment and struggle for peace and security. Vigorous efforts to achieve the speediest settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which would ensure a real cessation and a reliable non-resumption of armed interference in the internal affairs of our sovereign country, constitute one of the most important directions of this course."

"We are convinced that a just settlement is possible," Najib emphasised. "What is necessary is political will, a responsible, realistic approach by those circles in the West whose zeal has created the 'Afghan problem'".

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said further that "the extent and intensity of the undeclared war unleashed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by imperialism and regional reaction are not diminishing and attempts at rude interference in our affairs are not ceasing but, on the contrary, they are becoming ever more vigorous."

"One gathers the impression that it is of benefit to certain imperialist circles to keep the seat of tension in our region," he said. "Such a policy, which cannot but give rise to concern, fully fits into the channel of the Washington-constructed so-called 'strategy of neoglobalism' the architects of which declare almost the entire world to be a 'sphere of U.S. vital interests'," Najib pointed out.

Touching upon the main tasks of the PDPA Central Committee in the field of the domestic policy, Najib pointed out that Afghan society confidently builds its life on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. "The party," he went on the say, "is actively steering a course towards accelerating cardinal transformations in all spheres of the country's life. National income has already exceeded the pre-revolutionary level. The main directions for the country's development in 1986-1991 have been also elaborated.

"Of course," Najib said, "our successes would have been much greater were it not for the continuing aggression against the DRA."

"The essence of our domestic policy today is to broaden the social basis of the revolution in every way," Najib emphasised. "During elections held in many provinces of the country, representatives of all classes and all sections of the population were elected to local government bodies -- jirgahs".

"The drafting of a new constitution is going on successfully. The nationalities policy is being refined. The process of expansion of the social foundation of the new system is not an easy or smooth-running process. However, even today it is obvious that the guidelines have been chosen correctly and that the policy pursued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is met with approval by the broadest sections of the population".

"One of the most important tasks of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is to strengthen the country's Armed Forces. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said that the Afghan Armed Forces "routed not so long ago a major bandit stronghold in Khowst District, destroying more than 2,000 dushmans. Nearly 200 bands comprising over 30,000 hirelings trained and armed abroad were routed in the country in 1985 alone," Najib said.

"Eight years ago, when the party hoisted the banner of the April Revolution, it comprised 18,000 people. Now the membership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan stands at 155,000 members and candidate members. The party's authority is on the rise. The people of Afghanistan believe the party, ardently support the ideals of the revolution," the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said in conclusion.

DRA LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET SOLDIERS ON SERVICE

LD081619 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 May 86

[Report by Kabul correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, and Comrade Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, have come to congratulate Soviet servicemen on the approaching celebration of victory. Also here are representatives of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan. [video opens with shot of group of Soviet servicemen and cuts to slogan marking anniversary of Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Najib is then seen walking along a line of servicemen, shaking hands. The next shot shows Babrak Karmal doing the same, then Keshtmand. When the voice-over notes the presence of Afghan services representatives, two men in combat overalls carrying flowers are seen. The next shot of the Soviet servicemen shows them all to be wearing medals for Afghan service]

Congratulating our soldiers and conversing with them, the Afghan leaders expressed the great gratitude of their people to the representatives of the glorious Soviet Army for-their heroic military labor in giving internationalist aid to Afghanistan. [video cuts to show a meeting in a hall, then closes in on platform to show Majibullah sitting next to a Soviet officer who is sitting next to Karmal, then a Soviet civilian, the Keshtmand in the front row of the platform]

It was also stressed that further strengthening and development of friendship with the Soviet Union and the heroic Soviet people are the basis of the entire activity of the PDPA.

NAJIBULLAH VISITS, SPEAKS TO FACTORY WORKERS

LD121222 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 12 TASS — TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov reports: Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), visited today the Djangalak auto-repair factory in Kabul where he familiarized himself with production and talked with workers.

Speaking at a festive rally of workers, Najibullah pointed out that the factory was a symbol of unbreakable Afghan-Soviet friendship and its collective was the core of the Afghan working class. He also noted that the enterprise was making a weighty contribution to industrial development and training of national personnel.

The main task facing today the PDPA, the government and the entire Afghan people is the earliest restoration of peace in Afghanistan. The party and the government, Najibullah said, are exerting all their efforts to bring long-awaited peace, happiness and justice to the Afghan land.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee took part in a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial plaque in honour of waged and salaried workers of the factory killed by counter-revolutionaries.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS CONTINUE IN GENEVA

LD121201 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 12 TASS — The seventh round of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan is continuing here. They are being held through Diego Cordovez, a personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general.

The Afghan delegation at the talks is led by Shah Muhammad Dost, the Pakistani delegation — by the Pakistani foreign minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

IRAN 'DAYDREAMS' OF DRA 'ISLAMIC REGIME'

LD121327 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS — The Iranian authorities are instigating a broadening of interference in Afghanistan's home affairs and have even announced projects to set up an "Islamic regime" on that sovereign state's territory, the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY stresses in its commentary. This follows from a statement by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, who addressed the other day the cabinet meeting. Speaking in an interview with the London-based journal "ARABIA", he also said that Iran "considers it to be its duty to Islam to give support to the Afghan people in the attainment of their goal". The prime minister apparently implied by people the counter-revolutionary Afghan rabble, who held an assemblage in one of Tehran's hotels early this month.

Those who know at least a little of the existing order in Iran, realise that the assemblage could be held only with the permission of the Iranian authorities.

At the rally, chief of counter-revolutionary groups anathematized the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva being held through a personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general with the aim of settling the situation around Afghanistan, and issued threats against the Afghan people.

Also noteworthy is how the Iranian propaganda media have synchronized with the Western mass media their statements against talks and a search for ways to normalize the situation around the DRA.

In that connection one cannot help asking several quite reasonable questions, the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI said. How can one tally the public moaning of the Iranian leaders over the destiny of the Afghan people with the suppression by them of the rights of their own people, especially the basic freedoms of the Kurds and other national and religious minorities? What would the Iranian leaders say, if they across their border connived with such assemblages as that held in a hotel in the Iranian capital, and at which open threats against Iran were issued?

The daydreams about establishing in the DRA a regime of the type of the Iranian one are substantiated by practical actions, the commentary goes on to say. Numerous camps to train gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries have been set up on Iran's territory. Thus, in operationin Dasht-e Haki (Zulfagar area) is a centre for the training of Afghan terrorists. Teachers and instructors at that centre are 300 Iranian Army officers and secret service members.

The Afghan counter-revolutionaries are undergoing military and special training also at the base of the 77th division of the Iranian Armed Forces in the city of Zahedan. Iranian Government emissaries and secret service members are illegally crossing into the territory of democratic Afghanistan, engaging themselves there in hostile propaganda, are trying to knock together gangs. Some high-ranking Iranians, who proclaim themselves to be the true guardians of Islam, are, in fact, assisting the Afghan counter-revolutionaries armed with American weapons to kill devout Afghan Moslems, blow up their mosques as was the case in Herat and Qandahar. It is high time to realise that nobody authorised Iran to take a decision on the future of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and that it is only the Afghan people, who have the right to decide how to build their life.

Life itself has shown who is in fact the true friend of the Iranian and other peoples of the Moslem countries, and who is their sworn enemy. The Iranians will never be made to forget how in 1978, in the times difficult for them, Moscow firmly told Washington that it is against interference from the outside in Iran's internal affairs of anybody and under any pretext. They in the Soviet Union also pointed out that purely internal events were taking place in Iran and questions pertaining to take should be resolved by the Iranians themselves. After the imposition by the United States of an economic blockade on Iran, the Soviet Union granted its neighbour the right of transport carriage of its cargoes across the Soviet territory.

It is apt to recall that today also because the danger of a new American attack against Iran has not gone, the press agency NOVOSTI said in conclusion. Moreover, it has increased. After the bandit raids of U.S. Air Force planes on Libya, the White House started issuing open threats already against Iran. In its striving for hegemonism, United States imperialism may try to "lynch" Iran too and those, who make political decisions in Iran, would be well advised to wake up to that fact.

PHILIPPINES MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET ASIA-PACIFIC STATEMENT

LD091045 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Manila May 9 TASS — TASS correspondents Sergey Almazov and Georgiy Shmelev Report:

The new initiatives set out in the Soviet Government's statement and aimed at settling the situation in the Asian-Pacific region must find a positive response on the part of all civilized countries and peoples, Toedoro Locsin, Philippine minister of information, has said during a meeting with the TASS correspondents. The Philippines, drawn into the orbit of the U.S. military-strategic interests in the region, is vitally interested in an improvement of the international situation in the region, the minister emphasized. According to Mr. Locsin, the United States seeks to keep forever its military presence in the Archipelago and put this forward as a condition when discussing the question of granting economic aid to the Philippines.

The minister declared for the widening and strengthening of friendly relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that bilateral ties and contacts could successfully develop in the field of trade and in other directions. In this connection the minister displayed interest in the activities which are now taking place here within the framework of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Philippines.

TASS CITES DPRK PAPER ON SHULTZ VISIT TO SEOUL

LD101050 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 TASS — "The trip to Seoul by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has again vividly shown that the policy of U.S. imperialism is the main cause of the maintenance of tension in the Korean peninsula", RODONG SHINMOON, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, writes today.

During the visit George Shultz once again tried to justify the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea by pleading an alleged threat of an attack on the Seoul from the North. This is indicative of U.S. endeavours to continue the policy aimed at increasing its nuclear presence in the Korean peninsula, at consolidating the split of the country and at suppressing the democratic forces which come out against the Seoul regime. The United States' intrigues meet with mounting resistance of the South Korean population. Vigorous anti-American student demonstrations took place in Seoul on the day when George Shultz arrived.

Washington should immediately cease interfering in the affairs of Korea and should remove U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from its territory, RODONG SHINMOON emphasizes.

ARKHIPOV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD12217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May (TANJUG) — First Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov arrived here today.

Arkhipov heads the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the committee.

Arkhipov and the Soviet delegation were welcomed by Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee Borislav Srebric.

The 24th committee session, to open in Belgrade tomorrow, will be devoted to current questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and possibilities for its further development in the next five-year period.

ZAGLADIN RECEIVED BY GDR'S AXEN ON 9 MAY

LD100236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] According to reports from Berlin, Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on 9 May received Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and held a friendly discussion with him.

ZIMYANIN CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND

Report on Katowice Visit

PM130855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Katowice Voivodship"]

[Text] Katowice, 9 May — The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, which is in Poland, arrived in Katowice Voivodship 8 May. It is accompanied by J. Biedrzycka, vice marshal of the Polish Sejm, and other officials, as well as V.I, Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

In the course of a meeting at the voivodship PZPR committee, First Secretary B. Ferensztajn familiarized the guests with the achievements of this major industrial region of the country, the problems and tasks in the socioeconomic sphere, and the activity of the voivodship party organization in the period of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. Emphasis was placed on the energetic activity of the voivodship PZPR organization in the progressive development of the national economy and in rallying all the people's patriotic forces.

Great attention was devoted to questions of further deepening Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The Soviet parliamentarians spoke of progress in the practical implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. M.V. Zimyanin particularly noted the role of science and technology in accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development and the importance of the maximum galvanization of the human factor and the utilization of the experience and achievements of all the socialist community countries in order to further increase their economic and defense might.

The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed the congratulations of Soviet working people to the Silesian working class on the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism. He wished Polish communists and all the people of fraternal Poland success at the 10th PZPR Congress, which will set new tasks in socialist building.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin monument in Myslowice. The Soviet guests' conversation with the party and economic aktiv of the V.I. Lenin coal mine became a lively, committed discussion of the need to strengthen contacts and establish direct business ties between related enterprises and collectives in Katowice Voivodship and Donetsk Oblast.

On the same day the delegation visited the "Katowice" metallurgical combine, the biggest in Poland, which is a symbol of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation. In the course of the meeting there was a profound exchange of opinions on all-around collaboration between the USSR and Poland. The Soviet parliamentarians familiarized themselves with production, and in particular with a recently commissioned modern shop for the large-volume tempering of rails, which operates on the basis of Soviet technology.

Wreaths were laid at the monument to the Soviet liberator soldiers in Sosnowiec.

Delegation Continues Tour

LD100625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Soviet of Nationalisties, is continuing its journey around Poland.

It participated in a mass meeting of youth in the town of Tychy, which was dedicated to the celebration of the 41st anniversary of victory over fascism. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Zimyanin and by Comrade Orlova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a weaver of the Trekhgornaya Manufactura Combine in Moscow. They conveyed their greetings on the occasion of the anniversary.

The delegation then visited the Voivodship Park of Culture and Rest in Gorzow. The delegation returned to Warsaw the same day.

Meets Jaruzelski, Orzechowski

LD101817 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation, headed by Comrade Zimyanin, in Warsaw.

Comrade Zimyanin conveyed cordial greetings from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. Wojciech Jaruzelski asked that his cordial greetings be conveyed to Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Gromyko. The sides unanimously noted the significance of further intensifying socialist integration and developing Soviet-Polish economic cooperation, placing particular importance on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Stress was placed on the exceptional importance of the new constructive initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at preserving and consolidating peace.

The Soviet delegation spoke today with Comrade Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister for foreign affairs.

Returns to Moscow

PM121422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May — The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, which had been on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Sejm, left Warsaw for Moscow today.

It was comprised of USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies I.S. Belousov, R.G. Gamzatov, N.V. Orlova, A.P. Romodanov, A.I. Sorokin, and L.K. Shepetis.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by R. Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, and other officials. V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, was among the send-off party.

The delegation returned to Moscow the same day. The delegation was met at the airport by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviets of the Union and Nationalities, respectively; N.M. Motova, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials.

W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

HONECKER, CHNOUPEK BACK USSR ARMS INITIATIVES

PM090928 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Most Important Task"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 May — Safeguarding peace is the most important task of the present day, and the GDR fully supports the USSR's constructive proposals aimed at completely ridding the planet of nuclear weapons before the year 2000 and the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 11th SED Congress. This has been stated here by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The policy of the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist countries, he noted, is evidence of their sense of high responsibility for the fate of mankind. Western ruling circles use every means to try to maintain international tension and to aggravate confrontation as much as possible by fanning malicious anti-Soviet propaganda. All states need peace. That is why the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals have found such a positive and broad response on all continents.

Berlin, 6 May — The CSSR fully supports the Soviet peace program aimed at freeing mankind from the threat of war and eliminating the arsenals of nuclear weapons even before the end of this century, B. Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, stated in an interview in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

The Soviet Union's constructive initiatives also envisage a considerable reduction of conventional armaments in central Europe and demonstrate a desire to create a collective international security system. The USSR's peace-loving policy convincingly repudiates the false claims of Western politicians and the mass media that the Soviet Union is striving to attain military superiority. On the contrary, it opposes the creation of new types of armaments. The implementation of the Soviet proposals would lead to the reduction of tension in Europe and would have a beneficial effect on international relations and on the entire course of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The question now, the minister continued, is to create the kind of political climate which would promote the development of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. That is the aim of the GDR and CSSR Governments' joint initiatives on creating a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. That would help to considerably reduce the level of military confrontation and promote the strengthening of confidence and international security. It is this trend in international politics which meets the European peoples' vital interests and finds the broadest support among the peace-loving people of the world, B. Chnoupek pointed out.

TASS CITIES CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON DISARMAMENT

LD111005 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest May 9 TASS — The way to security is not through the preservation and sophistication of nuclear weapons but through their destruction and through a transition to a real policy of disarmament, peace and cooperation, stated Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He spoke here at a ceremony marking the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party.

Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that disarmament, and first of all nuclear one, is the only alternative to nuclear or chemical war which may result in the extinction of life on earth. The speaker stated that Romania actively supported the stage-by-stage programme suggested by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament before the turn of the century.

Romania holds, the Romanian leader said, that in the present international situation, simultaneously with taking measures for a stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament, it is essential to move on to carrying out a comprehensive programme for universal disarmament, covering both chemical and conventional arms. Romania declares in all resoluteness for making the Balkans a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases.

A great threat to universal peace and cooperation is posed by state terrorism, the speaker pointed out. In this connection summit on the so-called "problem of terrorism" is fraught with a great danger which can lead to new acts of armed aggression against some independent countries. Repressive military actions against civilian population, bombardment and other forms of state terrorism should not be allowed, the Romanian leader emphasized.

POLAND'S SIWICKI HAILS SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS

PM130814 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Program of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May -- The Polish people are greeting the day of victory over Hitlerite fascism in an atmosphere of political and labor activeness, Army General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, told a TASS correspondent in an interview. During the May Days of 1945, 41 years ago, after a battle lasting many years that was of unprecedented scale and ferocity, the most reactionary strike force of imperialism -- Hitlerite fascism, which had unleashed World War II for the purpose of establishing world supremacy -- was crushed.

The heroic people of the Land of the Soviets and their valiant Armed Forces defended their motherland's freedom and independence and made the decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of Europe's people from Hitlerite slavery, and to the salvation of world civilization. This is why during these days the gaze of all peace-loving mankind is once again directed hopefully toward the USSR, which has put forward a package of large-scale peace initiatives. The Soviet proposals are aimed at averting the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe posed by the dangerous U.S. political course.

The historically short postwar period, the minister went on to say, provides numerous examples of the positive impact of the Soviet Union's policy and of CPSU Congress decisions on shaping the international situation. The 27th CPSU Congress is of particularly great significance. In the course of its work mankind was presented with a new foreign policy philosophy elaborated by the Leninist party with regard to the realities of the modern world. Its essence is a planet without weapons, without violence, without wars, in which all problems and contradictions are resolved exclusively by peaceful means.

The 27th CPSU Congress also gave an exhaustive reply to the question of how to achieve this. We find it in the concept elaborated by Soviet Communists of a comprehensive international security system. The basis of this system embraces all the fundamental spheres of international relations — military, political, economic, humanitarian. The implementation of the specific and constructive peace program advanced by the CPSU forum would free mankind forever from the threat of war.

This program has met with the full support of the Polish public. People of goodwill and many politicians and public figures throughout the world show lively interest in it. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the governments of the leading NATO countries, and of the U.S. Administration above all. Their essentially negative approach to the USSR's peace initiatives very clearly expose their unfavorable attitude to nuclear disarmament. The adventurist steps being taken by the United States in the international arena are also distinguished by exceptional effrontery and danger.

The lessons of World War II call for vigilance. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that NATO has ready-made versions of war scenarios against the USSR and other socialist states. Therefore, it is perfectly natural that the 27th CPSU Congress also pointed to the need to further strengthen the USSR's defense capability in the interests of the socialist community's security. The Warsaw Pact states, including Poland, the Polish national defense minister emphasized in conclusion, will continue to do everything to preserve and strengthen peace on earth.

JOINT POLISH TRADE TALKS HELD; DOCUMENTS SIGNED

PM091300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trade Matters Discussed"]

[Text] A conversation took place in Moscow on 7 May between USSR First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.D. Komarov and Polish Foreign Trade Minister A. Wojcik, during which matters relating to Soviet-Polish trade in 1986 were discussed.

Documents were signed relating to the further expansion and consistent improvement of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

POLISH AUTHORITIES DETAIN SUSPECTED FRG SPIES

PM081450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Poland" under the rubric "from the IZVESTIYA teletype room"]

[Text] As the PAP agency reports, members of Polish security organs have detained two Polish citizens, Romuald L. and Iwona S. in Katowice, who are suspected of spying for FRG intelligence.

It has been established that Romuald L., a worker at the Voivoda Administration in Katowice, is connected with foreign intelligence. A hiding place was discovered in the apartment of Iwona S., who works in the state theater, containing special photographic equipment and film, cryptographic machines, a radio receiver for receiving espionage instructions, codes and code tables.

An investigation is being conducted on the case, the report indicates.

LOMEYKO CALLS FRG 'REVANCHIST' MEETING 'POLITICAL ACTION'

LD121416 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- A regular get-together of the revanchist land association of Sudeten Germans slated to be held in Munich, one with the participation of the West German head of government at that, is a political action, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing here today.

He said it is further evidence of dangerous revanchist trends existing in West Germany's political life.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said the USSR has repeatedly condemned revanchist actions of this kind and its position on them is immutable. They cannot but have a negative effect on relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR. These relations can only develop normally on the healthy basis of the Moscow Treaty, a basis of peace, genuine goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

TASS ASSESSES FRG'S 'SECRET' DECISION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD122006 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

"To be or not to be: That is the question". FRG politicians now again pretend to be agonizing over the need to make a decision. Earlier, feigning uncertainty for a while, the West German authorities, however, joined in the sinister 'star wars' programme of the USA. The deployment of a horrible type of chemical weapons, binary weapons, in the FRG is now in the order of the day. And again, the decision, taken secretly in the Bonn corridors of power, is for the time being concealed from the public of the FRG and other countries by the smokescreen of various vague statements. The FRG Government resorts to the tactic of keeping back the truth and spreading half-truths or falsehoods and in every way avoids giving answers to questions posed by Social Democrats, also in the Bundestag. This is how the essence of the pretentions at casting about for the decision in Bonn is assessed by a prominent leader of the SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany], chairman of the working section of the parliamentary group of the party on foreign policy matters, Karsten Voigt.

Hermann Scheer, expert of the parliamentary group of the party on disarmament matters, speaks with concern about the fresh escalation of the chemical arms race into which the FRG has been involved. He writes in a press bulletin of the SDPG that this fact cannot be refuted by any official statements, that there is agreement between Bonn and Washington not to deploy U.S. binary weapons in the FRG without the consent of the FRG Government. As doubtful, in the opinion of the Social Democratic member of parliament, is the assertion of representatives of the ruling coalition that new chemical weapons will not be deployed in the FRG in peacetime at all. It is doubtful if only for the reason that components of those weapons can be delivered from the USA to depots prepared in the FRG in advance within only ten hours.

Huge stockpiles of chemical weapons, enough to poison the entire population of Europe, have been kept at U.S. ammunition dumps near Fischbach, Rhienland-Palatinate, over many years. Peace champions in the FRG continue their protests against this horrible source of danger in the heartland of the old world.

The idea of creating in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons, worked out jointly by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany is valuable and constructive. New large-scale proposals aimed at ridding humanity of chemical weapons were advanced at the Geneva conference on disarmament by the Soviet Union. Social Democratic Karsten Voigt on behalf of his party urged the cabinet of Helmut Kohl to follow the example of the Netherlands Government and to declare firmly to the United States that he rejects the production of binary weapons and will not allow their deployment in the FRG.

Bonn answers these calls, demands and proposals with ambiguous statements and absolutely unambiguous actions. The REUTER agency reports with a reference to governmental sources in Bonn that it is hoped in the circles of the ruling coalition CDU [Christian Democratic Union] - CSU [Christian Social Union] - Free Democratic Party that Washington's West European allies will approve of the agreement between the USA and the FRG on the production and deployment of the new kind of chemical weapons. By all indications, the lot has already been cast and debates on the question of binary weapons to be held in the West German Bundestag on May 15 are putting a good face on the matter. It can be recalled in this connection that several days before the parliamentary debates in November 1983 on the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG, components of the first "Pershing-2" missiles had already been brought to the U.S. air base at Ramstein from the USA.

There is perhaps no other government in Western Europe that would be supporting the U.S. militaristic programmes with such zeal. "The man took it into his head that in any question of importance he must not deviate from what President Reagan regards as right", this is what former FRG chancellor, Chairman of the SDPG Willy Brandt said about present chancellor of the FRG, Chairman of the CDU Helmut Kohl. One cannot but agree with this assessment.

SPD'S SCHEER CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT

LD112045 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 11 TASS -- Hermann Scheer, expert of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag for disarmament policy issues, told the SPD press service that he doubted the new American binary chemical weapons would not be deployed on the FRG's territory in peacetime. According to Hermann Scheer, the components of the new chemical weapon can be delivered to the FRG in a matter of ten hours, and this means that the FRG is, as a matter of fact, drawn into a new round of the chemical weapons race.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON YELTSIN'S ACTIVITIES IN FRG

PM090931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May First Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "End of Visit"]

[Text] Bonn, 8 May -- The CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, which took part in the Eighth German Communist Party [DKP] Congress, had a series of comradely meetings with the DKP leadership and heads of delegations from the fraternal communist and workers parties. B.N. Yeltsin reported on the Soviet people's implementation of the decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's consistent struggle to rid mankind of the threat of war, which is the aim of the USSR's peace initiatives put forward recently by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The head of the CPSU delegation visited Duesseldorf, where he met with J. Rau, deputy chairman of the SPD, prime minister of Nordrhein-Westfalen, and the SPD's candidate for FRG chancellor in next year's Bundestag elections. There was an exchange of opinions on topical political issues and on the prospects for the development of USSR-FRG relations. J. Rau briefed B.N. Yeltsin on the FRG Social Democrats' election platform. There was also a meeting with G. Schroeder, chairman of the SPD Niedersachsen Land Organization.

In Bonn B.N. Yeltsin had a meeting with A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG Foreign Ministry state secretary, during which questions of the development of USSR-FRG relations were discussed.

The CPSU delegation met with a group of Green Party leaders in Bonn. During the conversation, B.N. Yeltsin reported on the measures being adopted by the Soviet Government to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station].

B.N. Yeltsin was received in Bonn by P. Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag. In the course of the conversation, he discussed USSR's initiatives on reducing various types of arms and creating a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe as well as attitudes toward SDI and questions of improving information and technical cooperation.

The CPSU delegation met with leaders of the FRG democratic organization the "Peace List," whose candidates will take part in next year's Bundestag elections.

In an interview for leading television companies, newspapers, magazines, and news agencies from the FRG, the United States, Britain, and France, B.N. Yeltsin covered topical questions of the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy, gave information on the progress in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, and sharply condemned attempts to misrepresent the true state of affairs at the power station.

Bonn, 8 May -- The CPSU delegation, which took part in the work of the Eighth DKP Congress in Hamburg, left Bonn today. The delegation included B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, who led the delegation; V.N. Golubeva, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the Ivanovo S.M. Kirov Weaving Factory; and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by H. Mies, chairman of the DKP, and other party leaders, as well as Yu. A. Kvitsinskiy, USSR ambassador to the FRG.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Moscow on the same day. It was met at the airport by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

REPORT ON MIES ADDRESS TO EIGHTH DKP CONGRESS

PM071408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by Yu. Yakhontov, V. Serov, and S. Sosnovskiy, own correspondents of PRAVDA and TASS: "For a World Without Nuclear Weapons: The West German Communist Party Congress Has Begun work"]

[Text] Hamburg, 2 May — The ceremonial opening of the Eighth German Communist Party [DKP] Congress took place here today. Approximately 900 delegates from all parts of the FRG have come to the forum, which is being held in this very large West German port with its wealth of tradition in the revolutionary and workers movements. The envoys of more than 50 communist and workers parties and the national-liberation movement are here also. A CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Gorkom, is taking part in the congress' work.

The slogan of the Hamburg congress is "For a new policy: A world without nuclear weapons and work for all."

The DKP Board Report was delivered by party Chairman Herbert Mies.

The 2 1/2 years since the Seventh DKP Congress, he said, have shown our people more than ever before that the modern world is characterized by profound and rapid changes. Recent world events have also forced our country to decide: Will the FRG Government, despite its peace-making assurances, continue following the pernicious course of support for the policy of controntation and the arms race pursued by U.S. imperialism, or will it contribute by its own actions to the cause of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and detente? Will it continue with its reactionary and antidemocratic course or will the democratic forces succeed in bringing about a new and different policy?

Pease and work, H. Mies continued, are the most important of all man's vital rights. To realize them, our country needs a new policy and our people need a powerful anti-war movement, a militant working class and workers movement, joint actions by all democratic forces, and an even stronger DKP. We are indignant at U.S. imperialism's disgraceful bombing of Libya's civilian population, the speaker said. It has been reaffirmed that U.S. aggressive circles do not stop at violence or terror when acting as world policeman and dictating their will to other peoples. The FRG Government has approved that action in principle and this is a disgrace, the speaker noted.

While the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions engendered in the peoples a hope for progress in the attainment of nuclear disarmament, the United States continued its nuclear tests and missed a unique opportunity offered by the Soviet Union's policy. This prompts us to demand from the congress rostrum that all nuclear tests be ended! The Soviet proposal concerning an accord on the comprehensive cessation of nuclear explosions must be implemented. We are of the same opinion as the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the trade unions, the Green Party, and all peaceful forces, advocating that the FRG Government demand that the United States abandon nuclear explosions. Such is our people's will.

H. Mies condemned the secret agreements between the FRG and the United States, which have drawn the FRG into implementing the notorious U.S. "star wars" program. With that decision Bonn has assumed a proportion of the responsibility for the plans to transfer the arms race into space. This decision is contrary to FRG security interests and the will of the majority of our country's people. There can be only one response to the FRG Government's decision to take part in SDI: the struggle against "star wars" must continue.

The forces of peace and our people, the speaker noted, are confronted by the fact that Pershing -2's have been deployed and cruise missiles are being brought into our country. Does that afford our country greater security? No, it merely reduces it. There is a real threat to the Soviet Union from FRG territory. The presence of first-strike weapons in our country means a greater threat than ever before for it, too.

In their vassal-like fealty to the United States and desire for profits and for a review of the results of World War II, right-wing forces in the FRG are prepared to forego our country's security interests and gamble with its very existence.

We would like our century to end under the sign of peace, disarmament, and cooperation, and the new millennium to begin under a peaceful sky, without the fear of mankind's self-destruction. For that reason we wholeheartedly welcome the program for mankind's liberation from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which was put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet phased program, containing concrete steps aimed at freeing the world of all nuclear weapons, the speaker continued, is being received by the people with growing approval. It meets the hopes and aspirations of all peoples, including the people of the FRG, for a life without fear of the threat of nuclear death. The Soviet peace proposals fill communists and antiwar movement campaigners with courage and give new impetus to the struggle for peace.

We FRG Communists are part of the forces of peace and progress. We share the peoples' concerns and aspirations and retain our optimism and faith in the future. We are convinced that the main motivating forces of the social development of our era -- the world socialist system, the revolutionary workers movement, the peoples, liberated from colonial appression, and the movement of peace-loving and democratic forces -- have the potential to further increase their influence. We are convinced that, despite class barriers and different sociopolitical systems, a worldwide coalition of reason may be created capable of preserving peace and preventing confrontation.

We FRG Communists agree with M.S. Gorbachev, who stated from the Soviet Communists' congress rostrum that "the course of history and of social progress demands with increasing persistence the establishment of constructive, creative cooperation among states and peoples on a worldwide scale... We proceed from the premise that the main thrust of the struggle in present-day conditions is to create dignified and truly humane material and spiritual living conditions for all the peoples, ensure the habitability of our planet, and treat its assets diligently. Above all its main asset -- man himself and his potential." The DKP chairman paid great attention to the 27th CPSU Congress results and rated highly the documents adopted there. The solution of the colossal tasks posed by the 27th congress, he said, will increase many times over the attractiveness of socialism's ideas throughout the world.

H. Mies subsequently dwelt on topical tasks of the DKP's struggle for peace and security.

In view of the aggravated situation in the world, we stress that the FRG's security policy must be determined by the principle that war must never again begin from German soil. Both German states -- the GDR and the FRG -- bear a special responsibility for maintaining peace.

On GDR-FRG relations, the speaker pointed out that for their normal development it is necessary first for the FRG to respect GDR citizenship, remove the so-called registration department in Salzgitter, and agree to the definitive settlement of the question of the route of the border along the middle of the River Elbe.

The FRG, he continued, must give a constructive reply to the USSR's new initiative on reducing conventional arms and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. The new policy in the security sphere means an immediate freeze on and reduction of military spending. It is incompatible with the domination of the military-industrial complex.

These principles and demands in the security policy sphere are put forward not only by Communists but also by many other political and social forces. The DKP proposes that the FRG Government and parliament adopt a "Peace Charter," which must be consolidated immediately by practical actions.

To influence the U.S. Administration's position and urge it to accept the USSR's constructive proposal on renouncing all nuclear explosions and formulate the corresponding international agreement; to annul the secret agreements on the FRG's participation in implementing the SDI program; to promote the withdrawal from FRG of the Pershing-2's already deployed here; to help to prevent the deployment of cruise missiles, and thereby to contribute to eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe; to support the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe; to do everything possible to create a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe, to work toward banning and completely eliminating chemical weapons throughout the world, and never to permit the stockpiling of new U.S. war gases on FRG territory; and to promote the further development of peaceful mutual relations and cooperation with the socialist countries on the basis and in the spirit of treaties and agreements existing among European states.

The DKP, the speaker went on to say, urges the maximum expansion of the peace supporters' ranks and a variety of joint and purposeful actions by different political forces. We see even closer cooperation between the workers' movement and the peace supporters' movement, something which we Communists advocate, as the essential basis for the further development of the movement in support of peace.

In accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, H. Mies continued, the DKP expresses solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and for national and social liberation, freedom, and genuine sovereignty.

A considerable part of the DKP Board's report was devoted to an analysis of the causes of the present economic crisis of capitalism and its consequences for the FRG's working people. Since the change of government in 1982, H. Mies pointed out, there has been a turnaround, resulting in a change in the correlation of forces in favor of the extreme conservative wing of big capital and the military-industrial complex. There has been a redistribution of national income to the detriment of the working majority of the population. Mass unemployment is on the increase, particularly among young people and women. In a country as wealthy as the FRG a "new poverty" has appeared, affecting around 6 million people. Exploitation has become even fiercer. The spiritual and political atmosphere in the country has changed and is characterized by a lack of humanity and by an extreme conservatism. All this has been and remains accompanied by attacks on the basic rights of trade unions, the blanket surveillance of citizens, antidemocratic laws, an deterioration of the situation in the education sphere, the establishment of even more rigid controls on the mass media, and discrimination against progressive figures in culture.

The speaker demanded that a qualitatively new economic and social policy be pursued in the interests of the majority of the country's population. The DKP, he said, blames ruling big capital and the government for the fact that the country's economic and social position has deteriorated noticeably for several years. Real wages have fallen to the 1977 level whereas businessmen's incomes have risen by an average of 49 percent since then.

The speaker stressed the need to consolidate the unity of actions of communists, social democrats, trade unions, and other democratic forces and organizations in the struggle for working people's vital rights. He noted that the struggle for working people's economic interests is indissolubly linked with the defense of citizens' democratic rights, actions against the unconstitutional practice of the "Berufsverbot" [restricted entry into specified professions], against attempts to curtail workers' right to strike, and against turning the FRG into a police state practicing total surveillance. The DKP chairman pointed to the danger of the rebirth of neofascism in the country and the resurgence of revanchist tendencies.

Dwelling on party organizational work questions, H. Mies noted the successful implementation of Thaelmann's call to enlist new members into the party. He reported that the DKP now has nearly 58,000 members. In the period since the last DKP Congress, more than 200 new primary organizations and party groups have been set up. More than two-thirds of new party members are young people aged 30 and under. Over 55 percent of them are workers.

The source of the DKP's strength and optimism, H. Mies stated in conclusion, is the world communist movement and the solidarity of communist and workers parties and their loyalty to Marxist-Leninist principles. The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the party congress says, he stressed, that "the communist movement can and must draw its strength from its class solidarity and the equitable cooperation of all fraternal parties in the struggle for common goals." The DKP holds aloft the banner of Ernst Thaelmann, his behests are for us not simply words but guidance for action. We will struggle in the spirit of Thaelmann's behests to carry out the goals and tasks set by the Eighth DKP Congress. Prolonged applause greeted the speech delivered by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and head of the CPSU delegation.

PRAVDA Carries Gorbachev Congratulations

PM090958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party

Dear Comrade Mies!

Accept most cordial congratulations in connection with your reelection as chairman of the German Communist Party.

This is graphic evidence of the confidence and prestige which you enjoy among West German Communists and in the international communist and workers movement as a consistent and selfless fighter for the vital interests of the country's working people, for the cause of peace, and for social progress.

I wish you successes in this responsible post.

With communist greetings,

M. Gorbachev

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES NEED FOR ARMS AGREEMENT

LD121953 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 12 TASS — TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Belgium's Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindermanns in an interview to the Flemish newspaper "STANDAARD" has said, in reply to the question on propsects of attaining an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe:

"Conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles is not impossible. I hope that this will take place yet before the fateful date for deployment of additional missiles in our country. There is a change witnessed in the USSR'S stand. Yet until recently the Soviet Union considered it impossible to enact a separate agreement and demanded that a global agreement be concluded first. But some 'stumbling blocks' are still there: Soviet missiles deployed in Asia and independent nuclear forces of Britain and France. Some specialists believe that we cannot withdraw missiles since the USSR has an advantage over the West in conventional armaments. Belgium, however, in the course of the meetings within the Western European Union framework declared for the West to continue abiding by its own proposals which were put forward not so long ago, including the zero option."

SPANIARDS HOLD ANTI-NATO MARCH TO U.S. BASE

LD111323 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 11 TASS — A peace march was held from Madrid to Torrejon de Ardoz 12 kilometers away today under the slogans "'No' to NATO" and "Get U.S. military bases out".

It was sponsored by the Anti-NATO commission of Madrid, which is a member of the coordinating committee of anti-war organizations of Spain.

Spokesmen for left-wing political parties, democratic trade unions and numerous antiwar committees and mass organizations declared their support for the march.

The marchers ended their procession with a mass rally outside a U.S. Air Base at Torrejon de Ardoz.

The march marked the start of a series of mass actions by progressively-minded Spaniards, which has been launched by the coordinating committee of anti-war organizations together with the "Civil Platform" against U.S. Military presence in Spain.

IZVESTIYA WARNS UK OF BINARY WEAPONS DANGER

PM091324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by A. Krivopalov: "Capitulation Again?"]

[Text] London — A new danger is hanging over the British. They are threatened with the prospect of U.S. binary weapons being deployed in the British Isles under "exceptional circumstances."

While NATO representatives met in Brussels to sanction, away from the eyes of the West European public, the American plan which envisages reinforcing existing Pentagon arseals with "sophisticated" chemical mass destruction weapons, in Albion the alarm was sounding.

Protests against the actions of the Tory government, which, ostensibly in principle, already supported Washington in this issue, sounded even within the walls of Westminister. Representatives of the parlimentary opposition demanded that official London clearly and unequivocally state that under no circumstances would it permit the deployment of American binary weapons in the British Isles.

D. Davis, defense minister in the Labor "Shadow Cabinet," decisively condemned the plan that was approved, to all appearances, by NATO circles in secret. He stressed that this project had never been discussed in British Parliament.

Davis warned: "It will cause considerable damage to NATO and will only promote the chemical arms race, which may reach the same level and intensity as the nuclear arms race."

D. Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, condemned the binary weapons plan as "reprehensible in moral respects, politically provocative, and useless from a military viewpoint."

Commentators in the British press note that the Pentagon and NATO are speeding up the implementation of the "binary program" while the USSR has put forward at the Geneva Disarmament Conference a new plan to ban chemical weapons.

Answering criticism from the opposition, a high-ranking plenipotentiary from the British Ministry of Defense tried to calm the alarmed public. He assured them that the country's government will consider its decision before giving its formal consent to the deployment of binary weapons on British territory. Promises after promises, but who can now believe them with peace of mind after what happened with the piratical U.S. attack on Libya? The Tory power conceded totally at that time to the initiators of the aggressive attack on this country's innocent cities. Are we not talking about fresh capitulation?

AL-ASAD: SYRIA RELIES ON USSR TO CONFRONT U.S.-ISRAELI 'THREATS'

OW121250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 12 May 86

[From "The World today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Syria has recently become the object of threats and attacks by Washington and Tel Aviv. This campaign was started immediately after the Tokyo summit of leaders of leading capitalist countries where the Reagan administration managed to impose its imperialistic concept of struggle against so-called international terrorism on Western partners. Some Israeli leaders have come out with provocative statements about the preparations for aggressive actions against Syria. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE expresses the view that Israel is preparing a military operation against Damascus. This issue is being increasingly openly discussed by observers in Arab capitals. The newspaper prints a report which says that Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during his recent visit to the United States informed the U.S. leaders about the preparations for the attack. The U.S. TV company CBS, quoting U.S. intelligence specialists, has reported that Israel is getting ready to deal a strong military blow to Syria. The White House is neither confirming nor denying these ominous rumors.

There is a tense situation on the Golan Heights which I visited recently. Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas told me that Israel has concentrated large military units, primarily armored units, there. In reporting from the Golan Heights, NBC correspondent reported recently: A threat hangs over the region. The calm on the Golan Heights is deceptive. When Israeli Prime Minister Peres recently visited a Druze village in the occupied part of the Golan Heights, he noted that its inhabitants fully support Syria. Tension in the region is rising, reports the correspondent.

During a meeting with Syrian Arab Republic President Hafiz al-Asad, I asked him: [video shows Seyful-Mulyukov interviewing the Syrian president] Lately Israel has been increasing tension on the Golan Heights, threatening Syria with aggressive actions. What is behind all that, Mr President?

Within the fraemwork of its warlike course, said President Hafiz al-Asad, Israel is trying to frighten Syria before the beginning of an aggression, to shake our determination and strength. We think, or let us rather say we suppose, that this is a prelude to armed aggression against Syria. The Syrian people, however, are not afraid of U.S.-Isarel threats and are taking measures to strengthen their defense capabilities. Syria relies in this on the strength of its people, the power of the Arab and the world liberation movement, and its friends in the world, primarily the Soviet Union.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS TERRORISM ACCUSATIONS

LD121230 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 12 TASS — Syria condemns terrorist acts no matter who they are inspired by. Accusations which are being voiced in the West about Syria's alleged involvement in terrorist acts committed recently in West European countries are slander, Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs, has stated in an interview with the influential West German weekly, DER SPIEGEL.

"The United States and Israel," the minister went on to say, "are looking for a pretext to launch an aggression against our country, seeking to intimidate the Syrians. But they will not manage to force us to our knees."

In conclusion the Syrian foreign minister pointed out that his country was prepared to support countries' joint efforts directed against terrorism which civilians fall victim to.

WESTERN, 'ZIONIST' MEDIA CREATING CLIMATE FOR ATTACK

PM131009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "A 'Tried and Tested' Scenario"]

[Text] In recent days threats against Syria have become louder and louder. According to the American weekly NEWSWEEK, a "quest for ways of punishing Damascus" is in full swing. Punishing it for what?

For the purpose of this quest, or rather for the fabrication of a "pretext," the old scenario used by Washington "neoglobalists" before is being applied: The United States is trying to accuse Syria of complicity in "international terrorism." Let us recall that the same accusations were used for propaganda preparation and cover for the American attack on Libya. The flareup of accusations and threats coincided with the Tokyo conference of the "Seven" industrially developed capitalist states and the visit of Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin to the United States.

In launching the propaganda attack on Syria, the Western and Zionist information organs are trying to portray the support given by that country to the Lebanese patriots fighting for their country's complete liberation from the Israeli interventionists and to the Palestinian resistance movement as "assistance to terrorists." The Syrians resolutely reject these accusations. "We unhesitatingly oppose terrorism," Syrian President H. al-Asad has stated. "But we emphasize the clear distinction between terrorism and the resistance movement."

It is Syria which is now the victim of terrorism being perpetrated against it on a statewide scale. For nearly 19 years Syrian lands have been occupied by the Israeli aggressors, who constantly resort to armed blackmail and aggressive sallies.

The threats against Syria were made at the very moment when Damascus had once again reaffirmed its determination to seek a comprehensive political settlement to the Middle East conflict. Syria rejects separate deals of any kind and upholds the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people's right to sovereignty and the creation of their own state. The Syrian president recently came out once again for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

In this situation it is quite obvious that the campaign of threats and accusations which has been launched according to the old scenario has the aim not only of creating a suitable climate for an attack on Syria, but also of undermining the quest for the peaceful solution of the region's acute problems, maintaining tension there, and intimidating the independent Arab states.

Algerian Press Cited

LD111337 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Algiers May 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Korzelev reports: A month has not passed since the U.S. barbaric attack on Libya, but Israel is already threatening Syria, another Arab state, with armed aggression, writes today the Algerian newspaper "AL SHA'B".

The aggressors have the same scenario: at first accusations of "terrorist actions", then military preparations. The paper calls attention in this context to the fact that Tel Aviv started its sabre-rattling right after the end of the Tokyo summit where the U.S. Administration literally egged its other participants on the struggle against "terrorism". This means in Washington's parlance a military strike at any country objectionable to it.

"AL MASA", another Algerian paper, points to the coordination of aggressive efforts between the USA and Israel. Fearing broad international condemnation, the USA is seeking to egg Israel on Syria. It is difficult for the White House to find a better executor of its designs, the paper writes.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR, SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL VISIT SYRIA

For Syrian reportage on the visits of Ivan Laptev, editor in chief of IZVESTIYA, and (Olgar Slemanov), deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African countries, to the Syrian Arab Republic see the Syria section of the 8 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES 12 MAY

LD121439 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Moscow today on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leonid Ilyichev and other officials.

Klibi Comments

LD121913 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At Sheremetyevo Airport, he made the following statement to our correspondent Sergey Yevgeviv:

[Begin recording] I am very pleased to respond to the Soviet Government's invitation to visit this great country which has relations of friendship and mutual respect with all Arab states.

I am very happy to be able to make this visit which was prevented from taking place earlier due to dangerous incidents in the Arab world. This invitation was confirmed by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze during our meeting in New York last fall, which was an occasion for getting to know each other and to conduct talks that I consider very important.

I would like to express, on my own behalf and on behalf of the delegation of the Secretariat-General, my sincere admiration to all the friendly Soviet peoples, wishing them further progress and hoping for the consolidation of fruitful cooperation between them and our Arab peoples.

My visit to the Soviet Union takes place at a critical period in the Middle East, because tension increases every day due to Israel's continued threats.

I am certain that we all share the deep worry resulting from the treacherous aggression against Libya, and because of the Israeli concentration on Syrian borders, undoubtedly aimed at planning a new aggression against what Isreal itself considers to be the citadel of Arab steadfastness in the face of its hegemony.

Israel's current threats require all peace-loving countries, led by the Soviet Union, to show more support and backing for the Arab nation its steadfastness against Israeli hegemony. My visit comes at a time when the danger of Israeli aggression against Palestinian territories increases, and during which acts of oppression and tyranny inside occupied Arab land increase. Israel has refused all peaceful initiatives, among them the initiative of the Soviet Union calling for an international conference within the framework of the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of this people which can play a leading role in developing and improving the region if it achieves its natural and legitimate right to self-determination.

The current situation is also characterized by the emergence of new hostile intentions toward Lebanon, and particularly toward south Lebanon which has given the best example of steadfastness and heroic resistance. It is clear that these dangerous issues which are being faced by our states in the eastern Mediterranean coincide with a flared-up war in the Gulf between Iraq and Iran which is now its 6th year. This is a war which inflicts heavy casualties and destruction on both neighboring peoples. There is a danger of it expanding; it threatens peace and security of the whole region. The international community is called on to make new and effective efforts and means to end this war as soon as possible, especially because Iraq has repeatedly expressed agreement with all initiatives aimed at ending the fighting and returning to international legitimacy.

These important issues, and others also important to both parties, will be discussed between us and our friends in the Soviet Union which has shown a respectable stand and firm principles toward the Arab struggle. It supports the recovery of legitmate rights. Undoubtedly, it is also important discuss other international matters which are important to all of us, particularly the struggle of the African peoples for emancipation and especially the struggle of liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia as well as the steadfastness of struggling states against the racist regime in South Africa. These are matters about which the Arab League is very honored with regard to the firm stance taken by the USSR toward them.

Finally, I again express my happiness at visiting this friendly country. I salute its leadership, its government, and its great people. [end recording]

TASS CITES JANA ON EXPULSION OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS

LD121612 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 12 TASS -- According to JANA news agency, the People's Bureau for External Relations of the Socialist People's Libyian Arab Jamahiriyah has adopted a decision to expel from Libya 36 Western diplomats for activity incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Among the expellees, twenty-five are from the Embassy of Italy, four, of the Federal Republic of Germany, one, of France, one, of the Netherlands, two, of Spain, two, of Belgium, and one, of Denmark.

They have given between one week and ten days to leave. The remaining staff of the embassies is not allowed to travel beyond Tripoli without a preliminary notification to the Libyan authorities.

Pointing out that the measures were undertaken in response to the disciminatory measures with regard to the staffs of the Libyan People's Bureaus in these countries, carried out under pressure from the United States, the Libyan People's Bureau for External Relations reaffirmed the friendly character of relations with the peoples of these nations.

DFLP LEADER HAWATIMAH CRITICIZES U.S., ISRAEL

LD091122 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Statement by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Soviet television correspondent; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Middle East is one of the hot spots and tension centers of the world. This is due to the aggressive Reaganite policy, the new fascist policy, and the Israeli expansionist policy.

The policy constitutes a prominent link in Reagan's overall neoglobalist policy. It is a policy based on aggression and imperialist hegemony. It is for this reason that we find that tension in the Middle East is closely linked with a series of explosions caused by U.S. imperialism and its reactionary and fascist allies in various parts of the world. Neoglobalism is tied to the policy of the arms race, space militarization, and star wars, to which Reagan and the U.S. Administration have resorted.

In the Middle East, we have seen and still see armed aggressive actions committed by U.S. imperialism which were manifested in the direct aggression on Libya. Preparations are now being made for a new aggression that might be even greater than the previous one, since the U.S. imperialist fleets are massing in the Mediterranean with the backing of Israeli aggressiveness. U.S. imperialism and Zionist aggressiveness might join in action against Libya, Syria, and southern Lebanon.

Within the framework of this aggressive policy, the continued repressions of the Palestinian people at the hands of the Israelis, who are backed by the very sophisticated U.S. war machine, takes a prominent place. This is because Israel still denies the Palestinian people's right to return home, to determine their own fate, and to set up their own independent state. U.S. imperialism continues to oppose the holding of an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis and its central issue, the Palestine question, on the basis of safeguarding the rights of the Arab peoples and the rights of the Palestinian people to an independent state in the presence of the PLO as an equal, independent member.

The peoples of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, and other Middle Eastern countries have been continuing their struggle against this aggressive expansionist Israeli policy and U.S. imperialism. They have also been struggling against the Camp David accords and the Reagan initiative, as well as the Amman agreement, and in support of holding an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis to be chaired by the USSR and the United States. The conference would address the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state, as well as the right of the PLO and the Palestinian people to demand the withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied territory. We are continuing the struggle on these political bases. The PLO program accords with the Fahd plan and the 1984 Soviet proposals.

The USSR and the other socialist bloc countries as well as all forces of liberation, progress, and socialism in the world, support us. This is because all those who struggle for the peoples' right to national liberation and social progress stand by that right.

We are confident that the current blustering of the United States in the Miditerranean and that of NATO will fail, thanks to our peoples' solid struggle and support from the USSR and all forces of good and progress in the world for our just struggle for the sake of our rights.

UAE INFORMATION MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD112200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 May 86

[Interview with Ahmad ibn Hamid al-Nuhayyan, United Arab Emirates [UAE] minister of information, by TASS correspondent Andrey Popov in Abu Dhabi; date not given -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The events in the Mediterranean Sea and the incessant U.S. provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah are being followed anxiously and with concern in Abu Dhabi. The Soviet Union's consistent policy aimed at support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, and its tireless efforts in the struggle for peace are highly appraised here. In the capital of the United Arab Emirates I met Ahmad ibn Hamid al-Nuhayyan, minister of information.

[Popov] Minister, the positions of the Soviet Union and the United Arab Emirates on the issue of settling the Middle East crisis are known to be quite close. The USSR and the UAE have been and still do advocate a stable and just peace in this region.

[Al-Nuhayyan, in Arabic fading into Russian translation] The energetic activity of the Soviet Union, as a great power in the struggle for peace throughout the world, is well known. This relates to the Middle East in particular. Manifested in this activity, which is aimed at strengthening peace -- Ahmad ibn Hamid al-Nuhayyan says -- is the responsibility assumed by the USSR, as a great power, for the destiny of peace. Our country, the minister goes on, has from the very moment it was established advocated the establishment of a stable and just peace in our region. We reject all sorts of separate deals imposed upon the Arab peoples, and support those proposals put forward the the Soviet Union for the settlement of the problem and the establishment of peace in the region.

PRAVDA WRITER SEES 'NEW STAGE' IN SUDAN'S POLITICAL LIFE

PM091111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "At a New Stage"]

[Text] The 1-year transitional period in Sudan, during which the country was led by the military administration which came to power as a result of the overthrow of Numayri's dictatorial regime, has officially ended.

Parliamentary elections have been held. On the basis of their results a Constituent Assembly has been formed, to which the Transitional Military Council has handed over legislative power. The Transitional Military Council, the transitional government, and the transitional supreme military executive council for the southern region have been dissolved. The functions of collective head of state will be fulfilled by the Supreme council of Sudan elected by the Constituent Assembly, consisting of five people.

What political forces have come to power with the departure of the military? The largest number of votes in the elections, and correspondingly places in the Constituent Assembly, went to the bourgeois parties -- Al-Ummah and the Unionist Democratic Party, which traditionally enjoy influence in the country, especially in the main Muslim communities.

S. al-Mahdi, leader of Al-Ummah, has been elected prime minister of Sudan, with S. al-Mirghani, member of the Unionist Democratic Party Politburo, as chairman of the Supreme Council. The two parties are operating on the basis of a political agreement, and by all appearances their representatives will receive the vast majority of portfolios in the government to be formed in the next few days.

Thus circles which the Sudanese press describes as "centrist" have taken the political center stage in Sudan, as happened more than once in the past, before Numayri. Of course, these circles' desire for changes is limited by their class nature. However, it is not superfluous to recall that at one time, coming out against Numayri and entering into the "alliance of forces for national salvation" together with the trade unions and other political parties, including the Communist Party, they pledged to seek the elimination of the consequences of the dictatorial regime's rule and ensure the country's democratic development. Now the question arises: To what extent will the "centrist parties," having come to power, remain true to these pledges? What influence will be exerted by the reactionary "Islamic front," which would not be averse to joining the government, but only on condition that the Communists are not allowed in?

With the transfer of power to civilian forces, a new stage has begun in Sudan's political life. The country's further development will undoubtedly depend largely on the activeness and cohesion of democratic forces which seek changes in accordance with the interests of the broad masses of the people.

PRAVDA: ARAB PAPER REPORTS U.S. PLAN AGAINST LEBANON

PM081446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plan for new Aggression"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 Apr -- The Lebanese newspaper AL-SHARQ today carried a report on a plan developed by the Pentagon to seize extensive regions of Lebanese territory.

The plan of aggression, the newspaper points out, envisages the intensive bombing of West Beirut by ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet based in the Mediterranean. At the same time Israeli planes are to carry out air attacks on a number of the country's southern regions, while the puppet "Army of Southern Lebanon" is to launch an offensive with Israeli support to the east of Sidon. An armed demonstration in the capital by certain Lebanese groupings of pro-Western orientation is also planned.

The aim of the operation against Lebanon planned in Washington, AL-SHARQ notes, is to establish a NATO base on this Arab country's territory and force on the region the American-Israeli version of a settlement to the Middle East conflict.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS NICARAGUAN LEADER

LD122249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1973 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Managua, 12 May (TASS) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has received a Soviet delegation in Managua. The delegation is led by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation made a stop in Managua en route from San Jose, were it had taken part in the inauguration ceremonies of Oscar Arias Sanchez, president of the Republic of Costa Rica. During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on the international situation, particularly on the situation in Central America and Nicaragua, which is being subjected to U.S. aggression, and also on ways to achieve a political settlement in the region.

ORTEGA OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR SIGNING PEACE ACT

LD112114 Moscow TASS in English 0512 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua May 11 TASS — President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has said that in order to achieve peace in Central America it is essential above all to ensure his country's right to sovereignty and independence and protect it from U.S. aggression.

He made the statement in conjunction with a proposal by Colombian President Belisario Betancur for signing a Contadora peace act.

The document will gain real force and Nicaragua will sign it only if the United States ends its aggressive activities against Nicaragua, Ortega said.

He added that some important provisions of the act such as control over arms arsenals, the withdrawal of foreign "advisers" from Central American countries and the termination of provocative maneuvers need to be further discussed.

This is why, he said, it is premature to fix the act-signing date as June 6.

SANDINIST ASSEMBLY EXAMINES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD111304 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua May 11 TASS -- The Nicaraguan capital was the venue for a special meeting of the Sandinista Assembly, the supreme permanent consultative organ of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation (SFNL), which examined the republic's draft constitution worked out by the National Assembly.

Carlos Nunes, National Assembly president, said in an interview to the newspaper "BARRICADA" that the meeting of the Sandinista Assembly had revealed a desire for seeing the future constitution a "revolutionary and democratic document" which should formalize the main gangs of Nicaraguan revolution.

The SFNL leadership called on all political forces in the country to participate in a national dialogue to discuss the draft new constitution. According to a decision of the Nicaraguan Government, the nation-wide discussion of the democratic constitution, the first in the republic's history, will start on May 18, the birthday of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the Nicaraguan national hero.

SOMOZISTS PREPARING FOR JUNE INCURSION

PM081424 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Training"]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government radio station, La Voz de Nicaragua, has demanded that the Costa Rican authorities take resolute measures to forestall the CIA's subversive actions aimed at involving that country even further in U.S. impeiralism's dirty war against the revolutionary republic. According to the radio station's report, around 3,000 Somozist bandits are undergoing military training on Costa Rican territory with the intention of carrying out an armed incursion into Nicaragua in June.

CONTRA GROUP GIVES PASTORA VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE

LD111420 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 11 TASS - A vote of "no confidence" has been carried in Eden Pastora, one of the leaders of the anti-Nicaraguan organisation Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, the EFE agency said. He has lost his post as a result of friction among the leadership of the alliances.

Pastora's dismissal is a result of the general crisis in the camp of the contras, who are trying to shift the blame for military defeats onto one another. An evidence of this is also a statement by Chaparro Emiliano, another leader of the alliance, that armed actions against the Nicaraguan people bear no promise. The EFE agency reports permanent friction among the leadership of another organisation of the contras, the opposition bloc of the south. Adolfo Chamorro has been dropped fromt he post of that bloc's leader.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON 'HEROIC BATTLE' OF NICARAGUANS

LD120650 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS — Pavel Bogomolov, PRAVDA's correspondent in Nicaragaua, filed a dispatch telling readers about the heroic battle of the Nicaraguan people against the enemies of the revolution.

The battle against counter-revolutionaries has a variety of forms — from hot pursuit of Somozist forces to major foreign policy initiatives, from efforts to combat organizers of economic sabotage to ideological education campaigns among the population.

The correspondent noted that hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans were involved in the effort to overcome the effects of imperialist aggression. For instance, the association of farm workers pledged to take in better harvests of main food commodities this year. The Sandinista Revolution Defense Committee, organized in populated locations, help the authorities cope with the problem of providing municipal services to the population.

Even under the existing difficult conditons the Sandinista National Liberation Front honors the pledges it gave to other politicial parties, including the legal opposition, which has different points of view on a variety of burning problems of the country, the correspondent went on to say.

Self-control and presence of mind, humanism and the belief in the bright future of their homeland — these features characterizing the builders of the new Nicaragua -- are in stark contrast with the brutality and venality of the "contras" payrolled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Bogomolov emphasized.

ARGENTINE NATIONAL CONGRESS OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD121654 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- Juan Carlos Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Republic of Argentina, arrived here today for an official visit as a guest of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW GUYANESE ENVOY

PM130816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 6 May USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.G. Komplektov received Guyanese Ambassador to the USSR M.L. Parris in connection with the upcoming presentation of his credentials.

CHILEAN CIVIC ASSEMBLY PRESENTS DEMANDS

PY102152 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "News" feature]

[Text] Juan Luis Gonzalez, president of the Civic Assembly Board, yesterday afternoon delivered to the Interior Ministry a document entitled "Chilean People's Demand." This document was approved at a meeting of the Civic Assembly attended by representatives 300 social organizations. This paper calls for the reinstatement of democracy in Chile. The Civic Assembly delegation did not get to see any high-ranking officials of Pinochet's military dictatorship.

The assembly gave the dictatorship a 31 May deadline to answer its demands. One of the organizations that belongs to the Civic Assembly, the National Workers Command, has already approved an extended nationwide strike for the 1st week of June. Scheduled social mobilizations include marches in all cities of the country on the 14th, a nationwide strike of health workers on the 15th, a demonstration by Chilean women on the 20th, and a nationwide strike of education workers on the 29th.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL AGREEMENT — The signing of a cooperation program between the USSR and Venezuela in the sphere of science and culture for 1986-1988 has taken place in Caracas. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, RYZHKOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLAN

LD121447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today and studied the draft state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990.

It was noted at the meeting that the draft 5-year plan has been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the directives of the Political Report of the Central Committee to the party congress and Draft Basic the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. With the aim of implementing in practice the party's general line of accelerating the country's social and economic development, the draft includes assignments and measures to achieve in the 12th 5-Year Plan period a cardinal change in all directions of economic activity, to place the national economy on the path of intensive development on the basis of scientific and technological progress, to ensure a steady growth of the material and cultural standard of the Soviet people's life, and to strengthen the country's economic and defensive might.

The USSR Council of Ministers approved in the main the draft 5-year plan. A decision adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers envisaged that the draft 5-year plan will be submitted for discussion to the USSR Supreme Soviet in May. Aliyev and Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, participated in the Council of Ministers' session. The meeting was addressed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

NATIONAL LEADERS ATTEND CINEMATOGRAPHY CONGRESS

LD130754 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS — The Fifth Congress of the Soviet Film-Makers opened in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov and other Soviet leaders are taking part in the work of the congress. Opening the congress, one of the veteran Soviet film directors, Iosif Kheifits, said that it would consider ways of the further progress of Soviet cinema and sum up the results of the work done by the Soviet Film-Makers' Union since the previous congress five years ago. That artistic organization unites more than 6,500 directors, script-writers, cameramen, actors, critics and other specialists. More than 660 of them, representatives of all the union republics, have been elected delegates to the congress. Guests from any countries have been invited to it as well. A report was delivered to the congress by Lev Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the board of the Soviet Film-Makers' Union.

Attendees Named

LD130835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] The results to work done in the last 5 years and plans for the future are being discussed by delegates at the Fifth Congress of Cinematographers of the USSR. It opened in Moscow today in the Great Kremlin Palace. Those assembled greeted Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev and Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, with continuous applause.

LEADERS RECALL VICTORY DAY IN SPEECH, ARTICLES

Kulikov Remembers War

PM121340 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYAPRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 p 1

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "The Inextinguishable Light of Victory"]

[Text] Dawn was breaking, and the ears of grain were absorbing the morning dew. The city streets were deserted and silent at daybreak. The clocks were ticking off the first hours of a Sunday and the last minutes of peaceful life.

The calendar read 22 July 1941. Enemy tanks were warming their engines, soldiers wearing helmets which came right down to their eyes were lining up in march formation, and heavy bombers with black crosses on their wings were rolling out for takeoff.

The war was launched simultaneously along a gigantic front stretching from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. The entire strength of an army mobilized in advance, with 2 years of experience in warfare and armed with the latest equipment -- 5.5 million soldiers and officers, 5,000 aircraft, 3,700 tanks, and over 50,000 guns and mortars -- was concentrated on the first strike. Treacherously breaking the nonaggression treaty, Hitler's Germany launched a strike of enormous power against the Soviet Union. The guns roared for 1,418 days and nights. They were silenced only in May of 1945.

Today, on the 41st annivesary of the great victory, memory turns back to the past. The war found me a lieutenant in the small Ukrainian town of Vladimir-volynskiy, assistant commander of a reconnaissance company in the 41st Tank Division. I experienced the bitterness of retreats, the hardships of battle raging incessantly for 8 days and nights to break out of encirclement, and the joy of the first victories, when for about a week we held the fascists back by the city of Malin on the approaches to the Dnieper. I witnessed numerous instances of heroism displayed by our soldiers and commanders. I will always remember the names of my fellow-servicemen, together with whom I learned my first lessons in military courage, bravery, and staunchness in hard bloody battles against the invaders.

At that time, in the grim year of 1941, we still did not know and could not have known that the war would last for 4 whole years. We were, however, firm in the knowledge that the fate of the motherland was being decided at Vladimir-volynskiy and the Brest Fortress ramparts, near Odessa and Yelnya, on the approaches to Leningrad and Moscow, at every firing position, in every trench. Our army exhausted the enemy in fierce clashes, gathered experience and strength, and learned to win victory.

The rout of the Hitlerites near Moscow was the major military-political landmark along the difficult road to victory. Soviet servicemen crushed the fascist hordes by Stalingrad and Leningrad and in the Caucasus, and dealt crushing blows to the enemy at the Kursk Balient, in the right-bank Ukraine and Belorussia, and in the course of the Iasi-kishinev, Wisla-oder, Berlin, and other operations.

The great liberation march by Soviet servicemen through the countries of central and southeast Europe, which began after the most powerful blows against the invaders in the spring and fall of 1944, displayed before the eyes of the world the bravery and heroism of our soldiers and the inexhaustible moral strength of the Leninist principles of internationalism and proletarian solidarity.

The major positive developments that occurred in the world arena as a result of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the strengthening of the forces of socialism and democracy, and the growth of the Soviet Union's prestige and influence generated frenzied malice among imperialist circles in the Western powers, primarily the United States and Britain. They were particularly scared that the ideas of socialism would gain support among the broad strata of working people in capitalist countries.

Under these conditions, imperialist circles in the United States, the greatest capitalist power that emerged from the war stronger both economically and militarily and at that time enjoyed monopoly of atomic weapons, took it upon itself to usurp the role the role of world gendarme, a "savior" of the so-called "free world." Ideas about forming an aggressive alliance on an anti-Soviet and anticommunist basis, a bloc of capitalist states to launch a struggle against the USSR and the other countries that had taken the path of building socialism, emerged at the same time in the West.

Embarking on a direct repudiation of alliance pledges given during the war against fascist Germany, the United States and Britain set about organizing a military-political bloc of capitalist states aimed directly against the Soviet Union which had made a decisive contribution to the achievement of victory and lost more than 20 million people. The NOrth Atlantic Pact, an aggressive alliance signed at the time by 12 states, was concluded in Washington only 4 years after the end of World War II, in April 1949. It was later joined by Greece and Turkey. A package of agreements providing for the rebirth of militarism in the FRG and for that country's membership in NATO was signed at the Paris Conference of nine Western countries in October 1954. Thus the NATO countries harnessed West Germany to their military chariot, a fact that directly contravened the Potsdam spirit and deepened the division of Europe further still. Spain was the last to join NATO's ranks. From the first days of its existence, the NATO bloc has been an instrument for fanning the "cold war" and the arms race, stepping up military preparations, and implementing a policy "from positions of strength." At that time the Pentagon, on President Truman's instructions, elaborated a plan for the preparation and conduct of atomic warfare against the USSR and the countries maintaining friendly relations with it, codenamed "Dropshot." The start of the war was tentatively set for 1957. It was planned to drop 300 atom bombs in the course of the first 30 days of the war, and they, in the opinion of the plan's authors, should have crushed the Soviet Union's will to resist and forced it to capitulate.

Britain's chiefs of the Defence Staff were simultaneously developing plans for atom bomb raids and the use of bacteriological weapons against the Soviet Union. According to their estimates, they were to strike against 58 Soviet cities, each with a population of over 100,000. Moscow, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Baku, and other industrial centers were selected as their primary targets.

It was only natural that the whipping up of international tension, the intensive military preparations by NATO states, and the rebirth of West German militarism should dictate the need to consolidate the defense capability of the USSR and the still young people's democratic states in Eastern Europe, which could not have remained passive in the face of the growing danger from imperialism.

It was in this way that the Warsaw Pact Organization, which was and remains a truly defensive alliance, was created on the basis of the fraternal combat collaboration between our peoples who struggled against fascism during the Great Patriotic War. The combat alliance of fraternal peoples has been in existence for 31 years. These years have been a period of tireless struggle against military danger, for peace and for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between different states.

Our countries' major initiatives, aimed at the consolidation of peace in Europe and at detente, are linked with the Warsaw Pact. The Political Consultative Committee conferences have elaborated a package of proposals aimed at excluding all varieties of nuclear weapons from states' arsenals, directing nuclear energy exclusively toward peaceful purposes, reducing military budgets, limiting and terminating the arms race, and disarmament.

The peaceful initiatives for the limitation of arms and for disarmament, recently put forward by the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact countries, have encountered broad support in many countries in the world.

The specific proposals on the entire range of problems concerning space, nuclear, and conventional arms and the numerical reduction of armed forces in Europe show the realistic way to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, terminate the arms race, and normalize the international situation.

At the same time, recent adventurous actions by the United States, supported by other NATO countries, demonstrate clearly who is responsible for the present dangerous situation in the world and expose the Washington administration's aggressive policy and its unwillingness to seek a mutually acceptable solution to this most important problem of our time.

The Soviet Armed Forces, together with the other armies from socialist community countries, are constantly keeping their powder dry, display lofty vigilance, and tirelessly improve their combat skills.

Thanks to the great concern shown by communist and workers parties, the fraternal states' armies are well trained and technically well equipped military organisms, capable of solving under any conditions the most complex tasks concerning the defense of their own countries and of the socialist community as a whole.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing every thing necessary to ensure that our people live under conditions of peace and work energetically to implement the historical 27th CPSU Congress decisions. We will not allow anyone to break the military-strategic parity which ensures our own security, the security of our allies and friends, and peace throughout the world.

Europe's people have lived without wars for 41 years. Enormous credit for this is due to the Soviet Union. Like a bright torch, the immortal exploit accomplished by it 41 years ago illuminates mankind's path to a peaceful future.

Ivanovskiy on War's Lessons

LD101030 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1025 GMT 9 May 86

[Victory Day talk by Army General Yevgeniy Filippovich Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of ground forces; Ivanovskiy speaks to camera throughout speech]

[Text] Dear comrades, today our country and its Armed Forces are marking the 41st anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War. The notable special characteristic of the shining victory festival is the fact that it is proceeding in an atmosphere of high public activity and great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in conditions of the broad struggle for their fulfillment. The congress provided answers to the most pressing questions of the day. It posed new tasks and problems which are of topical and future significance. Imbued with historic optimism, constructive in nature, they engender the Soviet people, in servicemen of the Armed Forces, and in our friends abroad new hopes, while at the same time rousing profound mediations, bold solutions and energetic actions.

The further we move from the years of the Great Patriotic War, the deeper the greatness and significance of the heroic achievements of those unforgettable years is realized. The great victory of our people was an event of worldwide historic significance. It opened unprecedented prospects for the fate of all humanity for the social renewal of the world. In conditions of the current complex, international atmosphere, when imperialism has put the future of the planet at stake, the pain of losses and the national memory again and again return to the eternal lessons of the bloodiest of all wars ever waged on our planet. The responsibility for unleashing it, for the gravest sacrifices, entirely lies on international imperialism and its ugly offspring -- fascism. It acted as the strike force of world reaction against the USSR and other progressive forces of that time, against the liberty and independence of people.

The ringleaders of fascist Germany, playing on the anticommunism and anti-sovietism of the then leaders of Britain, France and the United States, were able to gain much in their aggressive policy. Nurturing crazy plans for attaining world domination, they set their main goal as enslaving the Soviet people and destroying the world's first socialist state. In the complex prewar international military-political atmosphere, the Soviet Union did every thing to stop the aggressor by collective efforts, and in the event of attack, to give the enemy a resolute rebuff. Under the leadership of the party at that time a foundation was created relying on which our people gained a great victory in the war.

The beginning of the war was extremely harsh. The enemy had created an enormous invasion army. It has 2 years of experience conducting large offensive operations and was distinguished by unprecedented cruelty and insidiousness. It can be said with confidence that not a single bourgeois state would have been able to withstand so grave a trial. In a short time, the Communist Party worked out a program for the mobilization of all forces for the struggle and addressed an ardent appeal to the people: Everything for the front, everything for the front, everything for victory. All Soviet people rose to defend the fatherland. The country withstood and turned around the course of events. The heroic defenders of the Brest Fortress, Odessa, Leningrad, Kiev, Sevastopol and Tula covered themselves with unfading glory. The Battle of Smolensk lasted 2 months. It was there that our guard was born.

The Soviet troops routed the fascist regiments at Moscow, Stalingrad and in the Caucasus; they dealt the foe a crushing blow at the Kursk Salient, on the right bank of the Dnepr and in Belorussia, in the (?Iasi)-Kishinev, Kislovodsk and Berlin operations. In expelling the fascist occupiers from our sacred land, the Soviet troops liberated from the Hitlerite yoke the people of a number of European states. The conditions were created for the struggle of the working people for their national and social liberation. The world socialist system arose and is successfully developing. The victory over fascism was achieved by the efforts of many countries and people.

The Soviet people recall and value highly the contribution of all participants in World War II to the defeat of the loathsome enemy and they honor their combat service in the struggle for peace and freedom. However, while giving their due to all who contributed to the defeat of fascism we note with pride the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of the aggressor.

The Soviet-German front was the main front of World War II. It was precisely here that Hitler's military machine was smashed, Here it substained almost three-fourths of its losses in manpower and combat machinery. And this role cannot be disparaged. The great truth of history cannot be concealed.

The sources of our victory lay in the leadership of the CPSU, in the nature of our social structure and the Soviet way of life and in the nationwide nature of war.

Soviet people of various nationalities displayed massive heroism. The union of the working class, the peasantry and the Soviet intelligentsia grew stronger. The unity of the Army and the people grew firmer. The party organizations were the cementing force of the front and the rear. Eighty percent of Communists were in the troops or at defense enterprises. They were in the first ranks of the fighters showing examples in the performance of duty.

The superiority of Soviet military science and craftsmanship were revealed in the great battles. The talent of our commanders and military chiefs was displayed widely. The feat of the Komsomolites and the youth of those fiery years will not be effaced from the memory of their grateful descendants. We also recall with deep gratitude the feat of Soviet women who, on an equal footing with men, shared the burdens of war, saved the wounded, displayed wonders of heroism on the labour front, brought up children, and illuminated with the warmth of their love and their loyalty the difficult path of the soldier.

The socialist organization of industry and agriculture displayed convincing advantages. This was the victory of our ideas, of our ideology and morality which embody the great principles of collectivism, humanism and social justice. The Soviet soldier -- the warrior and internationalist -- performed his great mission with honor. His moral qualities in all their versatility were revealed in the battles with the enemy. Without ever identifying the German people with Hitlerite fascism, he came to its lair as the liberator who is immortalized in Berlin's Treptow Park with a rescued German child in his arms. The war years contained a great deal: unfulfilled dreams and the blow of the losses, the bravery of the fierce battles and the feeling of fraternity at the front, the joy of the victories and the unrepeatable greatness of the labor feats.

The dark war years showed our people to be invincible and their vital strength to be inexhaustible. The victory in the Great Patriotic War significantly strengthened the international authority of our state and evoked an unprecedented wave of patriotism amoung the Soviet people. It is, was, and will be the source of potential energy for future causes and achievements. The victory over fascism was achieved by the Soviet people at a high price. The war took away more than 20 million lives of sons and daughters of our motherland. Thousands of towns and settlements, villages and hamlets were destroyed and burnt down by the occupiers. Many thousands of industrial enterprises were razed to the ground. The country lost near 30 percent of its national wealth. Overcoming incredible difficulties, the Soviet people rebuilt what had been destroyed in an unprecedently short time. They achieved enormous progress in the economy, culture, in the social sphere. They raised a new generation of builders of communism. They opened up for humanity the way to space and ensured military strategic parity which significantly restricted the aggressive plans of imperialism and its possibilities of unleashing nuclear war.

The positions of our homeland and world socialism in the international arena have become considerably stronger.

Making a proper assessment of what has been accomplished and objectively analyzing the situation, our party drew up a general line of domestic and foreign policy, which was endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is a line of accelerating the country's social and economic development and consolidating peace on earth. The ideas and the decisions of the congress have met with the unbounded support of the Soviet people and the men of the armed services and have been accepted as a guide for action.

The successes of socialism and the loss by imperialism of the potential to hold undivided sway and with impunity to decide the fate of the peoples are evoking fierce resistance on the part of world reaction.

Aggressive forces, above all in the United States, have not given up their hope of achieving military superiority over socialism and are continuing the armaments race and have for a whole year now been launching the star wars program.

Ignoring the lessons of the last war and the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives, the U.S. Administration has embarked on the path of undermining the Geneva accords. One provocation follows another. The most recent of these have been the nuclear explosions in Nevada and the brazen brigandage perpetrated against sovereign Libya. In these conditions, the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government are paying steadfast attention to increasing the country's defensive capability and the combat power of the armed services and are displaying tireless concern to defend reliably the peaceful and creative work of Soviet people.

A specific response of the servicemen of the Army and Navy to the historic decisions of the 27th party congress and to the high assessment of their toil under arms has been the high-quality performance of the tasks and plans for operational and combat training during the 1986 winter period. The results of the check on troops that has now been finished show that a new step has been taken in improving the field, aerial and maritime training of personnel and in bringing troops as closely as possible to conditions of real combat. The level of maturity in world outlook, class vigilance and political responsibility among the servicemen is being steadfastly enhanced. Specific measures are being taken to strengthen service discipline and organization.

Realizing the scale of the military threat, conscious of their responsibility for the fate of peace and closely rallied around the CPSU, the Soviet Army and Navy together with the Armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are vigilantly standing guard over the great gains of socialism and are ever ready to halt intrigues by imperialism against the USSR and its allies.

Permit me to cordially congratulate you dear comrades who fought at the front and as partisans in the underground, you the heroic toilers in the rear, and all of you esteemed viewers on the day of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War and to wish all of you great successes in toiling for the benefit of our great homeland and also good health and happiness in life.

Akhromeyev Praises Congress

PM121210 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "The Lessons of History"]

[Text] On 9 May 1945, 41 years ago, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, having routed fascist Germany, ended the Great Patriotic War in victory. This day, 9 May 1945, occupies now and for all time a special place in the life of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. It is the day of our Great Victory, of the final rout of the main strike force of imperialism, Hitlerite fascism, which tried, by means of war, to enslave our people, to destroy the world's first socialist state and gain world supremacy.

The Soviet people are celebrating the nationwide holiday in an atmosphere of great hope and labor enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress and the documents and decisions adopted by the congress reveal and clearly define the aims and objectives of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy strategy.

Our plans for peaceful building and the Soviet people's labor successes today are a tribute of gratitude to and profound respect for the memory of the 20 million of the people's sons and daughters who laid down their lives for the sake of our great socialist motherland's bright future.

The Soviet people's path from June 1941 to the victory in May 1945 was long and difficult. From the 1st day of the war, following the call of, and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the entire Soviet people, the Army and the Navy rising to the defense of their motherland waged an embittered struggle with the enemy. Under unbelievably difficult conditions, our country was transformed into a single military camp.

Throughout the war, the Soviet-German front was the main and decisive front in the armed struggle against the fascist aggressors. The main battles took place on this front and the most important military results were achieved there. No fabrications concocted by imperialist falsifiers can call into question the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the victory over Hitler's Reich. It was the USSR Armed Forces which crushed the Hitler war machine and liberated the enslaved people of many European and Asian countries.

The decisive events of World War II were the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, the Kurst Bulge, and the Dnepr which led up to its radical turning point. Subsequently, the major strategic operations in Belorussia, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Region, the crushing blows dealt by the Soviet Army to the Wehrmacht in the battles for the liberation of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other European states, and the combat operations in Germany itself led to the complete rout of Hitler's Wehrmacht.

Our victory was law-governed. Its was based on the socioeconomic achievements of the prewar 5-year plans, on the ideological and political unity of the Soviet society, on the cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, on the indestructible friendship of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, and on the strength of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The victory in the fierce armed struggle against Hitler's war machine was won by our Armed Forces and by Soviet military science and military art. The hundreds of strategic, frontline, and Army operations skillfully carried out during the war convincingly testify to the Soviet military leaders' great military art, to the combat maturity of commanders and political workers, to the high morale of Soviet servicemen, and the power and combat might of Soviet weapons.

The Communist Party which by its tireless, multifaceted activity ensured the organic unity between the political, state, and military leadership and between the Army and the people, between the battlefront and the rear services was the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's victory.

The victory over Hitlerite Germany and its satellites was gained through the joint efforts of the people of many countries. Soviet people will always remember and hold in high esteem the selfless struggle against the fascist invaders waged by military units and partizan armies and detachments in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania, the patriots in Hungary and Albania, and those who took part in the Resistance Movement and the antifascist underground. A major contribution to the victory in World War II was made by the people and Armies of the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitler coalition. This is the reason why the victory in the war against the forces of fascism, militarism, and reaction is correctly regarded throughout the world as a historic achievement of all the people of the anti-Hitler coalition. World War II confirmed beyond any doubt the correctness of Lenin's conclusion that as long as imperialism exists, the danger that it will unleash wars prevails. The policy implemented by imperialism today is profoundly hostile to the interests of the world's people.

Today too, imperialism is trying by every means available, including war, to check the course of history, to undermine socialism's positions, and to take social revenge on a worldwide scale. "Imperialism is to blame for two world wars which claimed many tens of millions of lives," the new edition of the CPSU Program says. "It has created the threat of a third world war. Imperialism is placing the achievements of human genius at the service of the development of weapons whose destructive force is horrendous. The policy of the imperialist circles which are prepared to sacrifice the future of entire peoples is enhancing the danger that these weapons may be used." Never before has the danger of nuclear war loom so large as it does today. U.S. reactionary circles are the initiators of the arms race, they try to check progress and suppress freedom. Cynically using "peace-loving" rhetoric as a cover, they undermine the "spirit of Geneva" and are working toward destroying the strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and are seeking military superiority. To this end, the United States annually spends hundreds of billions of dollars for a multitude of military programs; year after year it is building up its strategic offensive potential; it is creating [sozdayet] space-strike means; it is improving conventional arms; it is developing [razrabatyvayet] weapons based on new physical principles that resemble nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive capacity. Sinister plans for a new world war are being hatched in the United States.

Having turned the cult of strength into a state policy, Washington is implementing the aggressive doctrine of "neoglobalism." It has been used to kindle the war in Angola and to organize, fund, and inspire the aggression against Nicaragua. Another manifestation of it was the U.S. armed attack against sovereign Libya. "Even the few people in the West," the Soviet Government statement of 15 April 1986 emphasizes, "who still had some illusions on account of the real aspirations of the White House have been able to see and judge for themselves by the latest U.S. actions, that its current policy is a policy of aggression, a policy of provoking regional conflicts, a policy of perpetuating confrontation and teetering on the brink of war." In the present situation, the experience of cooperation accumulated during World War II in the struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition of states with different social systems against aggression assumes special topicality. It is an incontrovertible historical fact that more than 50 countries of the anti-Hitler coalition were able during the war, rising above sociopolitical differences and disagreements, to pool their efforts in the struggle against fascism. This is the most convincing proof of the viability of the principle of peaceful coexistence elaborated by the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin. "The course of history and of social progress," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, "demands ever more insistently the establishment of constructive, creative collaboration between states and people on a worldwide scale... This collaboration is necessary in order to avert a nuclear catastrophe and ensure mankind's survival. It is also necessary in order to resolve, jointly and in the interests of one another other problems which concern humanity as whole which are growing more acute. The real dialectic of the present-day development lies in the combination of the competition and rivalry between the two systems and the growing trend toward the interdependence of the states of the world community."

The main lesson of World War II, namely that war must be combated before it has begun therefore assumes special topicality today. Historical experience indicates that joint, concerted, and vigorous action on the part of all peace-loving forces against the aggressive actions of imperialism is necessary in order to defend peace.

Even today the policy of certain NATO bloc states is reminiscent of the actions of the governments of Great Britain and France at that time. Even now Great Britain and the FRG are helping the United States escalate the arms race. They are transforming their countries' territories into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead, they are getting involved in the implementation of the "star wars" program, and are helping to kindle conflicts in various parts of the world.

As opposed to imperialism, socialism categorically rejects war as a means of resolving political and economic contradictions and ideological disputes between states. "Our ideal," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress notes, "is a world without weapons or violence... Consequently, the struggle against the nuclear danger, against the arms race, for a reduction [as published] and strengthening of world peace will continue to be the main sphere of the party's activity in the world arena." At present, in the nuclear and space age, when an enormous nuclear potential has been created on earth capable of destroying civilization several times over, our party's conclusion that it is no longer possible to think in terms of old concepts and categories assumes cardinal importance. In our time, a fundamentally new approach to the problem of the security of people and states is necessary. The nuclear epoch has radically changed the content of the policy of peaceful coexistence. There can be no victors in a nuclear war, the succession of periods of peacetime and wartime has come to an end, the cycle "war, peaceful interlude, followed by another war" ended with the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In the nuclear age, security has become the main political task. And it must be resolved by political means, by achieving relaxation of tension, by arms limitation and reduction, and strengthening of trust and international cooperation and not by means of arms or doctrines of "containment" or "deterrence." it is irresponsible today to seek security through the arms race, through improving the "shield" and the "sword." It is impossible today to create two kinds of security, one more reliable for oneself, and another for one's neighbor. Thus, for instance, the United States and NATO in siting U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe are bringing the threat closer not just to the Soviet Union, but also to themselves. This is because the USSR will always be able to match any steps the West takes with commensurate retaliatory measures, as the leaders of our state have declared on more than one occasion.

At present, the economic, scientific, technical, and military potential of the USSR and the United States is such that seeking to achieve military superiority is merely a delusion. The Soviet Union will not permit anyone to achieve military superiority over it. The United States has tried repeatedly to gain military superiority and to dictate its terms to us. However, this policy that was implemented throughout decades has reached a deadlock. Now Washington is trying to overtake the USSR via space. However, here too it can be said with utmost responsibility that it will be disappointed. There is nothing that the United States can do that the Soviet Union cannot match. The United States will not be able to exhaust us by means of the arms race, it will not achieve superiority over us through the deployment of space strike arms.

However, the present level of the nuclear balance of the opposing sides is disproportionately high. The continuation of the nuclear arms race and particularly its extension to space could increase this danger to such a level where even approximate parity ceases to be a restraining factor. Consequently, the main task now is to sharply decrease the level of military confrontation. This is the objective of the Soviet programs for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the reduction of all components of the Warsaw Pact and NATO ground forces and tactical aviation deployed in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January and 18 April this year, respectively.

The USSR backs up its approach to ensuring lasting peace with practical steps such as its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; its unilateral halting of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and reducing their number; and extending twice its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

However, the course toward peace and disarmament actively pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state has not met with the U.S. Administration's support.

The complex and tense military-political situation and the growing threat of war for which the world's imperialist circles are to blame demand that the defense capability of the Soviet Union be strengthened and the combat might of its Armed Forces be maintained at the appropriate level. While doing everything necessary to consolidate peace, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are paying unremitting attention to maintaining the country's defense potential at the appropriate level and enhancing the combat readiness and combat capability of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Army and Navy are being equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware. The command and political personnel of all components is constantly mastering the science of defeating a strong and perfidious enemy, training the troops and naval forces on the ground, in the air, and at sea, and enhancing their combat skills. Extensive and purposeful ideological and political-educational work is under way to inculcate high political and moral qualities in the personnel and to maintain military order and strict military discipline in every unit and on every ship. In enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and the Navy an important place is assigned to troop and force management at all levels, ensuring its reliability, firmness, and continuity. In implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and strictly following Lenin's behests about the defense of the socialist fatherland, the servicemen of our Army and Navy see their main task in reliably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the fraternal people of the allied countries. In this they are guided by out party's statement made at the congress: The Soviet Union is not seeking to gain greater security than others have, but neither will it agree to a lesser security. This key conclusion of the congress is a guideline for action for Soviet servicemen.

Celebrating Victory Day, Army and Navy servicemen profess their full support for the congress decisions and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and assure us that they will spare no effort in order to reliably protect peace and Soviet people's security.

'SERIOUS' MISAPPROPRIATIONS OF OIL PRODUCTS REPORTED

PM121547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office. According to the Norms of Thrift"]

[Text] The Prosecutor's Offices of the USSR and of a number of union republics, krays, and oblasts have examined the implementation of legislation on the safekeeping and rational utilization of fuel and lubricating materials within the system of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products [Goskomnefteprodukt]. It has been established that serious violations are occurring in the sector. Instances of misappropriation on a particularly large scale have come to light at some enterprises of the RSFSR, Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Turkmen SSR, and Lithuanian SSR Goskomnefteprodukt organizations; these misappropriations have been carried out by materially responsible persons with the connivance of individual economic leaders and employees of bookkeeping and inspection and auditing services. The former chairman of the Georgian SSR Goskomnefteprodukt, Ubiriya, a number of former directors of bulk petroleum plants, and other senior workers have been arrested for malfeasance, bribery, and corruption.

As the investigation has shown, the cause of the violations lay in the major errors made in cadre selection and in the organization of accounting and monitoring operations. Bookkeeping and storage work were neglected at many bulk petroleum plants, and audits were frequently performed superficially. The appropriate measures to indemnify [the state] for the loss caused by the misappropriations and mismanagement were not taken, as a result of which the indebtedness of the guilty parties as of 1 January 1986 exceeded R2 million.

Serious shortcomings were revealed in the provision of metrological control. Violations of the rules governing the acceptance, storage, distribution, and accounting of petroleum products were uncovered at 323 of the 427 RSFSR Goskomnefteprodukt installations checked out. At certain bulk petroleum plants -- in particular the Achinskaya (Krasnoyar Dray), Chernukhinskaya (Gorkiy Oblast), and Poyarkovskaya (Amur Oblast) -- all means of measurement proved to be unserviceable. At many enterprises storage tanks were defective and leaking.

The results of the investigations have been examined at an enlarged session of the USSR Goskomnefteprodukt Collegium; measures have been outlined which are aimed at forestalling misappropriation, mismanagement, and other violations of legality. A scientific practice conference for workers of law-enforcement and monitoring organs has been held in Moscow for that very purpose. Taking part in it were representatives of the USSR Goskomnefteproduckt, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR MVD, and the leaders of a number of sector ministries.

Agreed recommendations aimed at improving monitoring of the safekeeping of fuel and lubricants have been formulate; prosecutors have been instructed to step up supervision of the precise implementation of legislation governing the safekeeping of petroleum products and to suppress violations resolutely.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS INSPECT GALLERIES' CONSTRUCTION WORK

LD121651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Demichev, candidate meember of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom today familiarized themselves with the progress of new construction work and the reconstruction of installations at the state tretyakov gallery, the USSR State Picture Gallery, and the "Gorkogo" USSR academic arts theater in Moscow. The fundamental directive of the 27th CPSU Congress on the maximum use of the powerful forces of art, and the genuine values of the spiritual culture of the people was again emphasized. In the solution of this task, the unique treasure troves of national art in Moscow are called upon to play a special role. In recent years, their material base has unfortunately been developing more slowly than required; the situation is being corrected.

(Surov), head of Glavmostroy, (Kaminskiy) head of Glavmospromstroy, and Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of culture, reported on the progress of construction and restoration work. Measures on the acceleration of work connected with the strengthening of the material and technical base of those establishments were defined. It is planned to involve additional enterprises and assembly organizations of the capital in the construction and reconstruction work.

FREIGHT CAR MISUSE RESULTS IN OFFICIAL CENSURES

PM091006 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Presecutor's Office"]

[Text] With the help of specialists the USSR Prosecutor's Office has examined the organization of the campaign against breaches of the law governing the rational use of freight cars at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Railways.

It has been established that at some ferrous metallurgy enterprises serious shortcomings have been permitted in the use of spur tracks, rolling stock, and loading and unloading facilities. The organizational-technical measures used to reduce the above-norm freight car idle times which occurred at the Orsko-khalilovskiy, Karaganda, and Nizhnetagilskiy metallurgical combines and a number of "Soyuzvtorchermet" all-union production association enterprises proved ineffective. Effective measures were not taken to ensure the upkeep of freight cars and their high-quality repair at the Chelyabinsk and Magnitogorsk metallurgical combines and the Chelyabinsh electrometallurgical combine. Ferrous metal enterprises have paid substantial fines for violating the conditions of rail shipments.

The report on this question by A. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, has been examined by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy collegium, which gave a principled assessment of the significant errors which have occurred in the activity of associations and enterprises under its jurisdiction, instances of negligence in the use of freight cars, nonproduction losses and costs. By order of Minister S. Kolpakov, the following were severely reprimanded: V. Udovenko, director of the Nizhnetagilskiy metallurgical combine; N. Ordzhonikidze, director of Volgograd's "Krasnyy Oktyabr" metallurgical combine; N. Yeshchenko, director of the Zaporozhiskiy coal-tar chemical plant; and other leaders. Measures have been taken to compensate for the damage caused. The ministry has planned measures to improve work with freight cars.

In view of the fact that railroads do not always properly meet their freight shipment commitments, a considerable part of the damage done to freight cars is the fault of their workers. The USSR Prosecutor's Office also submitted a report to the Ministry of Railways. V. Ginko, first deputy minister of railways, has reported that those responsible for breaking the laws have been disciplined and made materially responsible. A package of measures has been formulated aimed at ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks facing railroad workers.

POOR QUALITY MINING EQUIPMENT REVEALED

LD120227 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0815 GMT on 11 May in the "Time, Events, People" program presented by Cladimir Konyukov broadcasts a 5-minute report on "poor quality" mining equipment by Kemerovo radio correspondent Vladimir Yuyev.

Yuyev interviews the director and a team leader of the Taspadskaya mine. Deficiencies slow down the miners' work and threaten their safety, they note. New equipment arrives from the factory and an "enormous amount of time" must be spent trying to put it into working order in the workshops. The mine officials name a factory in Karaganda as an example of this. The factory excuses itself because it is "crushed by the plan," which it cannot fulfill and for this reason it cannot devote more attention to the faulty equipment. The mine officials add that it would be better if the factory produced less but built things properly.

Yugev goes on to note the following institutes where the miners send their complaints: the coal industry research institute near Moscow, in Tula Oblast, the Moscow institute, Giprouglemash; and the Karaganda production association, Kargormash. Yugev concludes by citing a cost of "nearly R5 million" for the faulty equipment delivered to Raspadskaya adding that "slackness, lack of conscience, and reluctance to work" can be measured in rubles.

CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS AT URENGOY GAS WORKS NOTED

LD121431 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 12 May carries a 3 and 1/2-minute report on the Urengoy Gas Condensate processing works which, the announcer says, has attained its design indices. The announcer notes, however, that the enterprise's collective is still faced by some unresolved problems.

Correspondent Mikhail Kollegov then opens his report by describing some of the properties and uses of gas condensate. He says: "The Urengoy works already is producing everything that was planned for it in its state tasks and in order to meet the future successfully, the works must now embark upon the full technological production cycle. Unfortunately, the very valuable product detonation gas [gas detonizatsiyi] is simply being burned at the moment. Why?" Kollegov poses this question to the works' chief engineer, Valdimir Kuzmich Mazanov, who replies: "Simply because our basic installation, the booster compressor station, has not yet been completed. A major mistake by the Oil and Gas Extraction Design Institute, or rather, by its subcontractor, Fundamentproekt, has been discovered. The foundations were incorrectly designed and the work has to be done over again. The institute also failed to provide for areas for servicing apparatus and compressors and the metal needed for this was not ordered and, therefore, we now have to burn this valuable product."

Kollegov asserts that not only the designers are not at fault in this matter. "Detachments from Glavurengoygazstroy," he claims, "dragged their feet in building installations for the works, and they now do not have sufficient capacity both to build the infrastructure for the deposit and to participate in the development of the town of Novyy Urengoy." The correspondent concludes by noting that "there also is the problem of selling finished products," but adds that that will be the subject of another discussion.

USSR GOLD SALES REPORTED TO DOUBLE IN 1985

AU081942 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London, May 8 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union, faced with declining export revenues, sold last year 225 tonnes of gold on Western markets, almost double the amount sold in 1984, according to a gold-trading bank here.

The Soviet Union was forced into the market because of the oil price slide and malfunctions at some of its Siberian oil installations, which together contributed to a marked drop in Moscow's hard currency revenues, the Samuel Montagu Bank says in its annual review.

ZASLAVSKAYA ON UPCOMING ECONOMIC CHANGES

WA131100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Academician Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya by IZVESTIYA special correspondent Ye. Manucharova, Novosibirsk: "Tactics of Changes: Conversation With Academician T.I. Zaslavskaya]

[Text] [Manucharova] We know, Tatyana Ivanovna, that recently your latest expedition returned from the villages of Siberia. The Altay is the traditional region of observations and experiments for your Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences... In the opinion of the participants in that expedition, how ready are the workers in the outlying areas for the changes that will have to be carried out in agro-industry? Or, to put it more concretely, for greater economic independence?

[Zaslavskaya] The workers in general? I would not want to put it that way... Just as I would not want to speak "in general" about the managers in the outlying areas. There are all kinds. And they all have a different readiness for the turn toward independence. Their on-the-job and their psychological frames of mind are different. Last year, before the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we surveyed the managers of rural enterprises and the party managers at the rayon level. We wanted to know whether, in their opinion, the level of independence for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is sufficient. Forty-six percent of the people we spoke to evaluated the level of laws as being obviously insufficient, and 23 percent had difficulty responding. Sixty percent considered the expansion of independence to be a vitally important matter. They also proved to be the best prepared for the new conditions.

[Manucharova] Tatyana Ivanovna, this is not the first time that we have attempted to modernize the economic mechanism, to make it less cumbersome, to get people personally interested in the matter...

[Zaslavskaya] It would be strange if the party or the government for the first time noticed that group interests and personal interests by no means always coincide with the public interests. But the previous decisions, in our opinion, did not sufficiently reflect a systems approach, and this pertains not only to the purely economic aspect. They did not affect the deepest underlying mechanisms — the social ones. And yet increasing a person's active participation is achieved primarily by the correct social policy, a policy that is active and, as was mentioned in the documents of the 27th party congress, strong.

[Manucharova] What is meant, in your opinion, by the term "strong policy"? How do you personally understand and define its tasks?

[Zaslavskaya] A social policy can by no means be summarized by the total number of measures implemented for raising the national standard of living nor can it guarantee the harmonious development of the individual, as sometimes appears. First of all, the object of the social policy is not the individual, but society: its classes, segments, and groups. In our society, social policy must guarantee the building of a society with social justice, a society that is fundamentally unattainable under the conditions of private ownership. Today the task is to accelerate social and economic development. Consequently, it is necessary to construct the social policy in such a way as to motivate people to perform active labor.

But our society has not yet achieved complete social homogeneity. And so the social policy, which in principle pursues goals that are uniform for all of society, inevitably presupposes the substantial differentation of the specific tasks and means of controlling the behavior of various groups. Everything depends upon the attitude that the groups take toward labor, the degree to which they share social interests, and the income that provides their livelihood.

An active social policy is aimed at the complete support of the workers and, in a parallel way, at the creation of unbearable conditions for those who do not want to work, but who want to live off of nonlabor, illegal income. Their impunity demoralizes the public and undermines faith in justice. Therefore, they must be viewed as active enemies of socialism and they must be fought openly -- as the fight against drunkenness has already begun.

[Manucharova] Is there a condition without which it is impossible to develop a successful strong policy?

[Zaslavskaya] It is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the deeply underlying natural laws that govern the behavior, needs, and interests of people. The decisions that are made without this kind of information are frequently unsuccessful.

Here is an example. The rayon coefficient to be added to the wages in the northern rayons of Siberia was raised. (It was assumed that the personnel turnover there was caused by an insufficient wage level.) However, it happened that, after the increase in wages, the average period that workers stayed in the north decreased. It turns out that a large number of people came to the north with the intention of accumulating a definite amount of money (for the purchase of home or a car). The new wages helped them to do that more rapidly... Here is another widely known example: the planned resettlement of people from small rural settlements to kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers. It was assumed that that measure would retard the excessive drain of people from the villages. Actually the process increased sharply. The residents who had already been moved once began moving again to the cities.

It is very important that the goals of our social policy, as they were defined in the party's program and in the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, reflect the real interest of the nation as a whole and that they be brought down to the level of absolutely everyone. A factor of tremendous importance in this regard is the idea of fighting for social justice.

[Manucharova] Why?

[Zaslavskaya] In the 1970's and early 1980's we definitely overlooked that very important aspect of social relations -- social justice. Thus, we created a situation in which some of the people, as it were, disassociated themselves from the social goals that were being advanced. The group and personal interests, rather than the social interests, for certain people, came into the foreground. All that was directly linked with the overall situation, with the possibility of injustice.

[Manucharova] What is the chief source of injustice?

[Zaslavskaya] In the economic sphere, the disparity between the measure of labor and the measure of consumption, that is, if we are to speak in a generalized way. If we were to put it more concretely, it would be the possibility that prosperity could come to people who base their welfare on the overt or covert thefts of public property. The unevenness in the distribution of capital investments for schools, hospitals, roads, and cultural and educational institutions; the obvious regional contrast among the social and everyday infrastructures -- all these things lead to a slowdown in reducing the gap between the city and the village, between small cities and megalopolises. This has been viewed by people as injustice. We must also include here bureaucratic methods, as well as the phenomenon which Lenin called "communist arrogance."

The establishment of justice is by means an easy or simple matter, especially because in this struggle there are no clear-cut opponents; everyone is always in favor of justice. However, there are those groups of people who profit from injustice more than they lose from it. This is where it is really necessary to search for means to carry out the social policy. Or, to put it another way, the struggle. It must include the social quality of man. The dissemination of social injustice leads to the loss of responsibility and of labor dignity, and to the reduction of an economical attitude toward the job at hand. In the final analysis it leads to a reduction in the social quality of man.

[Manucharova] Under what conditions will it increase?

[Zaslavskaya] In order to inculcate in a person the sense of ownership, it is necessary to make him not only a co-owner of social production as a whole, but also (and, moreover, to a considerable degree) an owner of that sector in which he is immediately working, as was noted at the 27th congress.

The social quality of the working man will be improved by the implementation of social justice. It is linked with the self-expression of the person in labor: It presupposes the consistent and unswerving fulfillment of the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor." It seems to me that up until now the emphasis has been placed chiefly upon the second part of that formula. The struggle for social justice requires first of all paying attention to the first part: It is necessary to provide people with the opportunity to be active -- in labor, in the organization of labor, and in administration. It is necessary to see them not as simple "labor resources," but as creative individuals, responsible citizens, and political figures.

[Manucharova] What must be done first of all to restore the real correlation between the measure of labor and the measure of remuneration?

[Zaslavskaya] First of all, it is necessary to remove the economically unjustified limitations on the level of payment for highly effective labor. I want to be clearly understood: payment for labor, rather than simply payment. It is necessary to compute for collective operating under the brigade contract system exactly the amount that they have earned, without adding anything, but also without reducing that amount in any way. This is especially important when they are striving for higher productivity and effectiveness of labor than was proposed.

It is absolutely necessary (as has been stipulated by the most recent party decisions) to continue to fight actively against any nonlabor income. In any opinion, it would be intelligent to introduce a progressive tax on income, and possibly also on the property belonging to the population. The size of that tax must depend on the income level announced in the declaration and the volume of so-called visible property -- housing proper, dacha, car, garage, and valuable durable goods. The tax must not be applied to citizens whose income and personal property do not exceed the level that is average for the country (or for the region). A guideline in the tax policy must be established in such a way as to make a sharp delineation between the highest labor income of the population and that income which is obvious nonlabor, illegal. Serious criminal responsibility must be established for the concealment of income.

I believe that it is also necessary to have differentiated rental rates for the land that is used by the population for maintaining a personal plot or for building a dacha. Are we really to believe that it is not obvious that in areas of the North Caucasus, in the republics of the trans-Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as in the suburbs of the major cities, the population receives additional income -- which at times is considerable -- as a result of the climatic and geographical advantages of their place of residence. Consequently, those people are, in essence, appropriating the differentiated rental rate as a special type of nonlabor income.

We cannot reduce the fever pitch of our fight against all forms of economic crime. This must be an uncompromising struggle, since it is waged, essentially speaking, for the social health of the nation. And this struggle must be waged not only with the forces of the state apparatus. The entire working nation must engage in it. Publicity will intensify its effectiveness. The sharp weapon of publicity undoubtedly wounds, but at the same time it also heals.

Let us look truth and experience straight in the eye: If we do not succeed in winning this struggle, people will not believe in the feasibility of achieving such a high goal as social justice. If they do not believe that, then they will begin again to work half-heartedly. Social awareness, the morality of the nation, is a factor of economic life. And it is a factor of exceptional power.

[Manucharova] Let us return to the beginning of the discussion, to changes in the system of administration in the agrarian sector. The replies given by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev to the magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE mentioned the need to make correct use of the entire set of commodity-monetary relations. How will they develop in the agro-industry?

[Zaslavskaya] Together with the development of cost accountability. When there is complete, final cost accountability, the enterprise must cover all its expenses by drawing against its own funds. Their sole source is the sale of output. I emphasize: sale.

Commodity-monetary relations also develop with the development of economic methods of management. Here is an example. Farms are granted the opportunity to sell output produced in excess of the plan, and part of the planned perishable output, through those channels that they consider to be the most profitable for themselves. In order to obtain output in excess of the plan, output in which the government has a particular interest, the government established a price that is 1.5 times and 2 times higher. This is a purely economic lever.

Even the relationships between farms and farm subdivisions take on a different coloration under the new conditions. The wage rates will cease to be an insurmountable barrier that poses a formal limit for the brigade or link when paying for the actually fulfillfed work and its final results. The brigade will have its own income, the funds from which will be used both for material remuneration and for other production expenditures. A ruble of payment for labor and a ruble of production expenditures are equal in rights. And the dam that exists between them will crumble, thus removing the division of operations into profitable and unprofitable, and the various machinations that business executives sometimes resort to in their independent attempts to alleviate the consequences of the deregulation of economic interrelationships.

[Manucharova] What will be the role of scientists in your area of specialization, of economic sociologists, in the practical reorganization of the economy now?

[Zaslavskaya] In order to correctly evaluate the role of science, it is necessary first for all to understand that the reorganization of economic relations is a prolonged and complicated process. It is subdivided into a number of stages. The work of sociologists takes on especially great importance at the most complicated stage -- when reorganizing the economic relations at the very heart of the economy, because this is not a purely economic process, but also a social one.

It encompasses the mass of social groups and frequently aggravates the contradictory nature of their interests. With such a sharp turning point, the social organism especially needs regular sociological supervision.

Our chief task at this stage is the most attentive following of the entire process of the social and economic transformation of the village, and the analyzing of the content and reasons for the origin of the contradiction between individual farms and primary collectives, public and occupational groups, innovators and conservative forces, creative workers and bureaucrats, and managers and subordinates. It is necessary to record and study these contradictions in order, together with the practical workers, to find ways to resolve or mitigate them.

[Manucharova] One last question. Not a single reform can provide simultaneously a benefit in all the socially significant directions. What problems can arise now?

[Zaslavskaya] There will indeed be problems, both in the economic and social areas. There will possibly be an intensification of the attention paid by the farms to various aspects that are the most profitable ones for them at a given moment -- for example, for the production of certain agricultural products to the detriment of others. That is how it will be for at least the first 3 or 4 years, until the system of economic incentives has been smoothly established. There may be a complication of the financial situation in weak enterprises.

A large number of specialists will be freed from the administrative sphere. The problem of retraining them and using them in production will arise. The rayons, enterprises, and settlements will begin in a different way -- depending upon the effectiveness of production -- to resolve social questions, but their opportunities will be dissimilar.

In addition, there will inevitably be a psychological tension even as a result of the justified punishments by means of the ruble; we have become too accustomed to economic impunity.

In other words, the temporary costs of reorganization in any area are inevitable. It would be naive to believe that they will not occur. But they are incomparable with the tremendous gain that the country will receive by actively taking the course laid down by the 27th party congress.

It is important only to proceed along that path with open eyes, clearly aware that it is impossible to lift up the economy by changing only certain specific details in administration: Without fundamental changes we will not achieve any fundamental improvements.

LITHUANIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS USE LASER EQUIPMENT

LD122338 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 12 May broadcasts a 3-minute commentary by Semen Astakhov on the latest agro-industrial developments in Lithuania which is going over the full financial autonomy. He introduces a report by correspondent Elan (Krukletite) who says she visited some land improvement workers in Kaunas Rayon. They are working with laser equipment.

(Krukletite) introduces three members of the team who are trying to fulfill double daily quotas. One of these workers says: "We have sent several machine operators, along with equipment, to take part in eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. Of course, we miss using that equipment now, but we will all work to compensate for it by working for each other."

(Krukletite) asks how much work quality has improved since workers began using laser equipment. A worker says that "productivity has increased by around 15 percent and quality is 3 or 4 times higher."

Astakhov then continues his comments from the studio: "Let me explain that the laser beam is used in marking out the fields and leveling them [pri planirovke, vyravnivanii poley] because it is hard to achieve good cultivation on uneven fields. This is merely one example. Land improvement workers, in constructing and operating new systems, make wide use of automation, long-life chemical materials, and the latest equipment. The state does not stint on funds for the development of land improvement.

"I want to make special mention of the fact that no other sector of the national economy has developed so dynamically in the past 20 years. Even so, irrigated lands do not in all cases yield harvests in full measure; this is due to lack of coordination among departments, substandard work by cultivation and land improvement workers, and improper use of technology. True, according to data from the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of both the USSR and the RSFSR, work this spring is proceeding in a better organized and more committed manner than before. This is being facilitated by improved management of the agro-industrial complex. Even so, reports come in to this program from time to time that are urgent signals about failure to irrigate at the correct time and inefficient use of water."

Astakhov then introduces an unidentified correspondent who interviews two workers who admit that they are not making full use of their new sprinkler system. Astakhov then says that in Chechen Ingushetia "as a whole things are not very good. Out of 90,000 hectares of irrigated fields only 25,000 hectares have received water so far. Similar inefficient use of moisture -- which is especially precious this year -- is being made by farms in Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, Dagestan and several other autonomous republics and oblasts. However, it must be said that over the country as a whole, some 1.5 million hectares more of irrigated land has been supplied with water than was the case a year ago. The quality of this work is higher too. In many areas there is not enough water now and the strictest of measures are being taken to ensure the most economical and rational use of moisture so as to obtain the greatest possible harvests of cotton, rice, fodder crops and vegetables."

MEDIA REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-7 MAY

LD131102 [Edotorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 6-7 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 May

Planting of potatoes in Gomel Oblast, Belorussia, is nearing completion.. By this morning potatoes will have been planted over more than half of the allocated areas, in the republic as a whole. (0400)

Bashkiriya farmers today started sowing spring crops on the second million hectares. This year one third of the sown areas is to be cultivated using intensive methods. (0600)

Sowing of potatoes had stopped in the Ryazan region; potatoes occupy an almost 90,000 hectares. This is one of the largest farms in the Russian Federation. This year potato growers in the oblast plan to grown an average of 130 quintals of tubers per hectare. (0600)

Mari non-Chernozem farmers have started sowing potatoes: 30,000 hectares are to be sown. (0600)

Orenburg Oblast farmers are sowing barley, wheat and other grain crops on the second million hectares. The early crops will occupy 4 million hectares half of this area being given over to hard and strong strains of wheat. (1000)

Buryat farmers have sown the first thousand hectares of early grain crops. Shortage of moisture in the soil can already be felt in many areas in the autonomous republic: mechanizers are planning to use intensive cultivation technology to resist the spring droughts (1000)

The sowing of late crops is being completed in the Crimea. Rice occupies over 18,000 hectares in the oblast. The growers plan to harvest 55 to 60 quintals rice per hectare. Areas under grain crops were expanded this year in the oblast. (1100)

Farms in Brest Oblast are completing mass sowing of fibre flax. Intensive technologies are to be used for harvesting of fibre and flax seed. The flax has been sown over large areas so that it will be possible to mechanize labor intensive processes fully and use aircraft for chemical treatments. (1300)

Sowing of spring crops has started at the 5-millionth hectare in Kazakhstan. Cotton sowing in the south of the republic is nearing completion of Kazakh virgin soil, mass sowing of spring wheat is to begin in several days. (1400)

Flax sowing is taking place in mari ASSR. (Moscow television 1700)

7 May

Mass sowing of grain and fodder crops has started on 1.5 million hectares in Irkutsk Oblast. Presowing soil cultivation and fertilizer application had been carried out on a large part of the area. The sowing is being conducted by more than a thousand self-planning teams.

Sowing of cotton has been completed in Tajikistan. It covers over 300,000 hectares, of which 100,000 are sown with high-quality fine-staple cotton. Shoots are coming through in the Vakhsh Valley. (0801)

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Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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DAILY REPORT

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Council of Ministers: 6 Dead From Burns, Radiation

LD121726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] From the USSR Council of Ministers — During the last 24 hours, work on cleaning up the radioactive pollution from the area and installation of the power station has significantly widened at the Chernobyl AES. Effective cooling of the damaged reactor is being carried out and encasing the core in concrete is continuing.

The radiation situation in Belorussia and the Ukraine, including in Kiev, is improving. In the areas beyond the limits of the 30km zone, agricultural work is being carried out, industrial enterprises are functioning normally, and usual tourist excursions are being made. Treatment and preventive measures are being carried out among those who suffered injuries. Thirty-five people are in serious condition. Six people suffering from burns and radiation have died.

Top Scientist: Reactor To Be Encased in Concrete

AU130958 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 (AFP) — A new cooling system is being installed under the exploded Chernobyl nuclear reactor, which will then be encased in concrete to protect it "for hundreds of years," a top Soviet scientist, Ivan Emelianov said Tuesday.

Mr. Emelianov is first deputy director of the Scientific Research and Construction Institute for Energy Techniques, which produces the Soviet Union's water-cooled, graphite-moderated RBMK-1000 reactors of the Chernobyl type.

At a meeting with journalists, he added that he had not ruled out a cooling-system failure as the cause of the April 26 explosion. At the same time he continued to regard RBMK-1000 nuclear reactors as "extremely reliable."

"My opinion on this point has not changed ... we will undoubtedly continue to use graphite reactors, which are in no way inferior to other types of reactor." But it would be advisable to re-examine existing "security means" and to envisage additional measures in this respect, Mr. Emelianov said.

The concrete casing would be installed at Chernobyl to prevent any future leak of radioactive material, as it would be "hundreds of years" before the most dangerous such materials were neutralised.

These were notably cesium, cobalt, and xenon. The RBMK-1000 reactor contained 192 tonnes of uranium and 1,700 tonnes of graphite, but it was impossible to know how much of the graphite had burned at Chernobyl, Mr. Emelianov added.

Mr. Emelianov, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, did not express a view on whether human error could have been behind the recent accident. He stressed that RBMK-1000 reactors had a series of automatic alarm and security systems, designed to prevent such errors, even "the most gross."

The possibility of a failure in the water cooling system could not be ruled out, he said.

The government enquiry commission, which was continuing its work, would have to make a "minute study" of the facts assembled, before pronouncing on the accident causes. Mr. Emelianov said he was convinced the situation at Chernobyl was now "clearly" the right side of the critical point.

Helicopter Flights Continue Over Chernobyl

LD121650 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 12 May 86

[Aleksandr Krutov report from "The Area of the Chernobyl AES;" from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] Helicopters take off from this small meadow and fly off in the direction of the Chernobyl atomic power station, a flight of 14 km. [video shows helicopter taking off; another is seen on the ground] The aim of this flight is to collect air over the reactor. Beneath us is the neighborhood of the station. When you see it from above, the green villages with their apple blossoms, it is hard to imagine that it is dangerous below. This is indicated, however, by the lack of people in the streets and the deserted roads.

The pilots' route is regulated [vyveren]. Since the day of the accident, they have carried out several hundred flights here in order to block off the damaged reactor, for this could only be done from the air. The work was very difficult, because next door in the neighboring units, people were carrying out the necessary operations at the other reactors.

High standards were shown by Air Force officers (Serebryakov), (Yakovlev), (Telegin), (Voytko) and many, many others. The first day 93 drops were made, the second 186, and all of them with 100 percent accuracy.

[Video shows aerial views of village, with houses and fields, and then of power station, showing undamaged reactors and closer up view of damaged one; other shots of the whole plant]

Now you can see the bags they drop. They are packed in packets like this. In the bags are dolomite powder, sand, and lead. As the helicopters hover over the reactor, the bag are thrown into it. This is done to lower the temperature in the reactor and lessen the danger of radioactive emissions. The work is now continuing, and specialists and scientists believe that the situation has been stabilized. Now other pilots are working. The first ones have done their duty, and have been sent off for rest and medical examination. [Video shows helicopter landing in the same meadow; it is painted with camouflage paint and has a large "60" painted on its side. The described bags are lying in a heap on the ground near Krutov. In the background airmen seem to be putting sacks into white plastic covers. There is a close-up of an airman checking the wheel of the helicopter with what appears to be a Geiger counter. Another helicopter is visible in the background. A group of four pilots is seen getting into a helicopter with a "50" painted on its side]

[Video then cuts to show Krutov inside a helicopter, talking to the pilot, who is identified as V.I. Surkov by screen caption. Another man is also in the cockpit. None are in protective clothing]

[Krutov] Tell me, do you have to make flights often?

[Surkov] Well, we make flights when we have to. Many are needed, however, so that is how many we do. The situation itself dictates to us how many flights to make.

[Krutov] Well, what is the work like then? Is it dangerous?

[Surkov] Well, at the present stage the work is not dangerous because there are (?changes for the better). So our work is full of confidence.

[Video cuts to meeting where tactics are being discussed]

[Krutov] Today the helicopter pilots are discussing a new task. It is essential to lower the load directly onto the reactor. [Video shows uniformed pilots standing around, while two civilians and a man in military uniform pore over a plan of the plant. One civilian appears to be outlining what to do, while the other agrees with him]

[Krutov] So, the rehearsal of the upcoming operation has started. The task is not a simple one. There is not even a meter's leeway, especially because time is short, as the operation will be carried out in a zone of high radiation. That's it! The load has been dropped. [Video shows helicopter maneuvering to drop a bag onto a pile of other ones, while the organizers look on]

[G.A. Kuznetsov, commander of the squadron — identified from screen caption] The helicopter is hovering at about 270 meters. We carried out the transport on a (?suspended rope) and put the load down exactly at the right place. Of course the task was rather difficult, but we managed it successfully. [video ends with another shot of a hovering helicopter]

Red Lead Brought to Chernobyl for AES Work

LD121142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Two convoys of vehicles of the Yaroslavlavtotrans Association have left Yaroslavl for Chernobyl. They are delivering more than 700 tons of red lead, a material intended for restoration work at the Chernobyl AES.

The best drivers of the town's enterprises were called up to deliver the responsible freight.

More Than 90,000 Reportedly Evacuated From Area

LD101325 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
1200 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] MTI correspondent Laszlo Fazekas has toured the vicinity of Kiev and has learned that a little more than 90,000 people had to be evacuated from the Chernobyl region. Prior to the accident the No 4 reactor block was prepared for maintenance work, and the block was working with an output of only 200 megawatt instead of the usual 1,000 megawatt capacity.

Izrael on Environmental Effects of Accident

PM121820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
13 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by TASS special correspoondents V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko: "Always Remember: The Atom Is Two-Faced!"]

[Text] Kiev — May time is beautiful in Kiev! The chestnuts are in blossom, the lilac is giving off its fine scent, and the acacias are coming into flower. When looking at the spring splendor of nature you feel particularly acutely the misfortune which unexpectedly occurred near here. How has the Chernobyl AES accident affected the nature of this fertile land? What is being done to eliminate its consequences and prevent pollution of the environment? TASS special correspondents put these questions to Yuriy Antoniyevich Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometerology and Environmental Control, who is currently in Kiev.

A certain quantity of radioactive substances escaped into the atmosphere at the time of the accident. This is a small proportion of what had accumulated in the reactor during the period it was in operation, he said. The leak of radioactive gases and volatile substances lasted several days and was linked with the high temperature in the reactor zone. This temperature has now fallen sharply. The leak of radioactivity has practically ceased.

An increase in the level of radiation in any areas is now ruled out.

The radioactivity in the atmosphere has dispersed. On the surface of the land it remains only in individual places directly adjacent to the Chernobyl AES. The level of radiation here has reached 10-15 milliroentgens per hour. It is now several times less as a result of decay. Although, in accordance with national and international norms recommended by the IAEA, the doses accumulating here were within limits permissible for the population in the event of accidents at AES's; nevertheless, a decision to evacuate them from a 30-km zone was taken to ensure people's complete safety and health. A slight increase in the level of background radiation was observed in a number of cities both in the Ukraine and in Belorussia. In Kiev this level totaled 0.3-0.4 milliroentgens per hour, which poses no threat to health. A negligible proportion of small radioactive particles were carried great distances by air currents and reached the territory of Poland, Romania, and a number of Scandinavian countries. A slight increase in background radioactivity, also posing no danger to the population, was observed here.

It was noted at the 8 May CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting that the commission and local party and soviet organs are expeditiously taking the necessary measures to overcome the consequences of the accident. A great deal of work to prevent any damage from radioactive pollution is being done in the zone of the Chernobyl AES and the adjacent locality. In particular, barriers are being erected along the banks of the Pripyat River to rule out or reduce the possible seepage of any proportion of dangerous substances into it. In this zone organs of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and other departments are carrying out a big program of measurements and studies with a view to studying radioecological influences and effects.

In connection with the fact that an increase in soil radioactivity has been observed in the zone adjacent to the Chernobyl AES, the limits of agricultural work have been strictly demarcated. But beyond the limits of the 30-km zone work of this kind is carrying on normally.

The quality of drinking water is being constantly monitored. Regular samples are being taken from the Kiev reservoir. The results of numerous observations show that the established radioactivity norms are not being exceeded here.

In the course of the identification of the isotope composition of the radioactive substances emitted from the damaged reactor, a number of isotopes were detected, including Iodine-131, which is dangerous in that it can enter the human organism from food. The half-life of this isotope is 8 days. Strict monitoring of its level has been instituted. The quality of milk is being checked in particular. The checks are carried out twice — in the livestock units and at dairy plants.

The country's meteorological stations are constantly observing the radioactivity level. For this the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control is also using specially equipped aircraft and helicopters. Continuous analysis of the results obtained is being carried out in scientific research institutes. Agreement has been reached on the regular transfer of data on background radiation from one of the stations of the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Service Administration near the Chernobyl AES to the IAEA.

What has happened at the Chernobyl AES compels us yet again to give thought to the tremendous forces linked with atomic energy. Even in peaceful utilization, this energy requires exceptional control. Even negligible radioactivity getting into the environment can become a source of great misfortune. But its scale could be immeasurable unless the gigantic nuclear arsenals of weapons are completely destroyed. Even the very possibility of the appearance in the environment of the enormous radioactivity caused by nuclear explosions is totally impermissible. This is antinatural, both for nature and for man.

The Soviet program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the only realistic way to rid mankind of the threat hanging over his existence, over nature, and over the entire planet, Yu.A. Izrael stressed. You can now understand particularly keenly how vitally important and necessary is the struggle for the complete elimination of nuclear military arsenals, how necessary is peaceful cooperation among scientists and specialists from various countries in deepening experience of the peaceful utilization of the atom and in further understanding its secrets.

Izrael, Legasov Interviewed

LD121611 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) — *IZVESTIYA* today published the answers of two eminent Soviet specialists from the headquarters for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, to questions from its own correspondent.

Academician Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of the Moscow "Kurchatov" Atomic Energy Institute, said: "The reactor has lost its criticality; it is not creating radioactivity. But as is known, radioactivity did escape, and today intensive work is being carried out aimed initially at reducing it, and ultimately at totally eliminating it. The accident was localized, but there is still a lot of work, and it is being carried out in most unusual, and let's be frank, difficult conditions. But even so, we are coping."

Yuriy Izrael, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, noted: "The country's meteorological stations are constantly and intensively monitoring the level of radioactivity. For this the State Committee for Hydrometeorology is using specially equipped aeroplanes and helicopters, and other machinery. Our scientific-research institutes are constantly analyzing data received. As has already been reported, accords have been reached on the regular transmission to the IAEA of data on background radiation from one of the stations of the Ukrainian Directorate of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, situated close to Chernobyl.

DER SPIEGEL Interviews NOVOSTI's Falin on Accident

DW121241 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 May 86 pp 139-143

[Interview with NOVOSTI board chairman Valentin Falin, by correspondent Andreas Lorenz in Moscow, no date given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Mr Falin, when did the NOVOSTI chief learn about the reactor accident in Chernobyl?

Falin: I knew on Sunday that something had happened in the Ukraine. There was a Politburo meeting on Monday at which a detailed report of the investigating commission, which had been appointed Saturday, was discussed.

SPIEGEL: When was General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev informed?

Falin: On Saturday, the question only being to what extent.

SPIEGEL: The super-GAU [groesster anzunehmender unfall — worst-case scenario] in Chernobyl was followed by a super-GAU in information policy. Why did it take so long for other countries to be informed about the accident and the concomitant dangers?

Falin: Super-GAU is your choice of words. What you wish to regard as long or not is relative. What is considered long in this particular case was not considered remarkable in similar cases. Take the breakdown of the U.S. reactor at Three Mile Island near Harrisburg. There, the Senate received the initial reports only 10 days later. And the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna received the first report about 2 months later. To help you to assess our situation objectively, it is necessary for us to bear in mind that the first reports from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant management were incomplete and ultimately turned out to be incorrect.

SPIEGEL: Did the local authorities underrate the dangers?

Falin: No, not the local authorities, but the technicians at the station. As so often happens, the people believed, with the best of intentions, that they could get the situation under control. Meanwhile, they were not fully aware of the extent of the accident. The breakdown occured in stages. Had they acted in the best possible way in the first few minutes...

SPIEGEL: What happened in the first few minutes?

Falin: What happened was a chemical explosion in the reactor, the cause of which has as yet not been determined. It takes time to determine what really happened. A situation emerged that had not been envisaged in the emergency procedures. It seems at the moment that the technicians acted inconsistently and that their decisions were not always the best.

SPIEGEL: Was carelessness involved?

Falin: No, it was probably more an underrating of the hazard and an overrating of their own capabilities. There are always several choices in a critical situation. This time they did not pick the best one. Initially, they could have kept the damage within limits, just about in the way it has been done in other countries. When the developing situation overtasked the technicians, the situation grew worse. That is why some measures were taken too late. That is how it is in life. In the end, all of us are wiser.

SPIEGEL: Hence, it was known in Moscow on Saturday that a large-scale breakdown had taken place. Consequently, the criticism by the Scandinavian countries that they were informed too late is justified.

Falin: As far as I know, a neighboring country was informed.

SPIEGEL: Which one?

Falin: A very closely situated country. It was safe to assume that this country might be affected by radioactive fallout. Besides, we must bear in mind that no danger prevailed at any time for any of our European neighbors to be affected by a mass of radioactive substances such that people would be harmed. The level of radioactive pollution was smaller than the dose absorbed by a man during an X-ray examination.

SPIEGEL: Was that already clear at that time?

Falin: It was clear there was no nuclear explosion at Chernobyl. It was clear that merely steam with radioactive aerosol was billowing from the reactor. I do not want to play down what happened, nor the dangers. I personally advocate the earliest possible information, if only protectively. I believe that more information is better than less information, even though many dangers lurk in that, too. Experience shows that such information can well be misused for various purposes.

SPIEGEL: The Scandinavian countries were told on Monday afternoon, meaning long after the accident, that nothing had happened.

Falin: I can neither confirm nor deny your information. I do not know whom the Scandinavians approached. It may be that it was addressed to low-level officials only.

SPIEGEL: The result is an enormous, worldwide loss of prestige for the Soviet Union. Many states have the impression that Moscow again wishes to hide something. Does the Soviet Union never learn?

Falin: I do not want to play eye-for-eye politics; but for the sake of truth, we must make a comparison to assess the situation objectively. The West is applying a much stricter yardstick where the Soviet Union is involved. Take the 1957 breakdown in Great Britain. The radioactive consequences of that accident were felt in the Federal Republic and in Norway. There was no stir, no particular debate. British authorities were not particularly liberal with information for the press and for other countries.

SPIEGEL: That was a different era. At that time nuclear tests were still conducted above ground. The people had a different relationship with the atom. One ought to have learned in the meantime.

Falin: Fair enough. Take the case of Three Mile Island. That was in 1979. By then, there was some experience. Yet it took the Americans at least three times as long as the Soviet Union to supply the required information.

SPIEGEL: In that case, other countries were not affected.

Falin: Do not be too sure. Canada was affected.

SPIEGEL: The character of the accident was different.

Falin: To this day, the people have not been informed about the real extent of the accident. As many as 70,000 people lived in Harrisburg at the time. Even the personnel of the station did not have an idea about the situation, and, according to U.S. experts, the radioactive pollution was greater than that following a nuclear explosion. Besides, it was noted that 1.7 million liters of radioactive water flowed into the Susquehanna River.

A list of various accidents in the nucler energy field shows that we are not among the worst. If you ask the International Atomic Energy Agency, which most accurately details everything that happens, you will learn that the Soviet Union is not among the stragglers. We are given the highest marks, whereas the Americans are not among the best.

SPIEGEL: Let us stay with Chernobyl...

Falin: In retrospect, with the advantage of hindsight, it would seem that it would have been better to publish on Sunday the information we published Monday.

SPIEGEL: It was a meager eight-line report by TASS.

Falin: It was a terse public notice. I think there was a longer announcement to some of the countries affected.

SPIEGEL: Evidently not. Your ambassador in Bonn, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, merely submitted a brief government communique to the Federal Government.

Falin: Probably not all ambassadors received the information, only the ambassadors in neighboring countries.

SPIEGEL: The belated information has harmed the credibility of the Soviet Government, including that of General Secretary Gorbachev. Western politicians are wondering how you can trust a man who calls for cooperation in many fields but himself fails to comply when the occasion arises.

Falin: The general secretary had to have information first before he could supply it. I stress once again: The first objective, detailed information was received by the general secretary prior to the Monday meeting of the Politburo. Let us leave the general secretary out of it. For such questions, we need the experts.

SPIEGEL: The West still needs more detailed information about the accident; for example, how much radioactivity was released and how many of the isotopes are long-lived like plutonium. Such data is required for corresponding precautionary measures.

Falin: The situation is serious enough. Speculation will not get us anywhere. In order to provide you with adequate information we ourselves must first have such data. That requires surveys directly at the scene of the accident. There is no sense in puzzling over what has and has not happened.

Today, the following must be stated: About 50 percent of the isotopes released are relatively dangerous, albeit short-lived, isotopes — Iodine 131, then Iodine 132. As far as Cesium 137 and Strontium 90 are concerned, their share in the mission is, by current analyses, 10-100 times smaller compared to earlier man-made emissions. The number of isotopes carried beyond the border of the Soviet Union, which have raised the natural quantity of radioactivity by 10-15 times, is not dangerous. An underground nuclear explosion releases much greater quantities of such substances. If, following a nuclear test in the Nevada desert, the wind blows south, the effects of that test can be sensed in Mexico. It is generally not reported because the Americans are involved.

SPEIGEL: The attacks by Soviet media against speculation by Western politicians and media look like diversionary maneuvers.

Falin: I strongly object to that. There is indignation about the method with which public authorities in the West are handling the whole matter.

SPIEGEL: Give some names.

Falin: I mean the U.S. Administration, primarily government spokesmen. I mean Secretary of State Shultz.

SPIEGEL: Shultz made relatively moderate statements.

Falin: One could take it from his answers that the Soviet Union had acted relatively irresponsibly. Now West European mass media are saying that Soviet society is barbarian and one cannot do anything with it. The undertone of all these commentaries was about the same: How can one hold responsible negotiations on arms control with such a country if such things can happen? Actually, that was the real substance of most commentaries.

SPIEGEL: Lack of information was the reason for the indignation.

Falin: I repeat: One can realize lack and abundance only by comparison. It cannot be that different criteria are applied to different countries. Otherwise, everything bad that happens in our country gives someone pleasure — the neighbor's cow has died, a small but pleasant surprise. Where did you get the figure of 2,000 dead? It was pulled from the air. From what sources did it come?

SPIEGEL: They were estimates by Western scientists which were created in a vacuum of information. They assumed how many people could possibly die in the future because of radiation.

Falin: One cannot act that way in international relations. You just cook up something. We know such scientists as Mr Adelman. (Kenneth Adelman is head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.) His way of counting shows 20 times more missiles than we actually have. It is merely the Pentagon's way of getting a bigger budget.

You in the West would be well advised not to exploit the knee-jerk reaction of your audience. What do you in the West write now? Chernobyl is located near Kiev. However, it is located 130 km from Kiev. Nuclear power plants in the FRG are located an average of 10-30 km from big cities, which is really close. Unfortunately, however, you do not act in any other way.

SPIEGEL: It is said in our country that Soviet power plants are not safe enough to be located so close to cities.

Falin: Ask the International Atomic Energy Agency. They know better than most Western journalists write.

SPIEGEL: The Finns have built additional containment buildings and emergency generators onto Soviet nuclear power plants.

Falin: Just a moment; that is not quite correct. A plant was built in Finland before containment norms existed. When the Americans and the Germans set norms, the project was changed. We also have such containments at our plants.

SPIEGEL: Not at Chernobyl.

Falin: But we have them in many other cases. Chernobyl is considered one of the safest stations in the world.

SPIEGEL: It isn't any longer.

Falin: Certainly. Scientists and engineers said that Chernobyl was the best one could build. However, not just technology plays a role here, but also the discipline of the personnel. If you analyze world atomic accidents, you will find that about 70 percent of them have been caused not by technology itself, but by human failure.

SPIEGEL: At Chernobyl too?

Falin: That is one of the main presumptions.

SPIEGEL: Is it correct that reactors of the same type have been shut down in your country in the meantime for safety reasons?

Falin: They continue to operate, but they are being examined.

SPIEGEL: Is everything tight now?

Falin: Yes.

SPIEGEL: However, sand is still being dropped on it.

Falin: Sand, lead, and boron are necessary to make the insulation even safer. Later, everything will be encased in concrete.

SPIEGEL: Can you say anything about the actual number of victims?

Falin: A man was cremated. Another was buried under structural parts that toppled on him. Of the 18 severely injured people, 2 have died in the meantime.

At the moment we are careful in our statements about the consequences of pollution. You know, each person has a different susceptibility to radioactivity. I am now saying a bit more than I am perhaps allowed to say: Medical people reckon that the president of the Academy of Sciences, Anatoly Aleksandrov, was hit with a deadly dose of radioactivity twice in his life, at a time when people still did not recognize the danger. His predecessor at the Institute for Nuclear Energy, Igor Kurchatov, was in a similar situation and, alas, he died.

SPIEGEL: The number of injured people was said at a press briefing to be 204.

Falin: Of those, roughly 50 were released after a few hours. The others needed in-patient treatment, bone marrow surgery, blood transfusions, and so forth. What is important is that children are under particularly intensive care because they are primarily threatened. Everyone in the danger zone has been registered in a card file and will be examined at regular intervals, first weekly, then monthly, then at yearly intervals.

SPIEGEL: It sounds very much like playing down the consequences. How many dead do you expect in the future?

Falin: Out of every 1,000 people who are exposed to a radiation of 100 rad, theoretically cancer occurs in 20 cases. But the number of people that suffered during the accident is much smaller; so far those 204 cases you mentioned have been hit by more than 100 rad.

SPIEGEL: People in the West are astounded not only about the external information policy but also about the sparse news for the USSR's own citizens. Would it not have been an opportunity to put into practice the demand by General Secretary Gorbachev for more openness?

Falin: Technically, you are right. But allow me to ask you some questions in return: To what extent are you familiar with accidents in nuclear power plants in your area in the past 10 years? Can you state that off the cuff?

SPIEGEL: What does that have to do with openness?

Falin: Quite a lot. The Western press remains silent in most cases. In Gundremmingen in 1975, two people were killed by overheated radioactive steam. In 1978, a pipe socket broke in Brunsbuettel; radioactive steam escaped into the engine room and, in part, into the atmosphere.

SPIEGEL: You have that from the Western press, however.

Falin: Not necessarily. That we have, for instance, from the International Atomic Energy Agency. There were also cases in Belgium in 1978. In Japan in 1981, 40 tons of radioactive water flowed into a bay, which to this day is blocked off. Radiation affected 270 people, more than in our case. In the U.S. State of Oklahoma, a man died this year because of an explosion of radioactive gas; more than 100 people were injured. In Sellafield, in Great Britain, radioactive matter escaped four times, six people injured, and so forth. But we are said to be a big case.

SPIEGEL: These accidents cannot be compared with Chernobyl. Now all of Europe is affected by the fallout. Allow us to repeat the question: Was the information to Soviet citizens not a bit too thin? It was only 10 days later that Kiev citizens were warned against eating vegetables and staying outdoors too long.

Falin: People in the West like very much to rack their brains about our worries. Let us not go into what is behind this concern. I say this: There was not enhanced radioactivity in Moscow. I can state that authentically because NOVOSTI has a measuring station of its own. As for Kiev, the situation was such — and that might mitigate your outrage — that the wind at first blew the radioactive clouds northward. The wind changed 5 days later. Radioactivity in Kiev increased. But it grew to 30 times its normal rate and yet remained 500 times lower than the hazard level. The recommendation you mentioned was given at that particular time. Besides, the danger zone around Chernobyl was extended from 30 to 50 km. By Thursday 84,000 people had been evacuated from that zone.

SPIEGEL: Radioactivity was also found in the Baltic states and in Belorussia — but no information for the people.

Falin: Do not be so sure that there was none, if only because on Sunday, 27 April, 30,000 people were evacuated from the town of Pripyat and taken elsewhere. Those are the best indicators.

SPIEGEL: The people in the Baltic states and in Belorussia wonder about the consequences of the accident for themselves and what they can do to protect themselves.

Falin: If there is no danger in Minsk and in the Baltic states, is it really necessary to urge the people to feel endangered?

SPIEGEL: The Poles have measured increased ratings and taken certain precautionary measures. The citizens were informed by the government spokesman. At the same time, all was quiet in the Soviet Union in the vicinity of the accident site.

Falin: There is a difference. The Poles took the measures protectively because they proceeded from the premise that it could become worse. They said: We do it to play safe. On Monday reports in Moscow said that the situation was under control.

SPIEGEL: A very vague formulation.

Falin: The West claims that there was a fire in the reactor lasting several days, even though its active phase was over after several hours.

SPIEGEL: We were not informed. Were you not trying to play the thing down for your own people?

Falin: No. As for the government, there has been no attempt to play the matter down. In addition, no country is in a position to keep such matters secret. That is just impossible.

SPIEGEL: Should you not have said to your citizens that something was amiss and that they should not let their children play in the sand? That was said in the Federal Republic, for instance.

Falin: Such a thing is only done in the West if something has happened in the East.

SPIEGEL: People are extremely worried. They are leaving Kiev because they anticipate consequences for their children.

Falin: Please do not exaggerate. There were many overreactions after the schools were temporarily closed and precautionary measures were recommended regarding the consumption of fresh milk and vegetables. There can be no talk of an evacuation of the city.

SPIEGEL: But now omissions of recent years should be made good and the Soviet people should be better informed about the risks of nuclear power plants.

Falin: Please do not create the impression that our people are not informed.

SPIEGEL: That is exactly the impression we have.

Falin: Without gloating, we have objectively reported on a number of such incidents abroad: on Harrisburg, accidents in Japan, and so forth. If the Soviet people read that and live in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant, they will have their own ideas.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union has so far argued that an accident could only happen under capitalism, because security was neglected there in the interests of profits.

Falin: Do not make us appear so primitive. We only say that such a thing also happens in the West. Regarding risks, there is for the moment the danger of unforeseen events such as what happened at Chernobyl, not from leaks or fallout. The danger of leaks is much smaller in nuclear power plants than it is in coal power plants.

SPIEGEL: So, in the future there will be no discussion on the risks of nuclear power plants either?

Falin: There will be a discussion. I assume that a detailed report including conclusions and an assessment of what happened will be published. That will be the stuff for constant discussion. One thing is clear, however: We in the East and the West cannot continue to live a normal life without that technology.

There will always be some danger. People have the urgent task to keep that danger so small as to make it purely theoretical. I do not doubt that information is important for the people. However, in the final analysis, the question of whether a technology is safe is not decided by discussion but by exchanges between engineers and scientistis.

SPIEGEL: A question to the experienced propagandist: Would Chernobyl not have been an opportunity to implement more openness as demanded by Gorbachev, and thereby to show the citizens more confidence?

Falin: A new quality of openness cannot be achieved overnight. I do not want to play down the matter and belittle what happened. Something bad happened unexpectedly. We were not mentally prepared for such an event. Basically, we had no precautionary instructions, including in the field of information. Much was done offhand, including information.

The fact that part of the service personnel in Chernobyl failed is a problem per se, if only because the quantity and content of information reaching Moscow were neither sufficient nor correct. As a result, much of what happened subsequently was preordained. We must draw substantial lessons from all that.

The best thing would be for those countries dealing with nuclear energy to draw up rules that are valid for all in case of accidents. There should not be different standards for the Americans or us, for example.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, we thank you for the interview.

Kalyagin Conducts 'Telebridge' on Chernobyl

LD102022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 May 86

["Vremya" "Telebridge" program conducted by Boris Kalyagin, with contributions from correspondent Vladimir Dunayev in Washington, correspondent Eduard Sorokin in London, and correspondent Yuriy Vybornov in Rome]

[Text] [Kalyagin] Hello, comrades. Here in Studio 20 today we have lines to Washington, London, and Rome. Taking part in our television link-up are our correspondents in those capitals, Vladimir Dunayev, Eduard Sorokin, and Yuriy Vybornov.

We are going to talk about the unworthy campaign which Western officials and mass information media are continuing to this day in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. They are whipping up the row about the supposedly excessive secrecy in the Soviet Union and the shortage of information about the accident. You see, it is easier for them to continue nuclear explosions when people are shouting that it is difficult to trust the USSR, to conclude agreements with it. Is not this why they are making more noise than the others in Washington? What is your opinion, Vladimir Pavolovich?

[Dunayev] Yes, of course; and it is also for that reason... [changes thought] Although if one believes the political forecasts official Washington will have to wait a little with its new tests; it will have to wait because the attitude of Americans is not favorable and they will not accept them. Here is a letter in today's issue of *THE WASHINGTON POST*. It is written by (Robert Fitzpatrick) of Washington. The reaction of our press, television, and politicians to the Chernobyl accident was shameless and regrettable. Instead of recognizing in full the danger of nuclear weapons in our country, they were interested in scoring points in the psychological war. And it was quite wrong to carry statements by stock exchange speculators and individual congressmen who guessed with delight the amount that their shares on the Chicago Stock Exchange would go up if the accident had an effect on the harvest in the Ukraine.

[Kalyagin] So, ultimately they haven't been able to mislead everyone in the United States. There is a difference between what the press is writing and what the man in the street is saying?

[Dunayev] Yes, the reaction from official America and from unofficial America are as different as chalk and cheese. Those of us at Gostelradio's correspondents' office here in washington are aware of this because there has been a large number of telephone calls, hundreds of telephone calls, from people we know and people we don't know. The reaction was a very human, a very natural one, the only one possible with normal people. They offered to do all they could; they expressed sympathy. They said that everyone now had to draw lessons and conclusions so that in no way can the nuclear arms race be continued; because if an accident with a peaceful reactor can lead to unpredictable consequences, then what can one say about the use of combat atomic and nuclear devices?

[Kalyagin] Returning to the nuclear explosions which are being carried out by the United States, there have been reports that radiation is making its way to the surface at the nuclear testing ground in Nevada, and that threats are being created for the local population and even for Mexico.

[Dunayev] Yes, that is true. The last time was in April, during the latest explosion in Nevada. An official spokesman of the Environmental Protection Agency gave the following figures during a Senate session: Since 1964, U.S. nuclear devices have been tested 100 times, and radioactive gases have been released into the atmosphere. On 31 occasions these gases reached the territory of Mexico and of other countries in Latin America: they went beyond U.S. territory. Those are the statistics.

[Kalyagin] The Thatcher government, too, has not missed the opportunity to cast a shadow over the Soviet Union and to join in the campaign of disinformation. What are they saying in this connection where you are, Eduard Alekseyevich?

[Sorokin] Today I would like to draw attention to one point. In dramatizing the events, many of the West's mass information media, including the British, have been talking for several days about the panic which has supposedly gripped the people of Kiev. At the same time they have been deliberately sowing doubts and fears of all kinds in their own country. In particular, they say that the radioactive cloud has reached foggy Albion.

Although the radiation level remains within normal limits, if one wants to obtain additional information, people are told to ring such-and-such a telephone number. And the calls are being made. People ask things like: On Saturday I was playing cricket and got caught in the rain. Is this dangerous to life? Or: My husband has just returned from Poland. What's going to happen to him now? I have no doubt that these and other questions were asked. They are certainly the result of the campaign of hysteria which is being fanned in the West. The same old thesis is being reworked, the thesis of the Soviet threat; only now it has acquired a somewhat specific local color: the talk is about the danger of radioactivity from the Soviet Union.

[Kalyagin] And those who have engaged in falsification have been covered with shame. There are no thousands of victims in common graves; there is no panic in Kiev; there is no threat of neighboring countries being infected — as the Western newspapers heralded. Moreover, a visit to the Ukrainian capital has been organized for foreign journalists, while Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, has been given an opportunity to inspect the site of the accident from a helicopter. Afterwards he held a news conference in Moscow and stated that he had been given all the necessary information. So has the tone of the British press changed today, Eduard Alekseyevich?

[Sorokin] It would seem that there are people here who consider that truth is only harmless when it has been diluted somewhat. The statement by the IAEA director general has been reported, but they have immediately diluted it with conjectures and insinuations of all kinds linked with the accident.

[Kalyagin] And what are they writing in Rome now, Yuriy Viktorovich?

[Vybornov] First of all, the muddy wave that was flung over readers' heads and those of radio listeners and television viewers is gradually being reduced to nothing, though of course it has not yet gone away. A gradual sobering-up is now taking place. No, their propaganda has not begun loving us more. But they have been pinned to the wall by the facts; and in light of this the newspapers have started to provide more objective information, more sensible information. Here are today's newespapers for example. They give a lot of material about yesterday's press conference in Moscow by Hans Blix, the IAEA director general. This headline says: The Fire Has Been Put Out, Radioactivity Is Falling. [video shows Vybornov leafing through newspapers] They give long reports from Kiev, where there is a group of Western correspondents. Nevertheless, even in this situation there are attempts to exert an influence on the psyche of readers and listeners. Take for example the major bourgeois newspaper, the *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*. Today it came out with a large headline saying: Two Steps Away From a Nuclear Desert. And of course, by the words nuclear desert, they meant the area of Chernobyl. Nevertheless, in Italy today the broad public opinion is coming to a conclusion about something else: about the fact that what happened at Chernobyl is part of the cost of traveling the road toward new heights of progress, the road toward the peaceful mastery of the atom. But the main thing — and this thought is stressed in speeches and commentaries and simply in what people say when you meet and talk to them in the street — is that one has to pay attention to ensure that the atom is always peaceful, that there is never a tragedy for mankind linked with its use for military purposes.

[Kalyagin] We now conclude our television link-up. Thank you, Washington, London, and Rome.

PRAVDA Reports IAEA Officials' Press Conference

PM101900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86
First Edition p 6

[TASS report under the rubric "Surrounding the Chernobyl AES": "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] Increasingly reassuring news is coming in from the scientists and specialists who are eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. With each passing day the temperature in the damaged unit decreases and there is a consistent decline in the radiation level and therefore also in the likely threat to the health of people in the zone directly adjoining the station. The state of the water and air in the AES settlement and in Kiev, Minsk, and other nearby towns is not causing concern either.

That is the summary made by the leaders of the IAEA who have been in our country at the Soviet Government's invitation. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 9 May, H. Blix (Sweden), director general of the IAEA; L. Konstantinov (USSR), his deputy; and M. Rosen (United States), director of the agency's Nuclear Safety Department, gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The IAEA director general told of his meetings with the leaders of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Nuclear Power, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Nuclear Power Industry. On 8 May the IAEA representatives flew in a helicopter over the town of Chernobyl, 18 km from the AES, and also the territory of the station, and saw the damaged unit from a distance of 800 meters. In extremely frank discussions, H. Blix said, and as a result of visual observations at the scene of the event, we have managed to form a fairly complete, although preliminary, impression of the accident and its consequences.

We will receive a detailed and authoritative description of the accident, its causes, and its consequences from Soviet specialists after the necessary analysis, the IAEA leaders stated. But even today we are quite satisfied with the preliminary information and with the positive development of events. The chain reaction was automatically stopped at the moment of the accident. This was also indirectly confirmed by medical examination of the victims: They were not subjected to intense neutron radiation. A considerable proportion of the radioactive discharge consists of short-lived radionuclides, half of them in the form of an isotope of iodine — Iodine 131.

Professor M. Rosen commented favorably on the methods used by the Soviet specialists to absorb radiation by means of a shield consisting of sand, boron, clay, dolomite, and lead. Within a short time this led to a decrease in the level of radioactivity in the 30-km zone and enabled the necessary shift personnel to continue work on the three other reactors in order to keep them in a safe, shut-down [zaglushennyy] condition. Reactor No 3, which is next to No 4, was not damaged and its cooling and safety systems are operating normally. Work is continuing beneath the damaged unit — the aim is to completely neutralize the seat of the radiation and, as physicists say, to "entomb" it in a thick mass of concrete. The improvement in the radiation situation in the 30-km zone is shown by the following figures. Compared with the peak radiation at the time of the accident (10-15 milliroentgens per hour), by 5 May radiation at the border of this zone had decreased to 2-3 milliroentgens, and by 8 May it had dropped to 0.15 milliroentgens per hour. The level of radioactivity in the water reservoirs of Kiev and the oblast was normal at all times, the director general noted.

The meetings in Moscow and the Ukraine were very fruitful, H. Blix declared, and their results are reflected in the communique on our visit. I would like to make a few additions to this document. Nuclear power is a complex and important sphere of mankind's activity in which it is extremely necessary for us to consult with one another. The IAEA is simultaneously both the forum and the machinery for such collaboration. In response to my invitations, our Soviet colleagues eagerly agreed to come to Vienna to discuss the results of the measures that are being taken to eliminate the accident. Something else that is no less important its the fact that the Soviet specialists will promptly inform the IAEA of the radiation situation. This information channel for the IAEA is being opened up today, the day of our departure from Moscow. H. Blix described this accord as the start of the creation of new international machinery to ensure timely warning of any incidents at AESes that may have cross-border consequences.

Most of the questions put by the journalists quite naturally concerned the health of the people living in the zone adjoining the station and beyond — How soon will the seat of radiation be completely entombed, and how soon will people return to their homes?

We were in Kiev only yesterday, the IAEA representatives said. We saw normal, ordinary city life. There were many people in the streets, and there were even more on the day the international cycle race began. We visited the monument commemorating the victory in World War II. We saw many foreign tourists there. In short, life is going on as usual. The schools are open. Medical investigation of the residents of Kiev, children included, shows that there are no grounds for speaking of a danger to people's health.

U.S. journalists asked whether the discharge of radiation from power unit No 4 has been totally ended and what damage has been done to the Ukraine's agriculture.

The situation in the damaged unit, the specialists emphasized, is stabilizing. Dosimetric readings made during our helicopter flight over the station confirm the sharp reduction in the quantity of radioactive materials being discharged into the atmosphere. As for the damage to agriculture, this must be considered in the light of the distance of the locality from the seat, and also according to the passage of time. We have already stressed that the radioactive isotopes released as a result of the accident are short-lived. This means that in the future work will resume in nearby fields and the AES settlement will be safe for habitation.

Certain foreign correspondents asked: Is the Soviet Union going to close other reactors of the Chernobyl type operating in the country?

In the course of a careful analysis of the accident, the Soviet authorities have found nothing to necessitate the closure of other reactors, H. Blix said. We have been told that measures are being taken to improve safety at other installations.

RSFSR Paper Describes Evacuation of Area

PM121030 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 86 p 5

[Article by TASS correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin, and Lev Chernenko "specially for *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*": "The Battle With No Front Line"]

[Text] The general threw off his tunic. The gold of the shoulderboards and the multicolored medal-ribbon bars flashed. He looked for the last time at his still-quite-new uniform, pondered for a moment, and then unclipped the insignia of meritorious worker of the USSR MVD. His tunic and striped trousers would be destroyed: This was required as part of the precautionary measures. That was how the commander, who had together with his comrades-in arms fought an arduous engagement, left the battlefield.

There have been quite a few difficult situations and fights against bandits and dangerous criminals in the life of Gennadiy Vasilyevich Berdov, major general in the militia and deputy internal affairs minister of the Ukrainian SSR. But the duel which was now in its 9th day in Chernobyl was special. Never before perhaps have people confronted such a dangerous enemy — unseen but powerful, and thereby extremely insidious. And the responsibility borne in this encounter was incomparable.

The "combat operations log" which Major General Berdov began to keep on arriving in the Chernobyl AES area early in the morning of 26 April has become a kind of diary for him and his many colleagues, a document whose laconic words record the feat of the thousands of MVD workers who were among the first to begin combating the accident.

If you do not see everything for yourself, you can't evaluate the situation correctly, was how G.V. Berdov reasoned; and therefore he did not sit around headquarters but was constantly in the worst trouble spots. Not only sergeants and warrant officers but also colonels performed checkpoint duty [postovaya sluzhba] in the danger zone. And in those very difficult conditions there was not been a single case of refusal of duty. Ensuring order and security in the danger zone and helping victims were the tasks that MVD workers tackled. People were, of course, alarmed by the announcement of an imminent evacuation. A whole delegation came to the ispolkom. General Berdov was instructed to meet with people and reassure them. Gennadiy Vasilyevich went out to see people dressed in his general's uniform. Tall, gray-haired, and calm, he knew how to find the much needed words about the imminent evacuation of the city.

One thousand buses were already waiting on the outskirts of the nuclear power workers' city. The convoy entered the city at exactly 1400. A bus stopped at every entrance-way. Many people simply had not considered that their absence might be protracted and were traveling light. The militia checked every apartment to ensure that everyone had left the settlement.

"In that situation much depended on the actions of our workers, on their calm and confident behavior," G.V. Berdov opined. "After all, the people were anxious and agitated; therefore we had to show particular restraint, tact, benevolence, and readiness to help." And that is precisely why energetic political education work was carried out among MVD workers in the tense, acute situation that prevailed. Temporary party organizations and party groups were set up in combined detachments and meetings were held. All this work was headed by Militia Major General A.I. Borovik, chief of the Ukrainian MVD political section. The political work was then carried out according to a precise plan embracing the most important questions in those extreme conditions, including party recruitment. This is what Militia Captain Oleg Dmitriyevich wrote in his application: "I want to carry out my official and civic duty as a Communist in eliminating the after-effects of the accident..." V.A. Kuybin, Yu.G. Vergel, and A.S. Vdovichenko, Communists with long party service, recommended their work colleague.

Approximately 20 applications came in during the first 3 days. All of them, as required by regulations, were immediately examined. As we were informed at the Kiev Gorkom, the decisions of the party meetings held in the power workers' settlement were examined as a priority. For many, work in the extreme conditions at the AES was a supreme test.

There were thousands of vehicles on the roads during the evacuation. But thanks to a large extent to the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate there was not a single accident or major holdup. The transport militia also remained essentially in charge at the Yanov station situated near the AES. Trains loaded with important national economic freight were there at the time of the accident. Passenger trains, whose locomotive teams were of course unaware of what had happened, were arriving at the station as scheduled. The extremely difficult conditions demanded resolute and urgent measures to clear the station, establish efficient order, and stop traffic. That task was successfully dealt with by workers of the southwest internal affairs administration in charge of transport, headed by Colonel A.I. Shevandin. There were small villages whose inhabitants were removed from danger by militiamen.

The Chernobyl events have severely tested people's character and true moral fiber. Cowards suddenly appeared and new heroes were born. The accident at the AES will serve for us not only as a severe technical lesson but also as a moral lesson.

The difficult duel continues.

Chernobyl Fire Chief Interviewed in Hospital

PM121405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
10 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[G. Alimov report under the rubric "By the Laws of Courage"; "Fulfilling His Duty: After the Accident at the AES He Was One of the First To Go Into Danger" — first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In its first reportage from the region of the Chernobyl AES *IZVESTIYA* reported the resolute, courageous actions of the firemen under the leadership of Major L. Telyatnikov. He is now in Moscow, in Teaching Hospital No 6. The doctors allowed *IZVESTIYA*'s correspondents to see him briefly.

They asked us to change our clothing. They explained: There is no danger to you, but you might harm him. They issued a complete suit of new hospital clothing — from socks and slippers to a respirator. I asked if I could shake hands with my interlocutor. I wanted to shake Leonid Petrovich's hand on behalf of all the readers and thank him for what he and his men did. They gave me permission. But Professor Angelina Konstantinovna Guskova urged me not to ask too many questions.

"You mustn't," she said. "You must understand: It is not easy to live through what happened all over again."

Rules are rules... Doctor Lyudmila Nikolayevna Petrosyan led us to Ward 842. Telyatnikov was having dinner. When he saw us he stood up and smiled. A small man, lean, strong, with an open Russian face.

Then he sat opposite me on the bed, which was made with soldierly neatness. The window in the ward was open, you could smell the spring and the fir trees growing in the hospital yard. I noticed the newspapers on the bed — *PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA*. A color photograph was stuck to the wall below the light switch. Two boys standing arm in arm.

"My sons... I managed to grab the photo and bring it with me. The one on the right, the older, more serious one, is Oleg. This one, the younger, is Mikhail. A cheerful little boy. You see, he's smiling here."

Telyatnikov spoke eagerly about them. The elder is studying in the fifth grade. He will soon take the first exam in his life, in mathematics. Naturally, his father is worried. Oleg is in the third grade, and wants to be a combine operator. Leonid Petrovich sighs:

"I miss them."

His wife Larisa Ivanovna and the children are in Kiev now. He says he has already sent them two letters. He has had no reply yet. He does not know how they are. He fell silent again and seemed to tense up. I still did not have the heart to take him back to that fateful day. I felt I did not want to remind him. Professor Guskova was right. We spoke of how he feels.

"Everything seems normal at the moment. I told my relatives that when I wrote, so that they do not worry for nothing. I have a good appetite, I'm sleeping quite well. When I'm free from medical procedures, I listen to the radio. It's nice that my father and all four of my sisters have come to Moscow now. It's a kind of psychological support group," he jokes. "After 20 May," he said, "I'm expecting my wife and sons: once the lads have finished school."

Leonid graduated from the Sverdlovsk firemen's technical school 15 years ago, and then studied in Moscow, at the USSR MVD Higher Fire Engineering School. Four years ago he was appointed chief of the militarized fire unit for the protection of the Chernobyl AES. He was 31 at the time. He served irreproachably. He was more than once commended by the leadership. He did excellent work during the extinguishing of a peat fire on Pripyatskiy Sovkhoz in Chernobylskiy Rayon. At that time the fire threatened the whole village. The skillful actions of Telyatnikov's subunit helped to save the people's property and the village.

And then 26 April came.

The alarm system connected to the AES went off in the fire unit. The duty crew is always in a state of number one readiness, it set off for the site immediately. It subsequently became clear that it was they, the firemen, who decided the outcome of the affair. Telyatnikov's telephone rang at once. That is the procedure, even though he was on leave and was due to return to work next day.

On the telephone, Telyatnikov recognized the agitated voice of the controller:

"Fire in the machine room! The roof is burning... The crew has gone out..."

He was prepared to run the 6 km to the station on foot, but time, time!

...The car took him there rapidly. Not feeling the ground beneath his feet, he ran toward the machine room, finding time to tell the driver to bring in the other people who were not on duty. From that moment on he was responsible for everthing! As an experienced specialist, he realized that a crew of 15 men could not cope with the fire — reinforcements were needed. ...In the reactor hall, flames were raging on various levels, in at least five places, including the roof. The fire was spreading implacably in the direction of the neighboring reactor and might penetrate the cable conduits which form a network embracing the entire power station. Fires had broken out in the instrument room too. The fire threatened to spread to the machine room and destroy the system for controlling the protection of the entire power station. And that must be prevented! ...Speedy, intelligent decisions were required. The fire must be stopped at all costs in the key directions and must not be allowed to spread. Telyatnikov sent one division to protect the machine room, two others, at the cost of incredible efforts, were holding back the advance of the seething fire toward the neighboring power unit and eliminating the burning in the reactor hall.

In this menacing situation, when the fate of the power station — and not only the power station — was being decided, none of the firemen faltered or gave way.

They all understood clearly and consciously what they were going into — by that time the dosimeter operators had already given the terrible warning — radiation! But there was simply no other way out. They knew what was at stake in their struggle against the fire. They stood firm in the face of trouble and were the first in the firing line.

Telyatnikov climbed up several times to the highest point of the power stations (71 meters up), where the instrument department and the main seat of the fire were located. Exceptionally complex conditions were created here. Part of the roof over the reactor had collapsed, load-bearing structures had warped, and a scorching hot torrent of burning bitumen was surrounding the firemen on all sides. A dense, poisonous smoke reduced visibility and made breathing difficult. People were working under the threat of a collapse at any second or of sudden jets of flame. In this situation it was particularly important to organize efficiently the work of all the sections and to distribute reinforcements correctly as they arrived. Telyatnikov lost track of time as this work went on.

"We did not know how long we had been there. We only knew one thing: We must stay till the end. That was our duty to people."

It has been calculated that the major's subunit was at the station for nearly 3 hours from the moment of the accident. They were taken away at around 0500 hours. By that time the fire was practically eliminated. They had done what was most important: They had gotten the fire under control and beaten down the main seats of the fire without allowing the flames to spread to the station's other power units.

...The time allotted to me had dwindled disastrously. Lyudmila Nikolayevna, the doctor accompanying us, was already pointing to the clock. I asked Leonid Petrovich to say just a few words about the guys in his subunit.

"What can I say? Heroes, real heroes. All of them, without exception."

He particularly mentioned the still very young Lieutenant Vladimir Pravik, chief of the crew. In that critical situation he displayed outstanding courage and was the major's right hand.

It was time to take our leave. Once again I shook the major's hand. He said:

"If you see Pravik, give him my greetings. Find out how he is. Tell him I'm fine..."

Later, we had another conversation with Professor Guskova. I asked about the condition of the patients.

"We are doing everything necessary," Angelina Konstantinovna said. "They are now undergoing additional laboratory and clinical tests. The treatment process is prolonged, it requires time, patience, and expertise. American doctors are advising us on a number of specialized questions. We are counting on an improvement..."

PRAVDA Reports Nationwide Support for Chernobyl

PM121635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86
First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents B. Gubarev and M. Odinets report: "Battle Continuing; Chernobyl AES: New Stage in the Work"]

[Text] It is our motherland's pain. And it will take time for the wound to heal. Chernobyl...

The name of the small Ukrainian city flew around the entire world in a flash and all honest people in the world heard with sorrow the news of the disaster which had happened there. Its consequences could have been even greater had it not been for the selflessness and heroism of Soviet people who, sometimes sacrificing their own lives and health, rushed to vanquish the nuclear giant which has shown over the last few days how dangerous it is. It was only an accident to one peaceful reactor, but it resulted in a major disaster — what if stockpiles of nuclear weapons were brought into action?! It is terrifying to even think about it...

Things are now slightly easier. Ten days after the accident there was still a threat that it could escalate [rasshiritsya]. When we met with Academician Ye. Velikhov, he told us: "The reactor has been damaged. Its heart is an incandescent core which is, as it were, 'hanging [visit] there.' The reactor is covered from the top with a layer of sand, lead, boron, and clay, and this is an additional strain on the structure. Below, there may be water in the special reservoir... How does incandescent reactor crystal behave? Will it be possible to contain it or will it melt down [uydet v zemlyu]? Nobody in the world has ever been in such a complex situation: It is essential to assess the situation very accurately and not make a single mistake..." The further development of events showed that the right avenue had been chosen for fighting the raging reactor. The water was pumped out from under the reactor, wells were drilled, and a "cooling zone" was created which cooled the reactor. Preparations are under way to bury the reactor.

I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted: "Today it is firmly possible to talk about a new stage in the work to eliminate the consequences of the AES accident. The main danger is over at this stage: However, there will be an enormous amount of work to do in totally decontaminating the station and the adjoining territory." We must not relax under any circumstances! The elimination of the consequences of the accident is essentially starting now. The reactor is still not safe, there are radioactive substances on the station territory and in the zone. Working with them will require very great care and thoroughness. No forecasts can be made on this matter, but it will take a long time for all the consequences to be eliminated — maybe even months... It would probably be expedient to hold special radiation security "lessons" in the oblast and to explain to the inhabitants of evacuated regions all the features linked with radioactivity. There are enough specialists at Kiev's scientific and educational establishments to discuss the basics of radiation security in laymen's terms.

The Chernobyl disaster has touched all Soviet people. There is an endless flood of telegrams to *PRAVDA* pledging readiness to help eliminate the AES accident.

"Please inform the Ministry of Power and Electrification that the collective of the team of acid resistance workers from the 'Yuzhenergokhimzashchita' specialized administration engaged in anticorrosion work in building the Rostov AES considers it its duty to participate in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident. The specialists have experience ranging from 10-18 years. Team leader Sevastyanov, Foreman Kachanov, team members Nikolayev, Kulikov, Mareyev, Parfenov, Sobolev, Shcherbakov, Yakovlev, Ryabukhin, Yeshtokin, Vdovikin, Timofeyev, Sklyarov, and Fedoseyev."

"I wish to do what I can to help in eliminating the Chernobyl AES accident. I am 47. I am deputy chief occupational safety engineer at 'Nizhnevartovskneftedorstroy.' Onuchkin." Telegrams, letters, and money transfers are arriving from all corners of the country.... All Soviet people are treating Chernobyl's misfortune as their own.

Many letters are also arriving in Kiev, expressing sympathy and support for the heroic working people at the AES. Many people write to the power station workers, asking them to send their children to the Caucasus, the Kuban, the Volga Region, Moscow, or Leningrad. They will be received there like the closest and dearest relatives.

It would probably be expedient for the Ministry of Power and Electrification to set up a special "staff" to notify people if they are needed and inform them of the proper place to address in different cases. Work in the zone is specialized and the appropriate skills are necessary — the required specialists are present in adequate numbers. It is, however, clear today that the best assistance to Chernobyl would be for everyone to work more productively and more efficiently at his own work position.

...The *TRIBUNA ENERGETIKA*, house newspaper of the Pripyat AES, has resumed publication in Ivankovo. The evacuated journalists were cordially welcomed and accommodated by the collective of the Ivankovskiy Rayon newspaper. The first issue of the newspaper published in the new location carried a long article describing the heroism and courage of working people at the Chernobyl AES struggling to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the power unit.

The newspaper narrates how, while its issue was coming off the presses, the editorial office received a phone call from the Obukhovichi Rural Soviet. The staff dealing with the population's evacuation asked that thanks be conveyed to Ye. Us and V. Babenko, residents in Obukhovichi Village, and also to N. Khomenko and A. Musmenko from Stanishovka Village, who have housed five and more persons each. S. Glushchenko even managed to house eight evacuees in his home.

There are very many events happening at and around Chernobyl AES. The entire country is helping the collective of power industry and construction industry workers to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Now there is an urgent need for drill-operators, excavator drivers, and crane operators there.... Without slowing down the pace of building a new line for the capital's metro system, the "Kievmetrostroy" has seconded an integrated Komsomol and youth team from the tunneling section to Chernobyl, led by Communist V. Vilko.

On the Chernobyl road, one of us met a group of bulldozer drivers who had flown in from Urengoy. Vladimir Lakhtin said: "I have with me an entire group of experienced machine operators. But I also know that nine drill-operators have flown here from the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad track. Lads from the Caucasus are also here. The concerns of people in Chernobyl are our common concerns, and we will try to do everything to eliminate the consequences of the accident as soon as possible." Now the Kiev plants are executing in a flash any orders placed by those "advancing on" the No 4 power block. Hero of Socialist Labor P. Shilo, director of the "Tochelektropribor" Plant, told the *PRAVDA* correspondent's office that people in the shops have worked around the clock, not leaving their machine tools until they have completed the devices requested from Chernobyl. The same work enthusiasm was displayed by workers in the "Bolshevik" and "Leninskaya Kuznitsa" Plants. When the people taming the damaged reactor needed concrete, the Zhbi-5 Plant under the "Glavkievgorstroy" was started up at night, and the "Yugozaptransstroy" and "Yugenergomontazh" concrete-making units started work within a matter of hours....

Working people in many Ukrainian enterprises are overfulfilling their targets beneath the slogan "Let Us Help the Chernobyl AES Collective!" We had an opportunity to talk with Pensioner Lyubov Aleksandrovna Vilenskaya, who decided to transfer R200 from her modest savings to the fund for assistance to Pripyat. The bank is transferring this money to the credit of Account No 904.

Lomeyko Condemns West's Restrictions on Food Imports

LD121500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) — At a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists held today in the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry, the discriminatory measures announced by Western countries with respect to the import of certain food products from socialist states were condemned. The prohibitions and embargoes, which the Western powers introduce from time to time, said Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Minister Press Department, have already become a constant weapon to exert pressure. This new action does not constitute an exception. It is a surprising fact that certain Western powers are attempting to make political capital out of the accident which has taken place. First they whip up hysteria concerning the Chernobyl AES and then they make use of it to introduce discriminatory measures. These actions are completely groundless. The consultative conference of the World Health Organization which took place the other day with the participation of a large group of authoritative specialists from many countries of Western and Eastern Europe adopted a document in which the complete groundlessness of the assertions put forward to justify the discriminatory measures is stressed. The main conclusion of this document is that at the present time the radiation situation poses no danger at all for the population of Europe. From the point of view of health, these restrictions on the importation of food products are groundless.

The head of the Foreign Ministry Press Department exposed the underlying cause for the sensational hysteria which is being whipped up by some press organs in the west. First, they complained about the lack of information, and at the same time ignored the information they were receiving on the accident. The accident and people's misfortune has been turned into a sensation, the scale of the accident has been grossly exaggerated. As an example, he showed a copy of the *NEW YORK POST* of 2 May, where the entire front page is occupied by the headline: "Mass Grave; 15,000 People Buried in a Nuclear Pit."

Western correspondents would be of much better service to the cause of peace and mutual understanding between peoples if they were just as persistent in urging the U.S. Administration for an answer about why it continues nuclear tests in Nevada. The accident in Chernobyl is a mishap, but blasts in Nevada are a conscious policy of poisoning our planet, which is being conducted in order to develop new death-dealing varieties of nuclear armaments. This is pushing humanity toward a nuclear catastrophe.

More on Lomeyko Criticism

AU121515 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 12 (AFP) — Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko Monday denounced an EEC ban on imports of East bloc countries' foodstuffs as "unjustified and without foundation." Mr. Lomeyko said the ban was aimed at applying "political pressure on the socialist countries."

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Lomeyko said that the "uproar" over Chernobyl had led to an "uncontroilled psychosis in Western public opinion, which has been the pretext for discriminatory measures" against the East bloc countries. "In some countries, the hysteria borders on an anti-Soviet psychosis," he said.

When asked why the Soviet Union had been so slow in disclosing information about the accident, Mr. Lomeyko said that Moscow had not immediately recognized "either the nature, or the scope" of the accident because, he said, "nothing of the kind had ever happened before."

"The Soviet Union did not deliberately seek to hide the truth," he said, but it wanted to be sure its information was "verified, exact and clear" before communicating it to other countries.

Mr. Lomeyko, who was in the United States at the time of the accident, said that Americans, "on the one hand complain about the absence of information, and on the other, they ignored what they were told" in order to "immediately infer that a country that hides the truth cannot be trusted." He called this attitude "intolerable, amoral and dangerous."

He said the situation around Chernobyl was "stabilizing and improving every day."

Everything is interlinked in a small world. Political lessons are being drawn from a technical disaster.

In an unexpected way, Chernobyl confirmed the vitally important need for a new political thinking in international life in the nuclear age. When people talk about that kind of thinking they mean primarily a new overall approach to the madness of the nuclear arms race, which does not increase its participants' security but instead reduces it because you cannot achieve true security for yourself alone to the detriment of others. The Chernobyl disaster seems to have extended and, at the same time, given concrete form to the sphere of practical application of the new thinking.

I would like to cite in some detail the conversation between a West Berlin radio correspondent and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher.

The correspondent said: "Suddenly every citizen in the FRG has noticed how small Europe is and how close Kiev actually is in this instance." Genscher replied: "The whole world has become smaller as a result of technical progress. Consequently, we have begun to depend more on each other." The correspondent continued his line of reasoning: "Perhaps the realization of how small the world is and how close Kiev is to the FRG will help those politicians discussing security questions at the various talks; in other words, there will be consequences for security policy, too." Genscher replied: "That is probably so. This event will probably have those consequences. I believe that once again the fact has clearly been shown that in this shrinking world mankind's survival can only be guaranteed by collective decisions, that is to say that collective decisions are the only possible ones to ensure that everybody does not seek security for themselves and that there is a joint search for security in the sphere of the protection of the natural foundations of life, security against those threats contained in the new forms of technology alongside the great potential, and security of course on the military level, the level of disarmament, arms control, and confidence-building measures." It is surely possible to agree with every word of that argument.

The new political thinking in a shrinking and interdependent world requires at the very least greater East-West understanding. Understanding is impossible without a common language. This does not mean English, French, or Russian, of course, but the language of international political contact. It must be comprehensible to the other side, take account of the nature of the other society, and perhaps take account of a different attitude to informnation existing in the other social psychology, even a different speed of dissemination of that information. Chernobyl raised with a new acuteness the question of seeking a common language of cooperation between the two different societies — socialist and capitalist. It must be a joint search and must presuppose restraint, great flexibility, and reciprocal compromises. We are ready for such a search and confirmed that readiness from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Of course, this line of reasoning does not apply to inveterate anti-Sovietists working, as it were, in automatic mode. You cannot find a common language with them. They do not have a language but a poisonous sting and this has been demonstrated often recently. They went to particular pains across the ocean to disseminate frightening rumors and fabrications, using them to fill every available space. "A human tragedy should not be turned into a political game," British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe stated the other day. But that is precisely what the various malefactors have done who, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, have undertaken yet another mass attack on the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly when trying to instill doubts regarding our plan to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century.

It is to the credit of the world community and also of official circles in the West that there were more people who sympathized, showed understanding, expressed a readiness to help, and who found the right moral and political measure in judging what had happened. It is with them that the difficult search for a common language must be continued, even making use of such experience as Chernobyl. It would have been better had it not existed; but now that it does, this experience will give all countries another opportunity to learn.

Kondrashov on Anti-Soviet Treatment of Chernobyl

PM121010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov article: "Thinking About Chernobyl"]

[Text] In the past when fate took an unexpected turn our forefathers used to say: Everything is at the mercy of God. Without getting involved again in the argument about God, let us set out the evident truth of our time that everything is now at the mercy of the atom. And that applies to all mankind and all life on earth. Whether the atom is used for military or peaceful purposes. We have been reminded about that from time to time by accidents in the United States, Britain, and other countries. Another tragic reminder was provided by the accident at the Chernobyl AES, which suddenly entered our life — and not only ours — and world politics.

For almost 2 weeks Chernobyl has been featured in newspapers and on the "Vremya" TV program. It occupies no less important a place in our thoughts and feelings. This accident, this calamity occurred in our land. Our land is vast; and, of course, the nearer someone is to the scene of the event, the more keen and involved is his experience of what happened. But we are all children of one country; and no matter how many hundreds or thousands of kilometers separate us from Chernobyl, in our thoughts we are beside the people stricken by misfortune and with our fellow-countrymen who have had to hurriedly leave their houses and their homes, fleeing the threat of radiation. We think about their changed lives and their anxieties — they cannot fail to be alarmed, even if they are now being comforted by the concern and warmth of sympathy in their new locations.

The TV screens have shown us just a small part of the scenes which they will remember all their lives. Pictures taken from helicopters show the deserted settlement around the AES, the bright new apartment blocks, the straight and empty streets. Sensing the meaning of this picture as people of the nuclear age, we felt the unseen, silent, and awesome presence of increased radioactivity. So this is what it is like, we thought as we watched.

Perhaps it looks like that, perhaps not; but what is clear is that this monstrous force is kept under protective casings which keep the working peaceful atom in check; but the power concealed in stockpiles of nuclear warheads, designed to destroy and kill, is incomparably more terrible. Everyone is at the mercy of the atom, having awakened, curbed, and, it would seem, entirely tamed it. But who guaranteed its absolute obedience?

All these questions and thoughts concern us, casting their shadow on the blossoming of spring, the May Day celebrations, and the approaching Victory Day.

We feel fraternal sympathy with the victims, a unity of kinship with those forced to leave their homes. We pay tribute to the courage of those who in dangerous conditions are eliminating the after-effects of the accident and are extinguishing the smoldering remains of this conflagration. There are situations when doing your duty is tantamount to performing an exploit. That is the case with the people who remained at Chernobyl AES.

You cannot counter panic with thoughtless or careless bravado. This is no place for those two opposites.

We are not the only ones thinking about Chernobyl. This word, until recently unknown to most people in our country, is now on the whole world's lips. On such occasions you see once again how small the world is. In the modern poet's metaphor, "the world dangles in a string bag of latitudes and longitudes" containing almost 5 billion people gripped with fear at the threat of nuclear war to which has suddenly been added the danger of radiation from the Chernobyl atom. There is much sincere sympathy and understanding in the world now for those who have the ability to put themselves in others' shoes. People are casting plenty of wary looks at the sky and their surroundings — radioactivity needs no visa and is no respecter of national frontiers. Immediately panicmongers turned up, who set about poisoning the atmosphere with the radiation of distrust of the Soviet Union; their initial offensive was halted and turned back by the force of facts, particularly those cited at the press conference in Moscow. The radiation of distrust is also subsiding to a certain extent, as is the radiation in the atmosphere. As various countries are reporting, the radiation presents no threat to people's health and even less to their lives.

BULGARIA

Agrarian Journal Carries Arbatov Interview

AU121345 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 9 May 86 p 4

[Interview given by USSR Academician Georgiy Arbatov to "Western radio and television stations, in connection with the accident [avariya] in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant," entitled "Misfortune [neshtastiye] Should Not be a Reason for Hatred." Time and place of interview not given. Interview dispatched "especially for *ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME* by NOVOSTI."]

[Text] In connection with the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, many Western radio and television stations addressed questions to Academician Georgiy Arbatov, the noted USSR scientist and public figure.

[Question] Many Western mass media accuse the USSR of delaying information on the accident. What can you say about this?

[Arbatov] The case required verification and the obtaining of reliable information based on real facts and the instruments' data. It seems that the situation in the region of the nuclear power plant during the initial period was connected with circumstances that complicated the investigation into the reasons behind the unexpectedly occurring trouble [beda]. First of all we had to take care of saving people who were in immediate danger. In addition, clarifying the reasons behind such an accident is no simple task. It is known that the United States is still clarifying the precise reason for the "Challenger" disaster.

After the first report from the Soviet government all the necessary information was given to the IAEA. The director general of the agency, Hans Blix, was invited to the USSR in order to get acquainted with the situation on the spot. By the way of comparison we can recall that the United States informed the IAEA about the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant 2 months after the incident [proizshestvie]. I do not recall anybody in the West making an issue of it. However, now hatred for the USSR is hiding behind this uproar about the accident in our nuclear power plant. We are witnessing an artificial exaggeration of what has happened, with the goal of provoking hysterics. This at least is not honest. It is shameful and undignified.

[Question] Did the level of radiation threaten neighboring countries? What measures were taken to decrease the danger?

[Arbatov] Our scientists can have no data on the radiation level in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Japan, simply because these countries are rather far away from the USSR. In Kiev, which is situated 130 km from Chernobyl, the radiation level did not exceed the safety limit for people. Radiation in the accident area has increased.

Good sense indicates that all measures must be adopted to decrease the consequences of the accident. Recently, highly qualified Soviet specialists equipped with appropriate instruments departed for Romania and Poland. You know that the level of radiation is not a constant value. It depends on the distance from the location of the accident, the direction of the winds, and so forth. In the immediate proximity of the reactor — in a radius of 100 meters — the radiation level increased sharply; the possibility of radioactive fallout existed up to a distance of 10 km; only negligent deviations from the natural level were noted in several regions located 100 km from the reactor.

[Question] In the West many people are sincerely concerned with the fate of the population in the regions affected by the misfortune. What form of assistance was rendered?

[Arbatov] We are very grateful to those thousands of voluntary donors who offered bone-marrow for transplants and blood for transfusions. We are touched by the manifestations of sympathy. We gratefully accept the assistance offered, if it is offered with good intentions.

I do not recommend that one seriously accept, let alone believe, the Western mass media which are trying to turn the case into a sensation and to disseminate panic. This is precisely what the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations — financed by the CIA and the United States — are doing in their broadcasts to the USSR, Poland, Romania, and other countries.

[Question] One of the main obstacles to the United states' accepting the Soviet peace proposals is the issue of verification [kontrol]. Can the Americans believe the USSR if it did not immediately give information on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant?

[Arbatov] The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is being used by the American side as an excuse for their refusal to conduct a serious dialogue on the issue of control over the arms race and disarmament.

Such an approach is incorrect according to us. It aims at diverting mankind's attention from the main goal — to avoid a nuclear catastrophe that will be millions of times more terrible than similar accidents in all nuclear power plants combined.

The USSR is against the nuclear threat, including the one that emerges as a result of accidents at peaceful nuclear power plants. The Chernobyl accident provided another lesson as to how vulnerable modern civilization is in conditions in which technology is developing dynamically.

The world exists while 50,000 nuclear warheads also exist, and NATO has the intention of using nuclear weapons first.

Mankind can be saved from alarm about the future and can deal peacefully with its daily deeds, if it receives an assurance that the atom, and primarily the military atom, will not be used against it.

HUNGARY

Weekly Sums Up Chernobyl Accident Chronology

WA130815 [Editorial Report] Budapest *MAGYARORSZAG* No. 19 on 11 May on pages 6 and 7 carries a 3,500-word report by Tams Oltvanyi under the title: "Nuclear Power Station — Chernobyl — Dossier Of Events". The report, presents a chronological sequence of the Chernobyl accident stating:

"It seems that — last but not least due to the Western countries' attitude in striving to make use of the accident primarily for propaganda purposes — the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union may also have an effect on the world political atmosphere.

"here is the chronological order of the accident and the various statements connected with it:

"27 April: Increasing radiation levels are measured in the city of Kuopio in Finland, not far from the Soviet border. First among the press agencies, REUTER reported on radiation levels several times higher than the normal in the central areas of Finland.

"28 April: In the early morning hours an increased radiation level is also measured in the area of the Forsmark nuclear power station in Sweden. From the direction of the wind it is understood that the radiation is coming from across the border. An increase in radiation levels is also detected in the well-known resort center around the Mazur lakes in Poland.

Soviet Communique

"In the evening [of 28 April], a communique of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union announces that an accident has occurred at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station and that one of the reactors has been damaged. Measures are said to have been taken to avoid the consequences of the accident and the injured are given medical attention. Not much later, TASS points out in a background report that this is the first such accident in the Soviet Union."

The chronological sequence of events then continues with factual reports on the government committee appointed on 29 April, the IAEA data on the type of nuclear reactor in Chernobyl, Reagan's reaction, the measures taken in Warsaw, and measurements in Hungary. The report continues by mentioning the TASS communique on the USSR Council of Ministers session on 30 April, international press reactions, a Soviet Television news "VREMYA" commentary, iodine pills being administered in Poland, the fact that some countries have banned food and vegetable imports from Eastern europe, and a *NEPSZABADSAG* interview by a duty engineer at the Paks Nuclear Power Station in Hungary.

The events described for 1,2,3,4,5, and 6 May contain references to the Boris Yeltsin interview to GDR television, preventive measures taken in Romania, the "wave of hysteria" in the West, the history of nuclear accidents compiled by the *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE*, measures taken in Austria, U.S. expert Robert Gale's visit to Moscow, IAEA'S Blix' visit to Moscow, Arbatov's interview to the BBC, Soviet Government communiques on measures taken at and around the site, and a Pravda on-the-spot report on the operations carried out in order to contain the radiation.

Air Radioactivity Levels 'Practically' Normal

LD121253 Budapest MTI in English 1230 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) — The radioactive content of air in Hungary's atmosphere — following continuous decrease over the past days — has practically returned to the natural level prior to the Chernobyl reactor accident. Radioactivity of the soil, plants and surface waters is also very near the natural value. Regular measurements are continuing.

POLAND

Radiation Situation Seen Returning To Normal

LD091844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today the government commission chaired by Zbigniew Szalajda analyzed the results of the latest radiation measurements. These confirm the earlier assessments of a systematic decline in contamination. The situation is gradually returning to normal. A decisive decline in the contamination of milk over the last 2 days deserves emphasis. The commission reiterates that the recommended temporary restrictions on the consumption of some vegetables — lettuce, spinach, and sorrel — applies only to children and pregnant and nursing women. The radiation situation in the country, which in practice is returning to normal, allows the government commission to declare that the preparations for the tourist season, summer rest, and all forms of recreation for children and young people should be continued on full scale.

Urban Says Food Export Ban to Cost $45-$50 Million

LD131152 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 — "According to preliminary assessments, the losses resulting from the ban on Polish food exports to Western markets will total at the end of this May some 45-50 million U.S. dollars," press spokesman for the Polish Government Ministry Jerzy Urban told today a press conference for foreign newsmen. "We do not know what will be the outcome of this ban after it is lifted, for the return of Polish food to the Western markets may be difficult because of this bad publicity," he added.

ROMANIA

Radiation Drops; Above Normal in 'Certain Zones'

AU121946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1830 GMT 12 May 86

["From the Party and State Environmental Monitoring and Control Commission" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1986—The measurements carried out all over Romania showed that in the last few days radioactivity had continued to recede, nearing normal limits, in most of the affected areas, Bucharest city included. In certain zones, however, radiation levels are still higher than normal owing to air circulation fluctuations, but they present no health hazard.

The previously set prophlyactic measures remain in force. Radiation levels are being monitored by specialized stations and laboratories and the population will be kept informed until radioactvity returns to permissible margins throughout the territory.

YUGOSLAVIA

Military Commentator on Effects of Chernobyl

AU082158 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
6 May 86 p 6

[Dimitrije Seserinac, "Military-Political Commentary": "Nuclear Accident and Its Consequences"]

[Excerpt] The grave disaster [teska nesreca] which occurred in Chernobyl has caused varied reactions and provoked negative as well as some positive effects.

The first negative effect is certainly the disaster itself, which will have great consequences for economic trends and life in the Soviet Union. The second is, however, the strong and unnecessary aggravation of relations along the line of the existing ideological and political divisions in the world. The rightist extremists, attacking the Soviet Union for delayed and insufficiently exhaustive information of the world public about the disaster go so far as to try to show that it is implicit in the very nature of socialism that it does not protect its own people, that it does not care for its own people, and that consequently it wants even less to cooperate in the field of caring for other peoples.

Noting that the necessary information has indeed not been provided in time, one may say that anybody who is at all objective is far from drawing such conclusions. Nobody knows yet why information was not provided, which is to say, which motives prevailed at the moment. Any guesses rank among senseless speculation, but one may suppose that the responsible Soviet factors themselves did not learn quickly enough about the exact diagnosis of the accident or its extent.

Effects

However, we may at the same time note two positive effects of the disaster in Chernobyl. The first is of particular significance for us. One has now quite seriously begun to realize and to comprehend how serious and complicated the problem of relying on nuclear energy is. Second, it is now much more clearly understood how serious the possible repercussions of relying on nuclear energy may be from the viewpoint of organizing the country for defense.

U.S. Corn More Dangerous Than Chernobyl Fallout

LD111421 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Belgrade May 11 TASS — The danger posed by the infected corn that was imported by Yugoslavia from the United States is much greater than the danger for the Yugoslav people coming from the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant. This has been stated in a TANJUG interview by Academician Pavel Savic, a well-known Yugoslav scientist.

The doses of radiation to which we are being subjected cannot be dangerous to anyone, he continued. The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant should not become the reason for giving up further construction of atomic power plants. P. Savic described the ban imposed by the EEC leaders on the import of Yugoslav farm produce by the common market countries as absolutely unjustified.

Milk Consumption 'Rapidly Increased' Last Week

LD121301 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1211 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG)— In the second half of the last week the buying and consumption of milk in Yugoslavia rapidly increased and virtually reached the level prior to the Soviet nuclear part Chernobyl disaster. In some cases dairies are even forced to lower orders for milk.

At the moment the market supply in Yugoslavia with milk and dairy products is good, says General Director of "Mlekosim" Associated Enterprises Tomislav Gitric. Only sheep and goat milk and dairy products made of this particular type of milk are still in short supply because sheep and goats feed on grass and leaves. All milk and dairy products sold in shops have been checked, and thus any possibility of the presence of radioactive particles is ruled out.

Daily checks of milk samples are carried out in specialized laboratories of institutes and agricultural faculties in all Yugoslav republics and provinces.

Satisfactory Physicals for Workers Near Chernobyl

LD122131 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1926 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 12 (TANJUG)— Workers of the Yugoslav building enterprise Komgrap of Belgrade continue work on the construction of a steel plant in the Soviet town of Zhlobin, some 150 km from the stricken Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

A team of doctors from Belgrade has examined all 570 workers who were in the area at the time of the Chernobyl accident, it was announced today. The results were satisfactory, since no health problems that could be linked to the nuclear disaster were found.

Radiation Levels Fall; Preventive Measures Lifted

LD122147 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1737 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) — Measurements of the radiation level in Yugoslavia since May 7, when the latest recommendations and preventive measures were announced, have shown that the level of radioactivity has dropped considerably, so that restrictions imposed earlier can be lifted, the Yugoslav Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Security announced today.

Milk and dairy products sold in shops may be used by all sections of the population, and so can fruit and vegetables after being washed with running water. The preventive measures which have been in force were timely and efficacious. French expert on protection from ionization and member of the international commission on radiation protection, Henri Joumment, who is in Yugoslavia at the moment, agrees with this.

Radiation level in the air in southeastern Yugoslavia averages somewhat below 40 microroentgens per hour. All waters in the Republic of Serbia are fit for use. The concentration of iodine 131 in the air has dropped considerably in the west of the country as well and has been measured at 0.04 becquerel per one cubic metre of air. The basic radiation level is also falling and today measured 48 microroentgens per hour in this region.

Radiation is nearing its normal values in central Yugoslavia as well and today measured 48 microroentgens. Fruit, vegetable and milk tests show that radiation is below the set level and standards prescribed by the World Health Organization and that these products are fit for human consumption.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Travel Advised Against in Affected Areas

AU121637 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpts] Brussels, May 12 (AFP) — The European Economic Community Monday advised against travelling and consumption of certain foods in northern Poland, Lithuania, Belorussia and the western part of Ukraine, where the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident occurred on April 26.

All 12 foreign ministers of the EEC adopted a statement which said that travel in these parts should be avoided "unless it is absolutely necessary." People who do travel in the region "should continue to avoid fresh milk and free range eggs", it said. Fresh vegetables "should preferably be avoided" but in any case they should be washed and peeled, the statement said.

The recommendation on food also applies to Romania, "where weather patterns have meant that contamination is somewhat greater than in the surrounding area," the statement said.

Farm Products 'Seriously Hit' by Consumer Concern

HK110702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 11 (AFP) — Sales of Western European farm products such as milk, meat and fresh vegetables have been seriously hit by the continuing consumer and government concern about the radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

In West Germany and Italy, where consumer anxiety has been high, sales of farm produce have plunged. France, where consumers have been relatively indifferent, has suffered a big drop in farm exports. The relative boom in long-conservation products has not assuaged European farmers' losses. Denmark has expressed fears that the United States and Japan could go as far as suspending imports of certain European foodstuffs.

The union for the wholesale fruit and vegetable trade of the European Economic Community asked EEC farm ministers Friday to "urgently agree on community-wide measures" to combat the crisis facing the industry.

The union said the market was suffering not only from "great insecurity" among consumers, but also from protective measures taken separately by EEC countries, which had affected intra-community trade.

The EEC has banned a wide range East [as received] European imports until May 31 because of possible radioactive contamination from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The ban includes fresh meat, fruit, vegetables and dairy produce, and livestock.

France, which banned on Friday certain food imports from Eastern Europe ahead of the EEC vote for joint action, is, along with Britain, one of the only Western European countries not to have taken measures on the consumption of domestic milk and fresh vegetables.

Bonn has warned West Germans not to eat greens or drink milk, and has advised farmers to keep cattle in the stable. In Bavaria, sales of fresh milk have dropped 60 per cent since the warning, contributing to losses for Bavarian farmers of around 200 million marks (85 million dollars), the West German farmers federation has said.

In the Netherlands, fresh fruit and vegetables are piling up in refrigerated warehouses, at an estimated loss of several million guilders a day for Dutch growers (one guilder equals 2.6 dollars).

The Italian Government is demanding health certificates on goods entering the country, leading to complaints from France and Sweden that Rome is unnecessarily hindering passage of their exports. Pregnant women and children under 10 in Italy are not allowed to drink fresh milk, and farmers are not allowed to give fresh feed to their cattle.

The reaction of Italian consumers has been extreme. They have forsaken potatoes and tomatos, which are not on the danger list, and have completely bought up supplies of long-life milk and frozen vegetables. Prices for these goods have shot up, leading to criminal investigations on fraud and speculation.

In Denmark, prohibitions on the grazing of 900,000 dairy cows have reduced farm revenues by an estimated five to seven million krone (around 700,000 dollars) a day.

Provisional Ban of Some E. Europe Foods Imposed

AU121859 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 12 (AFP) — The 12 countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) Monday decided to impose a provisional ban on certain food imports from seven Eastern European countries, Community sources said here.

They said the EEC foreign ministers meeting here also agreed to respect free trade in produce within the community.

The ministers, who met here to examine the effects of the Soviet nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, agreed that the suspension would remain in effect until May 31 on fresh food products from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. They further committed themselves to lifting barriers to trade in fresh produce within the EEC, which reflect very different national standards of radioactivity tolerance, sources added.

AUSTRIA

USSR Asks For Tunnel Construction Experts

AU121358 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 10 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Moscow/Vienna — Now tunnel construction experts from Austria are to fight the nuclear conflagration in Chernobyl from below: Yesterday the Soviet authorities asked the Ministry of Trade in Vienna to name the best experts in this field. Indeed, the Austrian tunnel construction technique enjoys an excellent reputation — as is proved by large-scale international orders.

The Soviet request for tunnel construction experts confirms the fears of leading nuclear energy experts in the West: The melted reactor core has burnt through the concrete fundament and is sinking into the earth.

Traces of Plutonium Found in Vienna's Air

AU130907 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 13 May 86 p 10

[Report by Peter Strasser and Christian Hauenstein]

[Excerpt] New measurements have now found another radioactive element in Vienna that is set free in nuclear fission. A student and research team of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of Vienna University have found traces of plutonium in the air. Plutonium is poisonous and particularly dangerous to man. It mainly affects the lungs. The Nagasaki bomb, for instance, consisted of this material.

Professor Thomas Schoenfeld, the head of the research team, said: "The concentration of the poison, however, is very small and not dangerous in any way. After the nuclear tests in the 1960's far higher values of plutonium were measured here than today." Cesium and strontium, two other elements that were set free by the Chernobyl reactor disaster, currently have the same concentration in our air as in the 1960's.

FRANCE

Government Criticized for Radioactivity Silence

AU121205 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 12 (APF) — The French Government, under bitter press attack for its silence on the effects of the Soviet nuclear disaster, today set up a national information office to dispense data on radioactivity on French territory.

The French press has blamed the government, particularly Environment Minister Alain Carignon and Industry Minister Alain Madelin, for not having warned that radiation from the Chernobyl plant in the Ukraine had reached France.

"The government lied," said the leftist daily, *LIBERATION*, asking whether the French were to be treated like children. Several papers ran the headline, "Radioactive Lie."

The French learned only Saturday, in anti-nuclear demonstrations in many areas, that the April 26 Chernobyl disaster had sent a radioactive cloud over parts of their country, raising radiation levels to as much as 400 times normal.

The socialist daily, *LE MATIN*, cast suspicion on the future credibility of French scientists who had assured the French population that their health was not endangered by Chernobyl radiation.

Pierre Pellerin, head of the French Central Service for Protection Against Ionizing Rays (SCPRI), said all Chernobyl information at the service's disposal had been relayed to the press. Radioactive levels measures "did not justify health counter-measures," said the SCPRI.

Based on the SCPRI conclusion, supported by the World Health Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the French Government issued no health warning, the SCPRI said.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Government Declares Entire Country 'All-Clear'

LD121425 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 May (DPA) — The Federal Government today announced a radiation all-clear for the entire country, even if soil readings had not yet gone back to normal everywhere. Friedhelm Ost, the government spokesman, told the Federal press conference that all readings permit normal living and food habits.

Chancellor Kohl Views Consequences of Chernobyl

DW091204 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Announcer-read report intersected with clip from Chancellor Kohl's recorded statement in Neu-Isenburg on 9 May]

[Text] According to Chancellor Helmut Kohl the reactor accident in the Soviet Union does not endanger the FRG population. The Federal Government has adopted the precaution recommendations of the radiation protection commission, because it would be better in the long run to do too much rather than too little. Addressing the ADAC [General German Automobile Club] general meeting in Neu-Isenburg near Frankfurt, Kohl further said that those who had tried to make the citizens feel insecure by the precaution measures just wanted to profit politically from the people's anxiety.

[Begin recording] What we need now certainly is not some campaigns but composure and determination. The reactor accident of Chernobyl must not remain without consequence. We in the FRG continue adhering to the principle that the health and safety of our citizens rank absolute priority over all other considerations. Here in the Federal Republic we demand in the construction of nuclear power installations safety standards which are unmatched in the world. We will muster our whole strength to back the demand that other countries must not lag behind the standards which we require -- a matter that will also be a topic of the Bonn cabinet meeting today. Reactor safety also belongs on the agenda of the East-West dialogue. We expect the Soviet Union to take farther-reaching safety precautions. [end recording]

Kohl continued to say that the consequences of Chernobyl cannot be a renunciation of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the FRG because of neglects in another country. What rather matters is that reactor safety must become the supreme commandment for all countries.

Kohl Writes to Gorbachev About Nuclear Safety

DW121050 Hamburg WELT AM SONNTAG in German 11 May 86 p 3

[Report signed H.V./SCHE:"Kohl Will Send Letter to Gorbachev on Tuesday"]

[Text] Bonn — Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants to ask Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev in a personal letter to support efforts by the Federal Government to convene a conference of all 26 countries operating nuclear power plants. The conference would take place in Bonn.

In the letter, to be sent on Tuesday, Kohl asks the Kremlin chief to eventually give the FRG, as one of the "neighbors mainly affected" by the reactor accident, all the information about what really happened in Chernobyl. Kohl expects "understanding" from Gorbachev so that Bonn can decide on longer-term supply measures for the people "when the Moscow government provides full information about the fallout from the accident."

At the Bonn conference planned by Kohl, two decisions are envisaged:

1. Adaptation of security standards of all power plants to the level of German reactors.
2. A common commitment that in all future breakdowns, immediate, true, and timely information will be provided by the country involved in the accident.

When SPD candidate for chancellor Johannes Rau demanded at the SPD economic congress in Hamburg long-term abandonment of nuclear energy by the FRG, Hermann Rappe, SPD deputy and head of the chemical workers union, said that for him "abandonment is out." Gerhard Schroeder, SPD candidate in the Lower Saxony Landtag elections, announced that in this election the SPD will be the "executor of the will" of the vast majority of the people to abandon nuclear energy.

The [CDU/CSU] Young Union demanded the dismissal of Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU). Chairman Christoph Boehr accused the minister of having first said that there was no danger, but that later more and more contradictory measures were taken to avert danger.

Genscher Calls for Cooperation in Wake of Chernobyl

LD111344 Hamburg DPA in German 1311 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 May (DPA) — Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP), Federal foreign minister, has described the reactor accident at Chernobyl as a warning sign for the whole world to cooperate. In an interview (RIAS Berlin) today (Sunday), Genscher stated that mankind had become a survival community. The new technologies required the cooperation of states. The East would also recognize this.

Genscher demanded a better exchange of information, the setting of minimum standards for atomic power stations, and mutual help in nuclear accidents. He appealed to the Soviet Union to remedy the deficiency of information which still existed. Going beyond this, he called upon Moscow to cooperate in disarmament matters. This year afforded the opportunity to discuss all questions of disarmament at the various negotiating tables.

GREECE

RIZOSPASTIS Interviews Arbatov on Chernobyl

NC111659 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 May 86 P 3

["Exclusive" interview granted to *RIZOSPASTIS* by Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the USA and Canada Institute; place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] Western mass media accuse the Soviet Union of not informing the public about the Chernobyl accident right away. What do you have to say?

[Arbatov] What took place required that we check the facts carefully and that we collect reliable information based upon a true reading of the station's control instruments. It appears that the accident created a situation around the power station that hampered investigation into the causes of this unforeseeable calamity.

First of all, we had to think of saving the people who were directly threatened. Moreover, investigation into the causes of such an unusual accident is not a simple matter. We must not forget that to this date the Americans have not yet investigated the true causes of the Challenger tragedy.

The necessary briefing of the IAEA representative was undertaken immediately after the first official government announcement. We invited IAEA Chairman Hans Blix to Moscow without delay. I would like to remind you that the United States informed the IASA about the Three Mile Island accident a month after it happened. I stress this because certain people in the West have launched unprecedented propaganda. This attack as a result of the accident is a manifestation of unprecedented hatred against the Soviet Union. We are witnessing a premeditated campaign designed to create a state of hysteria among people. This is not right.

Geoffrey Howe, the right-wing foreign minister of Great Britain, has made clear that it is unacceptable for a tragedy to be used for anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Chernobyl accident is a sad event. The world, however, has come to know 151 such accidents. From 1971 to 1984 alone there have been accidents in the nuclear power plants of 14 countries (aside from the United States).

We must draw the proper conclusions from these accidents and make the operation of nuclear power plants throughout the world safer. We must guard against the unforeseeable. To use these unpleasant incidents to fan enmity among people is base and dishonest.

[Question] Does the level of radioactivity threaten neighboring countries? What measures are being taken to reduce the danger?

[Arbatov] Soviet scientists cannot possibly have the facts about the level of radioactivity in Scotland, Wales, northern Norway, or Japan, for the very simple reason that they are quite distant from the Soviet Union. In Kiev, which is 130 kilometers from Chernobyl, radioactivity levels do not exceed limits that in practice are safe for humans.

These levels are high in the area of the accident. It is for this reason that it has been closed and the necessary measures are being taken. Measuring the radioactivity levels is a purely technical matter. I am not an expert. I am, however, in a position to know that the Soviet Atomic Energy Commission is keeping the IAEA informed at all times.

Logic dictates that we adopt all necessary measures in order to minimize the accident's aftereffects. Soviet scientists, equipped with special instruments, recently arrived in Poland and Romania.

You see, the level of radiation is not constant. It depends on distance, the location of the accident, the direction of the wind, and other factors. The levels of radiation in the surrounding area and at a distance of 100 meters from the reactor were extremely high. We had radioactive fallout in a number of places that were dozens of kilometers away, and readings that were slightly above normal at a distance of 100 km. I do not believe that the inhabitants of neighboring countries were exposed to any greater danger than those people living more than 100 km from the scene of the accident.

Naturally, it is difficult to predict what the level of radiation will be in Japan or some other distant point. However, we do know the effect that American, British, and Chinese nuclear tests in the atmosphere have had on the level of radiation in our country. The same is true of underground nuclear tests.

[Question] There are many in the West who are sincerely concerned about the fate of those residing near the scene of the accident. Are the residents of these areas truly aware of the danger? Do they know its scope?

[Arbatov] We are grateful to the thousands who have volunteered bone marrow for transplants and blood for transfusions. We have been touched by these expressions of support, and sincerely accept every form of help, which presupposes honest intentions and goodwill. However, I would like to remind you that only two people died in Chernobyl, and not 2,000, as some had boasted [khirokrotisan]. Only 200 people were hospitalized, and not 100,000 as in India following the blast at the American "Union Carbide" plant. In addition, 47 of these 200 people have already left the hospital.

I would not advise anyone to pay serious attention to, much less believe, the sensationalist Western media, which are trying to sow panic by exploiting the accident. This is exactly what such stations as "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe," which are financed by the CIA, are doing in their broadcasts to the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania, and other countries.

Based on the real facts, we must say that there was no nuclear explosion or chain reaction at Chernobyl. Similar accidents, accompanied by fires, have occurred at nuclear plants in Britain and the United States, and the situation there was no better than at Chernobyl. Here the danger was felt only by those who were quite near to the scene of the incident, and they were few. We should not forget that the Chernobyl plant has an excellent system for automated production, and that only the night shift was at work at the time. Measures regarding the population were taken immediately, and all those within 30 km were transferred to safe areas well in time. The necessary data is being supplied to Kiev and other towns near Chernobyl.

[Question] One of the most basic obstacles to acceptance by the United States of peaceful Soviet proposals is the matter of controls. Can the Americans have confidence in the USSR when it failed to immediately supply information on the Chernobyl accident?

[Arbatov] The United States is using the Chernobyl accident as an excuse to refuse serious and responsible dialogue on halting the arms race and on disarmament. We consider this interpretation as a serious mistake. This is being skillfully used to divert the world's attention from the main goal: avoiding a catastrophe that could be millions of times more terrible than similar accidents in all the nuclear power stations combined. The planned offensive by the Western press and certain Western governments, as a result of Chernobyl, is hypocritical and insincere. Once again, it demonstrates the goal of certain specific circles that try to slander the USSR, to undermine confidence in it, and to present it as an untrustworthy partner. All this is done in order to justify a policy supporting a continuation of the arms race.

The Soviet Union is against any nuclear danger, including the danger arising from accidents in peaceful nuclear power plants. The Chernobyl accident gave us another lesson on interdependence in modern civilization under conditions of rapid technological progress.

Let us remember acid rain, the millions of deaths in transportation accidents, as well as the threat of nuclear war, which hangs over humanity.

The world is living in the presence of 50,000 nuclear warheads. It lives under the threat of NATO delivering the first nuclear strike. At the same time, is not humanity informed about nuclear explosions in Nevada and the islands of the Pacific Ocean? Is it not informed about the dozens of accidents in the course of implementing military nuclear technology, as well as the two accidents on U.S. nuclear submarines? However, the supply of information in itself does not solve the problem.

Humanity will be rid of this grave concern and it will be able to calmly devote itself to basic issues, if it truly believes that the atom will not create calamities for it.

ARGENTINA

Atomic Commission Chief Says Nuclear Plants Safe

PY090028 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1302 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] San Juan, 8 May (TELAM) — Chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) Alberto Constantini today insisted that it is very difficult and improbable that an accident like the one at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union can happen here, because the security norms recommended by the International Atomic Energy Organization are strictly followed at the Atucha and Embalse nuclear plants. The CNEA chairman said that the cost of production at the Russian nuclear plants is $200 per kilowatt, while at the Atucha and Embalse plants it is $2,000. The difference is the cost of safety, which is provided by several elements and circuits to shut down the plants in an emergency. That statement was made at the local airport last night when the CNEA chairman arrived to participate in today's celebration of the 14th anniversary of the creation of the National Seismic Warning Institute (INPRES). During his stay in this city, Constantini will give a lecture on nuclear policy at the San Juan Chamber of Commerce.

BAHRAIN

Official Cites Area Countries on 'Natural' Radiation

GF080822 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0735 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Manama, 8 May (WAKH) — Khalid Fakhru, deputy chairman of the Environment Protection Committee in Bahrain and director of the Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Center, has announced that the countries surrounding and close to Bahrain have affirmed that the quantities of radiation monitored in the atmosphere following the leakage of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the USSR are natural and very small quantities and have not necessarily resulted from the Chernobyl reactor. They also do not pose any danger.

Fakhru told the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, published in Bahrain today, that Bahrain does not possess special equipment to analyse radiation but depends on reports by surrounding and near countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia regarding the extent of air pollution by nuclear radiation. Fakhru urged the parties responsible for the importation of goods to investigate and follow up constantly the countries from which foodstuffs such as meat, grains, and milk are imported if it is proved that they have been affected by radiation from the Chernobyl reactor.

Professor Reports 'Normal Radiation Levels'

GF110529 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
11 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] There has been no increase in radiation levels in Bahrain following the Chernobyl disaster, experiments at the University College have revealed.

An experiment set up last Tuesday by Professor Muhammad Ashraf Husayn and Dr Shawqi al-Dallal has shown normal radiation levels, the scientists revealed. Professor Husayn, a nuclear physicist who was formerly deputy minister of science and technology in Egypt, said there is an ongoing radiation monitoring programme in Bahrain, but it has been stepped up since Chernobyl. "Our monitoring has indicated normal radiation background," he said.

Professor Husayn said there was no need to be concerned about food imports in Bahrain, since the island imports nothing from the Eastern bloc. As a nuclear physicist, Professor Husayn said he believed nuclear energy programmes should be abandoned.

BRAZIL

Experts Say Radioactive Cloud Approaching

PY081855 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 8 May (EFE) — The Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] today announced that the radioactive cloud created by the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear plant mishap could reach South America about 10 May. According to estimates made by experts, the radioactivity will be 100,000 times less concentrated than in the Soviet Union.

At the request of the mines and energy minister, representatives of state organizations that specialize in nuclear affairs, the National Security Council, and the Foreign Ministry met in Brasilia yesterday to assess the Brazilian nuclear program.

After a 1-day meeting, the minister today disclosed that the Angra II nuclear plant, located in Angra dos Reis outside Rio de Janeiro, is operating under strict safety controls.

Sao Paulo University Rector Jose Gondelberg yesterday asked the government to make a more thorough assessment of the Brazilian nuclear program and urged that the use of atomic resources to generate electricity be considered as "the last option."

Almost immediately after the Soviet nuclear accident, the Brazilian aeronautic and CNEN authorities started to measure the radioactivity carried by planes, cargo, and passangers arriving from Europe, at major Brazilian airports. However, no alarming quantity of radioactivity has been found. The tests carried out have revealed the presence of only small quantities of molybdenum, tellurium, iodine, ruthenium, cesium, and lanthanum.

Professor Calls for Changes in Nuclear Program

PY081901 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese
1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] USP [Sao Apulo University] Physic Professor (Jose Gutemberg) believes that the Brazilian government will make a big change in its nuclear program in view of the Chernobyl accident. (Gutemberg) noted that the recent evaluation of the program carried out by the special committee [appointed by President Sarney] has been superseded by the Chernobyl accident. The USP physicist believes that Brazil should not build any more nuclear plants other than the Angra II plant since the country has sufficient alternative energy resources.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Chernobyl Mishap Will Not Affect Nuclear Plans

OW091359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 9 May 86

[" 'Foreign Mishaps Will Not Mar China's Plans for Developing Nuclear Power' " — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) — China will not change its programfor developing the nuclear power industry because of the accident at a Soviet nuclear power plant last month, today's *China Science and Technology Review* reported. Jiang Shengjie, director of the state bureau of nuclear safety told the newspaper that the accident which occurred at the Chernobyl plant north of Kiev, in the Soviet Union, would not affect China's nuclear-power development plans.

The main part of China's first nuclear power station, in Zhejiang Province, is expected to be completed this year and the country is planning to set up more nuclear plants in Guangdong and Jiangsu Provinces in the near future. Jiang said the safety measures at the Soviet station were "not ideal", because its graphite-moderated reactor was not adequately housed, considering its size.

Chinese scientists have been closely observing the development of foreign nuclear power stations, according to Jiang, a noted nuclear physicist in China. China will use cold water instead of graphite to slow down radiation and cool the reactors of its nuclear power stations. This is acknowledged as a much safer cooling system by scientists, he said.

This system will be applied at the Daya Bay station in Guangdong. Water will be pumped into the reactor core under great pressure. The reactor core of plant will be housed in three covers designed to prevent the release of radioactive gas. The inner covers will consist of zirconium alloy cladding and the outer one will be a 0.9-meter thick, concrete-walled containment building. Such protective structures have proved safe at the 42 nuclear generators built by France over the past 25 years, he said.

Military Scientist on Nuclear Power Development

HK100616 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 May 86 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondent Kung Shuangyin: "Qian Xuesen Talks on Developing Nuclear Power"]

[Text] Newly elected CPPCC Vice Chairman and well-known scientist Qian Xuesen said today that the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union would not affect China's development of nuclear power. He said that the development of nuclear energy is a firm principle of China. Qian Xuesen made these statements this afternoon when answering questions raised by foreign correspondents assigned to Beijing at a meeting held by the All-China Journalists' Association.

When asked how China was affected by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, Qian Xuesen said: All people over the world are very concerned about nuclear power plants. Whenever there is an accident, people are inclined to add some emotional factors into their consideration.

We shall develop nuclear power with caution and we shall carefully sum up the experiences of all countries in the world in this respect. In other words, we must collect the data on different situations for scientific analysis before making our decisions.

On the activities of protests against nuclear tests in Xinjiang, which took place in Beijing several months ago, Qian Xuesen said: China pays close attention to the impact of nuclear tests on people living in surrounding areas. As far as I know, in our development of the nuclear industry in the past 30 years, the casualties caused by the tests have been very, very minimal. The people understand when we tell them this fact.

On the visit of Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi to the United States and his aim of buying advanced military technology from the West, Qian Xuesen said: In the area of national defense, China first relies on its strength. Under no circumstances should China arm its forces by depending on imported weapons.

However, China is now implementing the policy of opening up to the outside, and we have to learn from the people of the world. We have to use the advanced technology that we have learned so we can produce things of our own. As for the import of military technology, it is not a matter of wishful thinking. This is a very painstaking issue for Chief of Staff Yang. It depends on the opposite side.

He also said: The most arduous task is that we must accomplish the modernization of national defense. On this issue, we must always bear in mind that we still have a relatively strong technological force. In the late 1950's, our country decided to develop and master the technology of atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, missiles, and satellites. All these were high technology at that time and who helped us? Nobody! We just started from scratch. It was just by starting from that zero base that China's technological personnel mastered these types of high technology.

Therefore, China's technological personnel are full of confidence. They can fulfill all tasks no matter how arduous they are. He added: I do not mean that we should not import advanced technology. What I mean is that if you do not sell, we shall work on our own. This is called acting independently and taking initiative in one's own hands, as well as self-reliance.

GHANA

Daily Criticizes U.S. Gloating Over Chernobyl

AB090835 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* says that nowhere is the game in the East-West superpower politics as transparent as in the attempt by the United States to use the accident which occured on Sunday 25 April this year [date as heard] at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union as a propaganda ploy. It says the United States is blowing up the accident as an international crisis and creating fear and insecurity among Western Europeans, especially the neighbors of the Soviet Union.

With indecent haste, the United States has demanded that she should be given the right to make an immediate inspection and investigation on the spot, a demand which the officials very well know that the Soviet Union cannot, in self-respect, allow any such poking and moping around her nuclear installations. [sentence as heard] The *GRAPHIC* wants to know the number of times that the Soviet Union has demanded to go and inspect many serious nuclear accidents in the United States on the pretext that some of the radioactive fallout will reach Mexico or Canada.

The paper says one of the reasons behind the U.S. ploy is that by drumming up an unnecessary outcry, she and her allies hope thereby to distract the world public from her aggression against Libya. It is also designed to make us here in Africa forget U.S. support for apartheid South Africa and her funding of bandits and mercenaries like Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto. The *GRAPHIC* believes that the world has not forgotten the condemnation of U.S. nuclear blasts in Nevada in recent weeks and it has not forgotten that between 1971 and 1984, there were about 151 similar incidents in 14 other countries, mostly NATO countries.

The paper agrees that there has been a nuclear accident in the Soviet Union. It is also a fact that it is an accident against which nobody is guaranteed safety, but to blow it out of all proportion puts it in the realm of fiction. What the world is interested in, since the United States and the USSR both have stockpiles of these destructive weapons, is for them to draw the conclusions that can prevent future accidents, and not to gloat shamelessly over the misfortune of the USSR to score a point in an East-West game.

ISRAEL

USSR Delegation Arrives, Comments on Chernobyl

TA081921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] A Soviet delegation arrived in Israel a short while ago, on the the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The delegation is the guest of the Israel-USSR Friendship Movement. Hagay Hitron broadcasts from Ben-Gurion Airport:

It transpires that a member of the delegation, Alexander (Novgrodov) is an Orientalist who speaks Hebrew. Here is his reaction to our request for an update on the situation in Chernobyl.

[Begin (Novgrodov) recording] The latest thing about Chernobyl is that the situation there is growing calmer, is becoming more normal. I think there are no grounds for all sorts of exaggerations, the likes of which we heard in Moscow as well as on the way here. [end recording]

Israel To Halt Radiation Tests Due to Low Levels

TA081216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Within the next few days the frequent tests of radiation levels in Israel will stop. The tests were initiated last week in the wake of the Chernobyl reactor disaster. Dr Shmu'el Brenner, Director of the Health Ministry's Institute for Environmental Health Hazards Study, told our correspondent Yaron Enosh that the tests conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission in the past 2 days showed a level of radiation two to three times lower than that measured in the previous days, when it was already low.

JAPAN

Radioactivity Found on Returning Kiev Tourists

OW051534 Tokyo KYODO in English 1505 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., May 5 KYODO — Forty-five of 123 tourists who had visited Kiev around the time of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in late April were found to be contaminated by radioactivity upon their return here Monday [5 May], according to the science and technology agency. Tests conducted at Narita Airport by the agency's Radioactivity Institute found higher-than-normal levels of radioactivity in the hair and nostrils of 45 tourists returning from the Soviet Union.

The agency said the levels of contamination were not immediately harmful to health, but 15 of the travelers whose levels read some 25 to 35 times the natural level needed further checks. Some 100 pieces of baggage and clothing of the tourists were also found to have been exposed to radioactivity, apparently from the Chernobyl accident. Some of the contaminated items will be kept in the Institute in Chiba until the radioactive levels go down, an Institute official said.

The 15 tourists with abnormally high level of radioactivity underwent the further examinations at the institute, spending the whole day there. The agency official said the levels of radioactivity of the 15 tourists were found not harmful Monday night after elaborate examinations. The 123 tourists, in four touring groups, and including 22 foreign residents of Japan, arrived at the airport Monday morning by three separate Aeroflot flights. Some of the groups had entered Kiev April 28, just after the presumed date of the accident, while others reportedly travelled by train from Moscow to Kiev April 30.

A 72-year-old Tokyo resident, who was found to have a high level of radioactivity in the hair, said, "I feel uneasy, though the examiner said I don't have to worry if I wash my hair." He criticized the tourist agency and the Japanese Embassy in Moscow for not providing information earlier so they could cancel the Kiev visit.

For another Tokyo resident, 60, it was the second exposure to radioactivity. He was in the outskirts of Hiroshima at the time of the atomic bombing of the city in 1945. He said the tourist company informed the tourists of the accident April 30. He said the majority of the tourists had decided to continue the trip, saying "We have come this far so why don't we go on?" though a few expressed fears.

The morning's tests were watched by Yohei Kono, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, who hurried to Narita Airport for the inspection.

Visiting Kovalenko Denounces U.S. 'Propaganda'

OW081237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO — A high-ranking Soviet Communist Party officer accused the United States Thursday [8 May] of trying to politically cash in on an accident at a Soviet nuclear power plant late last month.

Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the party International Affairs Department now on a visit to Japan, said in an interview here that the accident at Chernobyl near Kiev was local and limited in scale. Kovalenko, describing the Chernobyl disaster an unfortunate accident, said Western countries, particularly the United States, have promoted an anti-Soviet propaganda as if the accident was a global incident.

The Soviet Union is undertaking an intensive investigation into the cause of the disaster and will take stricter safety measures on nuclear power plants, he said. Kovalenko affirmed an official Soviet announcement that two people were killed and 197 others injured, saying all the injured except 18 in serious condition have left hospital. The Kremlin officer said there was no adverse effects on human health near the power plant.

Commenting on a Tokyo summit statement on terrorism, Kovalenko said the seven major advanced democracies took international terrorism as an excuse to condemn any national liberation movement. The United States, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada adopted the antiterrorism statement accusing Libya of sponsoring and supporting international terrorism.

Kovalenko was negative about an early second superpower summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saying it is impossible in view of present circumstances. But he added that the U.S.-Soviet summit, second following the one in November in Geneva, is still on a Soviet schedule.

Moscow will welcome an early visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to the Soviet Union, Kovalenko said. It is up to Abe himself to decide when to visit Moscow, he said. In a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Tokyo last January, Abe agreed to visit the Soviet Union this year.

Agency To Check East European Food For Radiation

OW090615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO — Samples of foodstuffs and soil from Eastern Europe and Scandinavia are to be brought to Japan to check the effect of the recent Soviet nuclear power plant accident, a cabinet minister said Friday [9 May]. Yohei Kono, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, made the announcement following a cabinet meeting.

He said his agency will collect food and soil from the countries concerned with the cooperation of the foreign ministry. The Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union had earlier sent to Tokyo samples of water, milk, vegetables and soil that it collected. Kono said the government will make continuous studies of the items. He also said the government will send medicines and milk to Japanese nationals abroad if requested to do so.

JORDAN

Minister on Steps to Ensure Radiation-Free Imports

JN101520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1416 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Amman, 10 May (PETRA) — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, has asserted that the ministry, in cooperation with all competent government bodies, has taken all necessary precautions to guarantee that imported foodstuffs are free of radiation. He said the measures taken stipulate that the importers of fresh meat for the Ministry of Supply should attach an official certificate issued by government sources in the country of origin to every shipment, confirming that the meat is free of nuclear radiation.

Regarding frozen meat and fish as well as dairy products imported by the private sector, all those who import them from countries neighboring the nuclear radiation zone should provide an official certificate with every shipment confirming it is free of radiation.

The supply minister asserted that the ministry, out of its complete concern for the citizens' safety, is conducting the necessary tests on all shipments of foodstuffs imported to Jordan in cooperation with the specialized technical bodies in the Royal Scientific Society to ensure they are safe for human consumption and free of any traces of nuclear radiation.

Imported Meat Tested; Free of Radiation

JN111441 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1412 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Amman, 11 May (PETRA) — The minister of supply, in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society Laboratories, has conducted laboratory tests on imported meat.

The Ministry of Supply under secretary has said that laboratory examinations confirmed that the imported meat was free of any harmful nuclear radiation. He explained that meat importers provided certificates of origin stating that the meat was free of any radiation harmful to citizens' health.

LEBANON

Food Imports From 7 East European Countries Banned

NC101950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Lebanon has placed an indefinite ban on the import of foodstuffs and consumer goods from seven East European countries because of the possibility of radioactive contamination.

At the end of a meeting of officials from the Ministries of Health and Economy, which was also attended by specialists from the American and Lebanese Universities, a statement was issued containing the following points:

1. An indefinite but temporary ban has been placed on the import of foodstuffs and consumer goods, especially meat, fish, milk, milk products, vegetables, fresh and canned fruit, as well as grains and their derivatives, from these countries: Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Romania, and Poland.
2. Those goods which have already entered Lebanon will be inspected and tested to determine if they are free of radioactive materials.
3. The necessary measures will be taken to destroy any contaminated goods.
4. The competent departments of both ministries are asked to implement this decision.

PHILIPPINES

Chernobyl Radioactive Fallout Level 'Minimal'

HK091315 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English
9 May 86 p 1

[Text] Radioactive fallout from the damaged Soviet nuclear reactor may now have reached the Philippines, but the level is minimal and poses no harm to public health, the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said yesterday.

PAFC Commissioner Manuel R. Eugenio said a slight increase in radiation levels in the ambient environment was noted recently by PAEC monitoring team, indcating that fallout from the damaged Soviet reactor is of minimal level such that "no harm to public health is expected," he said in a press statement.

He said direct radiation measurements using gammameters in the Metro Manila area showed an increase in external doses from an average value of about five microroentgens per hour to about seven microroentgens per hour.

This increase in exposure dose is not considered alarming considering that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCLEAR), in its 1982 report, has estimated the dose due to natural sources of radiation in areas of "normal" background to be about 7.5 microroentgens per hour, Eugenio said.

TAIWAN

Measures Ordered Against Chernobyl-Type Accident

OW081143 Taipei CNA in English 1031 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 8 (CNA) — Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Thursday [8 May] asked the Atomic Energy Council to take appropriate measures to guard against a nuclear accident such as took place recently at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union. The premier also instructed the Energy Council to collect as much information as possible on the Chernobyl incident. If such an accident should happen in a neighboring country, Yu said, AEC should be prepared to deal with it. The premier gave the instructions during a cabinet meeting Thursday morning after hearing a report from Dr. Yen Chen-hsing, chairman of the AEC.

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SPACE ARMS GROUP HOLDS SESSION IN GENEVA

LD131136 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Geneva, May 13 TASS -- The group on space arms has met for a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments.

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON ARMS TALKS, U.S. RELATIONS

LD102127 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2020 GMT 8 May 86

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, by correspondent Jerzy Wajszczuk on 8 May; Arbatov and Wajszczuk in Russian fading into superimposed Polish translation; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Wajszczuk] Almost exactly a year ago we talked about the time factor in international relations, including Soviet-U.S. relations. Why, in your opinion, is the disarmament dialogue developing so slowly at the present time?

[Arbatov] Well, for relations to develop at all, and especially to develop quickly, both sides have to want it and, above all, they have to want disarmament. If that were so, this dialogue would develop much more quickly and move ahead altogether. What we have seen over the last year has in no way, I believe, dispersed the doubts that we have had, and continue to have, regarding the U.S. Administration's intentions toward disarmament negotiations. What are they? Is it a means to conceal their own intentions and shut up the opposition? A means to pacify those who are discontent and, in essence, a continuation of the arms race? I believe that the U.S. Administration is constantly hampering this dialogue, because, as Mikhail Gorbachev continually repeats, summit meetings are only useful if... [Arbatov changes thought] Which does not mean that he is setting down conditions, but it is sensible and arises from the norms of international relations, and at the same time conforming with the undertaking the two leaders made in Geneva. This kind of meeting serves to normalize the international situation and Soviet-U.S. relations, to halt the arms race, and to reduce the risk of a threat of nuclear war. And the year, or even the 6 months that have passed since Geneva have shown a lot in this sphere; specifically that the Soviet Union indeed attempts to give substance to what it says, to perceive in a new way many of the problems the world is facing, and to find a new approach to the security problem. Even now security concepts already have been worked out to meet the Americans half-way; to comprehend their problems and meet them half-way wherever possible in order to reach agreement. Examples of this are our statement of 15 January and many other proposals aimed precisely at that. But we have not noticed one, literally not one such positive move from the U.S. side.

[Wajszczuk] It seems to me that it was psychologically easier to speak of future events last year. Everything was ahead of us: Geneva, other negotiations. So hopes were ahead of us, while I believe that now, in spite of various achievements in the field and even Geneva, the world seemingly has become more complicated.

[Arbatov] Well, you know. That hope lives within us as long as we live. Thus I would not put it that way. Besides that, we have also witnessed many positive phenomena recently. All in all, the political process was given new momentum over the past year. A serious discussion was started around problems almost forgotten. And here, I believe, Soviet policy and Soviet initiatives have played an important role. Many issues were put in the appropriate light and it resulted from the political process. It is more difficult to conceal one's intentions. For example, let us take nuclear tests.

It alwys was said that the Russians were conducting more of those; however, they cannot say that any more. Much was said about arms control, and now that, too, is out. Therefore, it is becoming obvious to everyone that the U.S. Administration wants to continue the arms race. What else? This position is not supported by everyone as it leads to specific problems.

Much also was said about the SS-20 missiles, about Soviet superiority. Now we have presented proposals for their elimination similar to the U.S. one but the Americans immediately retreat. We are proposing almost exactly what they were proposing recently, while they at once draw back from it. This is also instructive for people.

We conduct policies stretching ahead a year or 6 months, or even further ahead because, after all, history did not begin with Reagan and it will not end with him. And the United States is not the only country in the world.

I also believe that the struggle presently developing between our states and the two systems, between the socialist community and NATO, also has another plane. Who has a more thorough, more realistic program that better answers mankind's needs? Is it the Soviet Union and its allies or the United States and its allies? The public's approach to many issues these days will depend on what they are being offered. After all, we and the United States account for merely 10 percent of the world population, leaving another 90 percent.

[Wajszczuk] How do you view what is described as the spirit of Geneva?

[Arbatov] In my opinion the spirit of Geneva is the undertaking made in Geneva, the undertaking to struggle for a breakthrough in international relations, in the situation as a whole, in turning away from the cold war and in changing over to the track of normal relations — what we call detente. We will not insist on this term, as it has by now almost been turned into a vulgar concept in the United States. It is the concept of peaceful coexistence, improved relations. It can be described in a variety of ways, but the essence of the matter amounts to halting the totally unlimited arms race and renouncing every thing connected with the cold war. That is how I understand Geneva and therein lay its value. The first step in that direction was made there; not from the point of view of changing the very substance of relations but from the point of view of establishing premises for that. Such possibilities were created and unnecessary obstacles, which had made it impossible even to meet at a negotiating table, were removed.

What is the effect of this? So far, I have been disappointed. And I am not just expressing my own point of view. Comrade Gorbachev has recently spoken of this from many platforms, and very important ones at that. And I believe that this is understood equally in Poland and back home. All we ever see is pressure. Not a single military program has been given up and more and more money is demanded for armaments. The behavior is, frankly, provocative. We proposed a moratorium, extended it -- we did that twice -- and we get, ostentatiously and provocatively, nuclear tests one after another.

On top of that, there are the events in Libya, U.S. warships sail into the Black Sea, into our territorial waters. Thus even less important events such as these clearly show the U.S. Administration's intentions, if not the President himself. I have no basis to attribute everything to him alone, although I find it difficult to imagine that things like that are not determined at the highest level.

It is now proposed to us to reduce our UN staff, contrary to the U.S. undertakings to guarantee normal working conditions for various UN missions. These demands concerning staff reductions, I believe, also apply to Poland and other socialist states.

That is how they behave and on top of that they get offended whenever the Soviet Union proposes anything openly; we at once get the offended look. Why? Because it is public diplomacy.

[Wajszczuk] How, in your opinion, do U.S. citizens perceive the Soviet Union's foreign policy?

[Arbatov] First of all, I would like to say that the Soviet Union's policies get passed over in silence there. One or two things do get through, for example the matter of our nuclear test moratorium. A little bit got through in connection with the 27th congress, but for all the Americans' pride in their free press, they have become amazingly conformist. There was the attack by Reagan and his side on ABC because it allowed our commentator to appear after Reagan's speech for 8 minutes. After that, everyone became quiet about the Soviet Union. There is very little information about the Soviet Union and it is very poor. Therefore, it is not just the man in the street, as they say, that has no idea about it. Amazing ignorance is also displayed by specialists and even many administration officials.

All the things that have been said on the Soviet Union's position regarding security, terrorism, economic security--the Americans simply don't know about them. I would go as far as saying that kind of ignorance is dangerous to live with in a nuclear era.

But the Americans do not think about that. The United States is full of complacency, self-admiration They treat the rest of the world with contempt, and I even have the impression that they are not very eager to listen to what others say. I am, of course, thinking of the authors of the U.S. mood and not the ordinary man. The ordinary man is almost exactly the same in every state. It is precisely on him that this complacency is imposed; a complacency not fully justified at that. Presumably there will be even fewer grounds for it soon, but it is a very dangerous state of mind. A dangerous state to which the United States has been led by the present administration's course and its propaganda, which they prefer to call public relations [last two words in English]. It even replaces politics there in some cases. Thus, I would say that the picture there is not entrancing in this respect. The intellectual level there has dropped in the last few years, even at the once famous centers of learning. I personally have come back from the United States disappointed.

[Wajszczuk] Yes, but on the other hand, the so-called leading press, NEWSWEEK, TIME, and other periodicals frequently return to Soviet subjects; they often raise the issue of transformations taking place, for example, in the USSR's economic or social life.

[Arbatov] Yes, but these leading media, and especially serious articles, are not widely read. Besides that, being able to see what they write there, I have serious grievances against these leading media. They seem to have developed a fashion of sorts. Let us take, for example, TIME which you have mentioned. They cannot just write normally that something is happening in the Soviet Union, irrespective of whether it is good or bad. For example, back home Arbat Street has been opened in an old part of Moscow. Just like your New Town. It has been closed to traffic, the street has been restored and people enjoy strolling there. It is just nice there. TIME has published an article saying that it is all true but one must not forget that on one of Arbat's corners is the PLO mission and a bit farther along the National Defense Minstry [as heard]. They clearly overlooked that the Foreign Affairs Ministry is almost right in Arbat and much closer than the National Defense Ministry are the residences of the U.S. and Canadian ambassadors. But they inevitably have to say something in the aforementioned manner. It has even become a matter of good form; good in inverted commas and in the United States.

I find that disturbing. It is almost like the unconditional reflex of Pavlov's dog. Just like at the sound of the bell, it begins to salivate and produce gastric juices, so the press produces immediate associations.

Also, I have never seen a similar debauch of chauvinistic propaganda. There are all these films like "Rambo 2," "Rocky IV," and "Red Dawn." All this creates a highly dangerous state, and the press, the leading media, are irresponsibly conformist in respect to these phenomena, although articles of another type do appear there every now and then.

[Wajszczuk] You often appear on U.S. television. Do you get any feedback from it?

[Arbatov] I do. It is said that if Arbatov appears there, Americans should appear before us. They complain of inequality. But for every one of my words about the Soviet Union there are a thousand American words. But I don't complain; it is their television, after all.

[Wajszczuk] I have two more questions. First, the issue of peaceful coexistence. How is this matter now received in the United States?

[Arbatov] Well, the Americans are afraid of war, even the ruling circles. It is obvious that every nation prefers life to death and peace to war. But at the same time, the chauvinistic feelings have produced the need to keep on finding outlets for them. For the time being, the government has been managing to find all kind of wars that are not dangerous, without bloodshed and guaranteed success, like the war against Grenada, like the quick and cowardly operations against Libya, or like, with someone else's hands in Nicaragua or in Afghanistan. That is what it looks like, and, unfortunately, this is often taken in a chauvinistic manner. Propaganda is immediately unleashed as if it were some great victory. It is the same in the case of Nicaragua or Libya.

[Wajszczuk] And, my last question: The matter of Europe. It seems to me that after Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals in Berlin, Europe is becoming the center of international relations. What more needs to be done to move ahead?

[Arbatov] I believe that Western Europe itself should adopt an independent position. I hope it will be so, and soon. That would change much throughout the world.

[Wajszczuk] On behalf of the Polish viewers, I would like to thank you very much for meeting with us.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON ARMS VERIFICATION ISSUE

LD131421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Tomilin article: "Disarmament and Monitoring"]

[Text] The struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace is a key avenue in the Soviet Union's activity in the international arena. The Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward on 15 January enjoy wide support in the world. That is why the opponents of disarmament and those who pursue a policy of confrontation and strong-arm pressure with regard to other countries are having to resort to various subterfuges in order to conceal their reluctance to accept arms limitation measures, and ultimately to prevent the adoption of such measures.

It is usually the so-called problem of monitoring [kontrol] that is used for this purpose. In essence the postwar history of examination of questions of arms limitation and disarmament involves disputes over this problem. Yet there need be no such disputes, were they not created artificially by the opponents of disarmament.

In those individual cases where situations have arisen in which the United States and other Western powers have accepted certain arms limitation measures, questions of monitoring have also been resolved. However, as soon as the international situation has deteriorated through the fault of imperialist circles and the opportunities to achieve accords with regard to arms limitation have correspondingly decreased, the so-called difficulties of monitoring have also immediately increased. Depending on the situation, the supporters of the arms race use various methods to create such difficulties.

They often try to substitute the monitoring of armaments for the monitoring of disarmament. In this respect the American peoposals known in their day as the "Baruch plan," the "open skies plan," and a number of others are highly typical. These plans, without proposing any arms limitation measures, put forward demands, basically, for total monitoring -- and not only of arms, but also of a significant proportion of peaceful activity.

Another method is this. They claim that the Soviet Union, by virtue of the very nature of its social system, can supposedly covertly violate arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and that therefore it is better not to conclude any such agreements with it. What kind of a nature is this, that does not permit monitoring? The authors of this "argument" claim, it appears, that Soviet society is "closed." It is another matter in the United States, Britain, and the other Western countries, with their "open society." They supposedly publish the relevant data and generally wear their hearts on their sleeves.

This assertion is false from start to finish. No country would reveal it secrets. What they call the Western countries' "openness" is an illusion, a myth. For instance, everyone who has studied the so-called "hearings" of U.S. congressional committees and subcommittees knows that the most important part of their materials are not published, while many "hearings" take place entirely behind closed doors. The same happens in other Western countries. Every sovereign state decides for itself what data it will publish in what circumstances, and what it will not publish. As for the Soviet Union, having once concluded an agreement it always observes it strictly and makes available those data that the terms of the agreement require.

Western, especially American, diplomacy, in order to drag out talks or prevent them from starting, also resorts to the following method: It is stated that before starting the talks it is necessary to resolve technical questions of monitoring and determine the available -- again, technical -- potential for verification [proverka] of the measure which is to be discussed. Then these technical aspects become well and truly bogged down in endless debates on individual questions of little significance.

Finally, one more method is used. It is announced that a particular arms limitation measure cannot be implemented, since it is supposedly impossible to monitor its observance. Precisely this method has been used by the United States for a long time to block, for instance, the attainment of an accord on banning all nuclear weapon tests.

Back in 1958, a conference of experts from eight countries, including the USSR and the United States, came to the conclusion that such a ban is susceptible to reliable monitoring. Despite this conclusion, official representatives of Western states at the talks started after the experts' conference began to make far-fetched demands in the monitoring sphere.

A few years passed, and a whole series of American ambassadors, successive heads of the U.S. delegation to those talks, admitted that the problem had been used artificially by the American side to prevent the attainment of agreement. The Soviet side only had to show flexibility and go half-way to meet its Western partners' proposals, and they promptly discovered "new data" and the United States went back on its own proposals. Thus J. Wadsworth, who was head of the American delegation at the talks, testified that the Soviet side conducted the talks "with the serious intention of achieving agreement," and that the United States was at fault that the agreement was not concluded.

We could also take a more recent example -- The trilateral (USSR, United States, Britain) talks on the same issue held in 1977-1980. As the talks progressed, the United States made increasingly tough demands in the monitoring sphere. After dragging out the talks in this way, the United States then simply broke them off.

The Soviet Union believed and continues to believe that the existing national technical means of verification are sufficient for monitoring that no nuclear tests are held. However, in order to eliminate the so-called difficulties in resolving this issue, it has declared its readiness to accept the strictest verification measures, including on-site inspection [inspektsiya]. The USSR agrees, in particular, with the proposal of the leaders of the six states -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- that they give assistance in the verification of the bilateral cessation of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union and the United States, including on-site inspections.

The United States was forced to show its hand, admitting that it is not a question of monitoring, but of the fact that it needs tests in order to improve its nuclear weapons and test [proverka] the reliability of stockpiles. But this, they say, applies to an all-embracing ban, while the United States could accept a so-called "threshold" ban, though here again monitoring difficulties get in the way.

It is worth dwelling in a little more detail on this "threshold" ban. Indeed, such a ban, that is, a ban on explosions above a specified yield threshold, is more difficult to monitor than the complete cessation of nuclear tests. Nonetheless, even this is possible. In 1974, the Soviet Union and the United States signed the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests under which it is forbidden to carry out any underground tests of nuclear weapons with a yield of more than 150 kilotons. In 1976, this document was supplemented by the signing of the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, which was designed to regulate the holding of such explosions in the conditions of a "threshold" nuclear weapon test ban. For both treaties a detailed system was elaborated for the verification of their observance, including the exchange of relevant data and on-site verification with regard to peaceful nuclear explosions. The United States subsequently announced its refusal to ratify them, saying that the measures for monitoring the observance of the agreements were not adequate.

The United States put forward a proposal for Soviet specialists to come to their testing ground in Nevada to observe a test nuclear weapon explosion. American propaganda made a great fuss about this invitation. But to this day nobody in the United States can explain the point of it. Why should Soviet specialists observe an American nuclear test? In order to sanction it with their presence? It it is a question of ensuring monitoring of the observance of the 1974 and 1976 "threshold" treaties, the treaties make provision for a reliable verification system. In order to convince yourself of this it is only necessary to bring these treaties into operation. In other words, it is necessary to exchange data and fulfill the other conditions, and that includes carrying out calibration explosions, for which the 1974 treaty provides, and resorting to the on-site verification procedures for which the 1976 treaty provides.

In a similar way, Washington is artificially and deliberately creating "monitoring difficulties" in the sphere of banning chemical weapons.

For a number of years the United States opposed starting talks on a chemical weapons ban, trying to prove that it is supposedly impossible to monitor a ban on these weapons. Later, under the influence of a wide range of states and of world public opinion, the United States entered into, first, bilateral and then multilateral talks on the conclusion of a convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons. Although it had thereby acknowledged the possiblity of monitoring, it tried nonetheless to complicate the course of the talks by putting forward demands it knew to be unacceptable to many other countries. Thus there emerged the American proposal that state enterprises, in the main, should be subject to the toughest control -- so-called special inspections to be carried out on request. Obviously, if this proposal was accepted, the countries where the state sector of the economy prevails, first and foremost the socialist countries, would be in a completely unequal position compared with the states where the private capital sector prevails, first and foremost the United States. Having encountered sharp criticism of this absurd proposal, the United States was forced to withdraw it in April of this year.

The Soviet Union advoates the quickest banning and destruction of chemical weapons under the strictest monitoring, including international on-site verification. New confirmation of the USSR's constructive stance is provided by the proposals announced by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech at the 11th SED Congress on 18 April.

Putting forward, in the same speech, a new initiative on a considerable reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, the Soviet leader stressed the need for reliable monitoring at all stages of this process. It could be a question both of national technical means and of international forms of verification, including on-site inspection where necessary.

The Soviet Union proposed a similar approach with regard to the monitoring of the program it put forward on 15 January for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000. The monitoring of the arms being destroyed and limited would be carried out both by national means and through on-site inspections. The USSR is prepared to reach agreement on any other additional monitoring measures.

Thus in all areas of arms limitation the Soviet Union advocates effective monitoring that would ensure complete confidence in the observance of accords. The Soviet Union's readiness to accept the strictest international forms of verfication of the observance of agreed disarmament measures robs the disarmament opponents of the means of disguising their negative approach.

The essence of the Soviet position is this: Disarmament without monitoring is impossible, but monitoring without disarmament is pointless. This position is as precise as it is fair and honest.

Soviet proposals on arms limitation and disarmament always link monitoring in the closest possible way with the process of limiting and eliminating arms, and never regard it as some kind of self-sufficient measure. Therefore, monitoring must be an integral part of disarmament agreements, playing the part of a means of promoting the fulfillment of the agreement.

There is no weapon the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis with effective monitoring. This is solemnly declared in the CPSU Program, the new edition of which was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

REAGAN STATEMENT ON GENEVA RESUMPTION HIT

PM131236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Washington and Geneva"]

[Text] Washington -- The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms have resumed in Geneva. The people of the world rightly expect from their participants specific accords capable of arresting the slide toward the nuclear abyss, checking the dangerous buildup of militarist preparations, and preventing them from spreading to space,

The USSR's stance at the Geneva talks is well known. Our country has put forward a whole range of concrete proposals aimed at delivering mankind from the nuclear threat within this century and sharply reducing other types of arms. Regrettably, the actions of the United States so far inspire no particular hope that rapid progress will be achieved in this vitally important area. Washington's steps such as its refusal to joint the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, its efforts to continue its "star wars" preparations at any price, the program for the modernization of NATO's chemical arsenals, and other steps in the same direction testify to the U.S. intention to continue to pursue the mirage of military superiority.

The same applies to the U.S. President's statement released on the eve of the resumption of the Geneva talks. It would be futile to look for constructive new proposals and ideas in this statement. There is nothing in this statement to indicate Washington's readiness to abandon its old obstructionist stance and to back up its declarations of "commitment" to the cause of curbing the arms race with practical steps.

Instead, the statement abounds in the old demagogical expatiations with which the United States is trying to cover up its unwillingness to come to an agreement with the USSR based on the principle of equality and identical security. Instead of submitting concrete initiatives in the field of disarmament, Washington is trying to prove that the absence of progress at the talks is due to...the Soviet position. Attempts are being made to accuse our country of noncompliance with the commitments enshrined in the joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the Geneva summit of November 1985.

The discrepancy, to put it mildly, between these claims and the reality is obvious. After all, it was the Soviet Union that put forward in mid-January the comprehensive phased program for delivering mankind from nuclear arms. Unable to counter the Soviet initiative with anything sufficiently constructive or radical, Washington came up with nothing better than rejecting it under far-fetched and clumsy pretexts. The President's statement once again indicates that the disarmament program put forward by the USSR is essentially unacceptable to the United States.

The dialogue in Geneva on the main problem of our time, the problem of diminishing the threat of war to the future of mankind, demands that its participants display truly historic responsibility. Regrettably, this is totally lacking in the President's statement.

OVCHINNIKOV ON ASIAN DISARMAMENT, PRC RELATIONS

PM130930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Political Observer Vsevolod Ochinnikov article: "Nuclear Disarmament and Security in Asia"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, having formulated the fundamental principles of an all-embracing system of international security at the 27th CPSU Congress and having put forward a program for the stage-by-stage liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, fully takes into account the interests of Asian and Pacific countries in these matters. Being a state whose longest border lies in Asia, the USSR strives to ensure that Asia and the Pacific are neither a source of tension nor an arena of military confrontation. The recently published statement by the Soviet Government proposes that a broad exchange of opinions begins between all interested countries in this part of the world on questions of organizing equal, mutually advantageous, and stable trade, economic, technological, scientific, and cultural cooperation, and also identifies possible spheres for such cooperation.

The Soviet Government believes that, despite differences in political systems, ideologies, and world philosophies, the people in Asia and the Pacific are linked by common vital interests, and are thus interested in the elaboration of a joint comprehensive approach toward regional problems. The Soviet Union proposes that bilateral and multilateral consultations be used to achieve settlement of disputed questions, to consolidate mutual confidence, and to gradually create prerequisites for holding an all-Asian forum so as to embark jointly on the quest for constructive solutions. A separate conference of Pacific countries could possibly be held to examine questions of security, including economic security.

The Soviet program for delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is in profound harmony with the moods of people in Asia, the largest and most populous part of the world. It was, indeed, in Asia that the first American atom bombs exploded, taking many human lives and turning the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ashes.

It was Asia that was the object of the first plans for the use of American nuclear weapons in "regional conflicts." Documents that have been subsequently declassified testify that the Pentagon was seriously preparing for this in order to change the course of the Korean war in 1953; to help the French colonialist troops in Vietnam, encircled in Dien Bien Phu in 1954; and to exert pressure on Beijing in 1959, when the situation in the Formosa Strait [Tayvanskiy Proliv] became exacerbated.

It was in Asia and the Pacific that the sinister consequences of the nuclear arms race were first felt. Japanese fishermen suffered from the radioactive dust of an American hydrogen bomb exploded at Bikini Atoll.

It must be added that it is in Asia and the Pacific that states were unwilling to accede to the Moscow Treaty Banning Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water are continuing to conduct nuclear explosions.

U.S. imperialist circles have recently stepped up their attempts to transform Asia and the Pacific into yet another arena of military-political confrontation with the USSR, the other socialist states, and national liberation forces.

The objective of American strategists is to turn East Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans which wash its coasts into a region for the deployment of forward-based nuclear means, like Western Europe and its contiguous Atlantic Ocean. This goes to explain the feverish buildup of U.S. nuclear weapons and the creation of new bases for the "Rapid Deployment Forces" in a region where the second largest group of U.S. Armed Forces abroad is already stationed.

Encouraging militarist trends in Japan, U.S. imperialism is striving to transform this nation into a key link of an anti-Soviet and antisocialist "Eastern front." It is in pursuit of this objective that they want to close the triangle of military ties between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, and also to open the way for the creation of a "Pacific Community" in which it is also planned to involve the ASEAN states in addition to military bloc allies. All this indicates that the Soviet proposals to create an all-embracing system of international security and the idea of a stage-by-stage liquidation of nuclear weapons are particularly topical for Asia. A total ban on nuclear tests, both on the mainland and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, would primarily correspond with the vital interests of Asian peoples.

The implementation of the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament would fundamentally improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific. Its stage-by-stage implementation could provide the background for ensuring the security interests of states not possessing nuclear weapons. They would officially proclaim their commitment to the three nonnuclear principles: not to possess, produce, or introduce such weapons on their territory. Nuclear powers would pledge under international law not to use nuclear weapons against countries and regions in that part of world maintaining a nuclear-free status.

If agreement were reached on the total liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, it would be immeasurably easier to reach accord on other measures to consolidate security in this part of the world, which accounts for one-third of the planet's land mass and over two-thirds of its population -- for example, to agree on freezing the level of military activeness in Asia and the Pacific. It is well known that the U.S. desire to create a nuclear threat against the Soviet Union from the south was an important factor in the fact that the United States unilaterally broke off the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and termination of naval activity in the Indian Ocean and stepped up its militarization.

If a nuclear-free world were to become a universal lodestar, there would no longer be any need to knock together new military blocs in the region or expand existing ones. Favorable prerequisites would be created for the liquidation of foreign military bases on the territory of Asian states and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

In order to ensure that the system of Asian security is truly reliable, its fundamental principles must include the renunciation of foreign backing for antigovernment and terrorist armed groups. This would open the way for political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and Cambodia, thus eliminating two dangerous seats of tension on the continent.

The Soviet Union's call for a joint quest for ways to consolidate security in Asia and the Pacific, utilizing in this process, in particular, the experience of the all-European Conference, does not in any way imply a mechanical transplant of the Helsinki scheme onto Asian ground. Many elements of the European experience in detente, however, can be applied in Asia. They include respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, the right of people to determine their own fate, and the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

In the USSR's opinion, the concept of Asian security could include the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence ("pancha shila") elaborated in the past by the states of the continent, the 10 Bandung Principles, and the several proposals by Asia's nonaligned and socialist countries. Perhaps the most long-standing among them is the initiative of India and other contiguous states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. If the UN declaration on this question were to be successfully implemented, the cause of consolidating Asian security would be immediately and substantially advanced. The Soviet Union is an active champion of this, aiming at the convening of the appropriate international conference.

The socialist countries have put forward a number of constructive initiatives on various aspects of Asian security in recent times. In addition to the program for nuclear disarmament, the USSR proposed a discussion on the question of confidence-building measures in the Far East (along lines similar to the ones already being implemented in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki accords). The Mongolian People's Republic proposed the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force between Asian and Pacific countries. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia consistently advocate the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, and also the establishment of good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN states. A number of constructive initiatives aimed at speeding up the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea and the easing of military confrontation in the Korean peninsula have been put forward by the DPRK Government.

The achievement of lasting security in Asia and the Pacific is unthinkable without the great Chinese people's participation in the process. It is gratifying that the two nuclear powers situated in Asia -- the USSR and the PRC -- have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also that the PRC is against the militarization of space. It can be said with satisfaction that there has been a certain improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. Differences in approach still remain, in particular regarding a number of international problems. There is also something else, though -- an opportunity in many cases to work together and to develop cooperation on an equal and principled basis, not to the detriment of third countries. The opportunities for cooperation between the USSR and China are enormous. The utilization of these reserves would definitely be to the advantage of Asian security.

There are other favorable factors for the attainment of this goal. They include the burgeoning of antiwar and antinuclear sentiments, evidenced in particular by the decision made by the relevant states to proclaim the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. The international prestige and positive role of the Nonaligned Movement are growing, the struggle to restructure international economic relations on a fair and equal basis is spreading.

The elaboration of the concept of Asian security is a long-term task that has to be solved stage-by-stage, moving on from simple to complex aspects. "The CPSU," the new edition of its Program says, "advocates the pooling of efforts by all interested states for the purpose of ensuring security in Asia, for a joint quest by them for a constructive solution to this problem." And Asia's transformation into a continent of good-neighborliness and cooperation would, in its turn, augment the pan-human potential of peace, common sense, and goodwill which was spoken of at the 27th CPSU Congress.

PENTAGON 'PRESSING' CONGRESS ON AMRAAM MISSILES

LD130604 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Washington May 13 TASS -- The Pentagon is now pressing Congress to give the go-ahead to the start of the mass production of the sophisticated "AMRAAM" air-to-air medium range missile in fiscal 1987.

The Pentagon has requested almost 800 million dollars to be allocated in its draft budget to this end. The missile, work to develop which was begun back in 1981, is designated primarily for the U.S. Airforce. The Airforce plans to purchase 17,000 missiles of this type. The U.S. Navy also showed interest in the new missile. It announced its intention to purchase 7,000 missiles.

UK GOVERNMENT 'WHITE PAPER' ON DEFENSE SCORED

LD131004 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] London May 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The British Conservative government, following in the wake of Washington's aggressive policy, continues to increase military expenditures and step up militarist preparations. A record-high sum -- almost 18,500 million pounds sterling -- is to be allocated for the British military establishment in the 1986-1987 financial year. This is stated in the government's "white paper" on defense expenditures. The compilers of the document which was issued here today stated that by the level of military expenditures Britain "is ahead of" all the other NATO partners, except the United States. Appropriations for the purposes have grown by 3,000 million pounds sterling as compared with the 1978-79 financial year when the Conservatives took office.

The "white paper" discourses a good deal about an "urgent necessity" to improve East-West relations and about a "firm commitment" of NATO countries, including Britain, to the cause of achieving progress at the arms control talks. However, behind this verbiage, there is a lack of London's desire to take concrete steps which would contribute to curbing the arms race, to lowering the level of military confrontation and to easing international tension.

The authors of the document emphasise that nuclear arms will remain an "integral part" of NATO's military strategy in the entire foreseeable future and that NATO also intends to go ahead with "upgrading conventional armed forces." The British Government has stated determination to go on "modernizing" its so-called "independent" nuclear deterrent force. The "white paper" expresses support for the U.S. obstructionist stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms, and simultaneously rejects the constructive Soviet peace initiatives on the plea that their realisation would ostensibly "keep Soviet superiority" in the military field. The document contains untenable allusions to the "difficulty of verification problems" to justify the USA's and Britain's refusal to follow the USSR's example and to take constructive steps toward banning all nuclear explosions and eliminating the stocks of chemical arms. The British Government has reaffirmed its intention to continue to participate in the implementation of Washington's space militarisation plans.

As is clear from the "white paper", the British Government continues to go on faithfully meeting its "commitment" within NATO framework. The "white paper" expresses support for the continued presence of the U.S. Armed Forces in British territory and for the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile weaponry in Western Europe. The Tory cabinet endeavours to justify its militarist course by alluding, as usual, to a mythical "Soviet threat" which has allegedly hung over the West. This hackneyed device which London has borrowed from Washington has long been used by the Tories to delude the public and to put facts upside down.

COMMENT ON NATO ACTIVITY IN MEDITERRANEAN, N. ATLANTIC

Turkish Maneuvers Begin

LD131235 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 13 May 86

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Zharov]

[Text] Ankara May 13 TASS — The Turkish part of large-scale NATO naval maneuvers codenamed "Distant Hammer '86" has opened, involving 400 U.S. Air Force pilots and technicians who have arrived in Turkey to take part in the war games.

According to the newspaper HURRIYET, U.S. and Turkish pilots, operating out of the military air fields at Sivrihisar and Eskisehir, will practive cooperation with ships and landing parties during the exercise.

The maneuvers, taking place in the Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea, involve surface ships, submarines and aircraft from the United States, Turkey, Britain, Italy, Holland and France.

At the U.S. air base in Incirlik in southern Turkey, in the meantime, the base's largest-ever exercises of U.S. aircraft are continuing.

Political commentators in Turkey say the large-scale military maneuvers of the United States and NATO in the east Mediterranean are another U.S. show of force.

Military Bases Built on Cyprus

LD131449 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Nicosia May 13 TASS -- The construction of military facilities is being actively conducted in the north of Cyprus. ANEXARTITOS newspaper writes that specialists from NATO headquarters, making use of the strategic position of the island, have worked out plans to create a ramified network of military bases in that part of Cyprus. Five airfields, including Lefkoniko military airfield, which is capable of receiving all types of up-to-date combat aircraft, have already built in implementation of the plans.

The democratic organizations of Cyprus have repeatedly warned that the presence of foreign military bases on the island and the plans aimed at turning it into NATO's unsinkable aircraft carrier pose a threat not only to the existence of that state of Cyprus, but also to the security of the countries of the region.

Iceland Increases NATO Participation

PM131306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Yuriy Kuznetsov: "Enforced Participation"]

[Text] The waters of the North Atlantic are famous for their unpredictability. Recently, however, Iceland — which is surrounded by the ocean — has been washed by waves of a differenct nature: waves of militarism.

One has to conclude, moreover, that the pressure exerted by NATO on the island, something that is no longer unusual, is now being supplemented by a stepping up of the Reykjavik government's "defense" aspirations. Official circles, especially spokesmen of the ruling Independence Party, not only give their blessing to the intensification of military activity on the island but are also prepared to cooperate with the Pentagon which, according to the U.S. newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, is "building up activeness in Iceland" within the framework of "its rediscovery of the North Atlantic." Furthermore, the Icelandic Government is planning to step up participation by its representatives in the work of NATO's leading organs in Brussels. In particular, the Icelandic Cabinet has decided to participate henceforth in the activity of the bloc's military committee. This course, taken by a country which has no armed forces of its own and traditionally declares its commitment to a policy of peace and broad international cooperation, appears rather strange.

For a long time now NATO and the Pentagon have been looking at Iceland as a convenient stronghold, a kind of "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman declared recently that NATO, you see, "needs to dominate" the seas between Iceland and Norway.

As if to confirm the secretary's words, the United States has sharply stepped up its military activity in the region recently. The F-4 fighter-bombers at Keflavik, the Pentagon's largest base, have been replaced by the latest F-15 aircraft. Aircraft equipped with the AWACS electronic system have also arrived there. Iceland's territory houses two terminals for underwater hydrophones, part of the U.S. Navy's global acoustic reconnaissance system.

Such militarist activeness clearly goes beyond the framework of the island's "defense" needs and essentially serves the far-reaching strategic plans of Washington and of NATO as a whole, plans of a clearly aggressive nature. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that, to judge by opinion poll results, many Icelanders doubt whether their allies' efforts are aimed at the "defense" of Iceland and whether the steps being taken by its official circles really serve national interests. A REUTER correspondent reports from Reykjavik in this connection: "Critics (in Iceland) accuse the center-right government of complicity with the United States, which is implementing an increasingly aggressive strategy in the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea." The question of nuclear weapons is one of the most acute aspects of this criticism. Official circles declare that Iceland's government apparently will not allow the deployment of such weapons on the island without its consent. (Even though the base at Keflavik is totally controlled by the Americans.) These declarations, however, do not curb the Pentagon's appetites. U.S. spokesmen refuse to confirm that Washington intends to respect Reykjavik's stance on this issue. At the same time, facts which have become public knowledge testify that the United States can and is prepared to unceremoniously trample on both the stance in question and Iceland's sovereignty itself. Participation in Washington's adventurous policy of confrontation is in fact being forced upon this country.

It is easy to see that the militarization of the island and the attempt to turn it into a tool of U.S. "neoglobalists" generate growing perplexity and indignation among the public, and not just in Iceland at that.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR CAUSES 'RIFT' IN OPEC

NC131249 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Unattributed commentary: "How the Iran-Iraq War Weakens OPEC's Unity"]

[Text] Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i has pointed out the need to further coordinate the moves of OPEC members to arrive at a just oil price.

Speaking at a meeting with Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Syakshuki [title as heard] who was in Tehran on an official visit, 'Ali Khamene' pointed out that the imperialist governments of the West have actually declared war on OPEC members and that the latter should thus find effective means to confront their enemies.

It should be said that OPEC's enemies act in concert. The consumer countries of the West that have stored large quantities of oil have canceled long-term contracts with OPEC members for the deliver of crude oil.

For many years Western companies supplied oil at (?low) prices to the world market. As a result, the amount of oil supplied by OPEC's Near East members to the world market in 1985 dropped about 50 percent in comparison with 1980. Oil prices fell disastrously from $34 a barrel in 1982 to $12 in April 1986. Because of the international oil companies' offensive, OPEC members are facing serious financial troubles. They have to refrain from many projects that would bring economic progress. Meanwhile, the Western governments are benefiting from the drop in oil prices. For example, the United States alone will make a $27 billion profit during the current year.

Obviously, concerted action by OPEC members is the most effective way to neutralize the machinations of the oil imperialists. However, there are still differences of view and, in some cases, conflicts among developing oil-producing countries. The Iran-Iraq war, which was fomented by the West's militaristic circles and the forces of domestic reaction, has led to a rift among oil-exporting countries and to the formation of conflicting political groups in the region. Two neighboring countries weakened by the war often deviate from OPEC's political and economic policy and try, first and foremost, to ensure their own interests. Representatives of Iran and Iraq clashed several times at OPEC conferences and these clashes prevented the adoption of decisions on oil production and, as a result, on the quantity of oil exports.

Halting the Iran-Iraq war and solving the conflict by peaceful means can save both nations from many disasters and deprivation, and lead to a mutually acceptable oil policy, which is very necessary in the difficult war against oil-devouring imperialism, because both Iran and Iraq have immense reserves of black gold. About 25 percent of the world's oil reserves are in these two countries and almost 30 percent of the oil exports from the Near East come from these two countries. By using these resources the two countries can to a large extent strengthen OPEC's struggle for just prices.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM131820 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Nature and Society"]

[Text] On 12 May the bureau of the committee on engineering aspects of environmental protection of the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) started its work in Moscow. The Federation unites technical societies of more than 80 countries.

Participants in the session will discuss the progress of preparations for the Third World Congress on technical aspects of the protection of the biosphere which will be held in Prague in 1989 and exchange practival results and scientific ideas on the development and introduction of waste-free technologies.

PRC-U.S. COMPANY SIGN ACCORD ON LAUNCHING SATELLITES

LD131112 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] New York May 13 TASS — The Texas compnay "Terresat" has signed an agreement with the Ministry of the Space Industry of the People's Republic of China, providing for putting two U.S. communications satellites into an orbit by means of Chinese booster rockets. The first satellite is expected to be launched late next year. The UPI news agency reports in this connection.

Commenting on this report, the CBS television network stressed that "Terresat" had no guarantees as regards the ability of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to place the satellite into an orbit at accurately specified time. At present the United States can only observe how other countries do business in outer space, one of whose pioneers was America. In its turn, the NBC television network frankly stated that it were exactly setbacks in the U.S. space programme which forced one of the U.S. companies to ask China for assistance.

'CHALLENGER' ACCIDENT TERMED 'PREDETERMINED TRAGEDY'

PM131553 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 May 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev dispatch: "The Tragedy Was Predetermined"]

[Text] A picture of open disregard for people's lives emerges from materials published here of closed hearings held by the presidential commission investigating the causes of the loss of the space shuttle Challenger.

As THE WASHINGTON POST remarks, NASA and the members of the presidential commission have reached the conclusion that defects in the design of seals for the sections of the solid rocket boosters (SRB), combined with the cold weather caused the accident which destroyed Challenger and took the lives of the seven crew members." [quotation marks as published] At the same time the materials of the hearings confirm that the NASA leadership closed its eyes to known SRB problems in order to fulfill a shuttle flight timetable that was dictated primarily by the needs of the Pentagon. In one document NASA admits that instances of corrosion of the SRB's O-rings had been recorded in the course of seven shuttle flights.

This one fact alone, the members of the commission remarked, could have served as sufficient grounds for calling a temporary halt to the manned flights. But, ignoring any warnings, NASA's leaders continued to give the "all clear" for launches of the spacecraft. In other words, the tragedy that unfolded 28 January in the skies above Florida and resulted in people's deaths was predetermined. Moreover, without taking any action to eliminate the malfunctions, the space agency tried to conceal the truth about the defects. "This problem is considered closed," NASA experts stated categorically in connection with a leak of gas through the SRB's O-rings on 23 January this year. Five days later the Challenger disintegrated following a powerful explosion resulting from a malfunction in the right SRB.

Has the NASA leadership learned the lessons of this tragedy? Former NASA historian Alec Rowan remarked in an interview for CBS tv that he is above all else alarmed lest NASA again repeat its past mistakes. "It seems that the agency's position," he said, "consists of the following: Yes, we had a few small technical errors, we will correct them and everything will be normal."

Observers are also remarking on the following facts. According to data submitted by NASA to the U.S. Congress, since the mid-1970s there has been a 71 percent reduction in the number of personnel responsible for the quality and reliability of the equipment ordered by the agency. It has also become known that two engineers from Morton Thiokol, the manufacturers of the SRBs, who spoke out against the launching of Challenger because of the threat of an accident, have been reassigned. As CBS remarks, one of them, A. MacDonald, has been forbidden to show up at the NASA center in Alabama where the investigation into the causes of the explosion is under way.

REAGAN INFORMED SUMMIT LEADERS OF SALT II INTENTIONS

LD131548 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] TIME magazine reported on Sunday that President Reagan had tentatively decided to breach the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty by December. Here are some details.

According to the TIME story, Ronald Reagan told the Tokyo summit participants that more B-52 bombers would be converted to carry nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, putting the number over the treaty's limit of 1,320 by the end of the year. Reacting to strong protests from the other Western leaders, the American President promised to take their views into account before the final decision was made. The SALT II treaty was signed in 1979 in Vienna, Austria, but has never been ratified by the United States. The treaty contained a protocol concerning long-range cruise missiles of various (?basing modes). If SALT II were ratified by the United States these long-range cruise missiles would be banned, making it impossible for the Pentagon to deploy thousands of low-flying, accurate and hard to detect Tomahawks. They've been already deployed in Western Europe on naval vessels such as the battleships New Jersey and Missouri and with several squadrons of strategic B-52 bombers.

There have been several occasions when Washington was confronted with the dilemma of whether to observe the provisions of SALT II or breach them. All of them dealt with nuclear powered submarines. All the subs with the Poseidon missiles had to be scrapped to allow the commissioning of new subs of the Trident type. To be sure, the Reagan administration and the Pentagon have never had much respect for the SALT II treaty. Their consent to abide by it was dictated by financial considerations. It has turned out that the upkeep costs of old submarines are so high that it makes no sense to keep them in service. However, with long-range cruise missiles the situation appears to be different. They are much cheaper to build and much easier to deploy in substantial numbers than any other nuclear arms. And so to, to hell with SALT II. There is yet another reason why the Reagan administration is against restraint in the military field. Its star wars program is well under way. Billions of dollars have been spent on some of its components.

Two types of lasers are expected to be ready for testing in the early 1990's. An arms race in space will most certainly destroy the previous accords in arms control and unleash an uncontrollable race in all types of weapons. Being well aware of this, the White House has no qualms about putting its allies (?on notice). And this is exactly what President Reagan did in Tokyo when he informed the summit about his tentative decision to breach the SALT II treaty.

U.S. officials figure out that with time the initial anger in London, Rome and some other capitals will subside, and the violation of SALT II by the United States will be accepted as an accomplished fact. Should this happen, will all of us, the United States included, be in trouble? Yes. Do they care about this in Washington? No.

IZVESTIYA CITES ANA ON 'LA BELLE' BOMBING

PM121401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS REPORT: "ANA Agency Commentary"]

[Text] Aden, 7 May -- Referring to a number of its own sources, the ANA NEWS AGENCY has put out a commentary in connection with the explosion at the "La Belle" discotheque in West Berlin on 5 April.

The Commentary points to the direct involvement of the U.S. CIA and the Israeli Mossad special service in the organization of the explosion. There is a wide range of evidence, in particular the fact that the Americans had made advance preparations for the explosion and had already landed three hospital aircraft at West Berlin airport on 4 April, which were used to take out the injured after the explosion.

A few minutes before the act, the commentary points out, a number of members of an underground drug syndicate, who operate, among U.S. soldiers, learned of the impending explosion and immediately left the discotheque. The police investigating the circumstances of the explosion established that the device had been made from U.S.--manufactured explosives and had been taken to the discotheque by a U.S. soldier -- a member of the group of drug dealers. Such groups, ANA points out, are set up and financed by the CIA and Israeli special services to carry out terrorist acts.

As for the dispatch that was allegedly intercepted by the Americans and which they ascribe to the Libyans, this is a total fabrication, because, according to the same data, the "coded message" was in fact transmitted by U.S. Sergeant (Khower), nicknamed "the colonel." For the transmission he used a special vehicle that had been taken to the GDR capital for that purpose.

The commentary points out that West German political circles do not rule out the possibility of new U.S. military provocations against Libya. U.S. and Western special services may organize new provoactive terrorist acts in Europe to "justify" further aggressive actions. Even now Washington is performing a kind of indoctrination of public opinion to prepare the ground for new acts against Libya, by promoting deliberate misinformation about the existence of some alleged secret agreement between the USSR and the United States on the "division of spheres of influence" and to the effect that Moscow was allegedly given advance notification of the impending U.S. armed aggression against Libya.

These claims by U.S. propaganda mouthpieces do not stand up to criticism and are lies from beginning to end, the agency pointed out. They have been officially refuted by the Soviet Union. This "information" is the work of the CIA and its purpose is to isolate Libya in the international arena and sow distrust of the Soviet Union.

NATO MANUEVERS POSSIBLE PRELUDE TO U.S. ATTACK ON SYRIA

OW130628 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 13 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] A new series of NATO manuevers began in the Mediterranean under the code name "Deterrent Force 86." Our commentary follows:

[Konnov] Hello, comrades: The military forces of the United States and its closest NATO allies are taking part in the manuevers.

The name of the manuevers means restraining force. Who does the United States intend to restrain in this part of the world, thousands of miles from U.S. shores?

Quite recently, similar manuevers near the shores of Libya ended with a barbaric bombing of Libyan towns and the deaths of innocent, peaceful inhabitants. The world was shocked by the sight of destroyed schools and hospitals and dead and wounded children. And now manuevers once again. But this time they are taking place against the background of accelerated tempo of propaganda threats against Syria. Now it is Syria, just like Libya, that is being accused of participating in so-called international terrorism. Now the United States and its closest allies, such as the United Kingdom, are presenting the Syrian Government with an ultimatum, deporting the nationals of this country, and under false pretenses churning out anti-Syrian hysteria. Surely the aggressive actions taken by the United States against Libya cannot be repeated against Syria. Is it possible that the blood of innocent women and children will flow again?

Actualizing the notorious concept of neoglobalism, the United States has assumed the right to rattle its saber near the shores of sovereign countries thousands of kilometers from its shores. Furthermore, the manuevers which they are holding in the Mediterranean Sea are a direct threat to the countries of this region.

Israeli Involvement Viewed

LD121507 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 May 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] NATO countries are conducting military exercises in the Mediterranean. Taking part are naval ships of the United States, Britain, Italy, and Turkey. Our commentator Yuriy Solton makes these remarks.

What is significant, the maneuvers began just a few days after the Tokyo conference of leaders of seven industrially advanced capitalist countries. The statement on international terrorism the conference adopted under United States pressure has virtually committed the participants to complicity in the criminal American policy of neoglobalism, the policy aimed at subjugating other countries by force of arms. Right after the Tokyo meeting a number of discriminatory measures were initiated first against Libya and then Syria. This has now been followed by a move to activate the military mechanism of NATO, into which Israel is being drawn.

When the United States attacked Libya on two occasions each attack, if you remember, was preceded by military exercises off the Libyan coast. So it is not ruled out that the current exercises too portend a new major act of provocation and not only against Libya. Open threats have been issuing from Washington and some other NATO capitals against Syria as well. The Israeli defense minister, Rabin, has reportedly informed Washington of Israeli military preparations for armed action against Syria. Among other targets for attack Algeria and even Iran are named.

Washington does not conceal its intention to continue using the fight against terrorism as an excuse for using force against countries it does not like, and those who allow themselves to be drawn into this dangerous game equally share with Washington the responsibility for the aggravation of the international situation and the threat it poses to world peace.

U.S. CONTINUES TO PRESSURE NATO ON CW SITES

LD112031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 May 86

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Text] DPA reports on the Bundestag session scheduled for 15 May, which is to discuss the stationing of new U.S. chemical weapons on the country's territory. The same issue is to be debated by the British Parliament within the next few days. The debates will be held at the demand of the opposition parties on the threshold of the conference of NATO defense and foreign ministers, at which the Americans intend to obtain official backing for their latest militarist plan.

Our commentator Vladimir Pasko is at the microphone.

Washington is striving to get permission from its allies to station new toxic combat weapons on their territory. According to the press, it is, specifically, a matter of 40,000 bombs and 500,000 howitzer shells filled with nerve-paralyzing substances and set up on the binary principle.

American concerns have already received orders for these weapons from the Pentagon, but Congress has decreed that they should be stationed anywhere suitable but not on U.S. territory. This requirement is the reason for the pressure now being applied to its NATO partners by Washington. The partners have greeted the idea from across the ocean without enthusiasm. The British ECONOMIST noted a few days ago that the governments of the West European countries which regard chemical weapons with particular revulsion because of the consequences of their use during World War I, may be tempted to instruct their ministers to vote against the U.S. plan. The countries referred to in this regard include in particular Denmark, the Netherlands, and Italy. Nor does the FRG have any zeal for them. According to the newspapers, only Britain's Conservative government intends to approve the U.S. actions, and then only secretly -- in other words behind the backs of the people.

In view of the situation, the NATO leaders are attempting to convince the West Europeans that American binary shells and bombs will allegedly provide them with additional security. Against the background of the latest Soviet initiatives these claims look, to put it mildly, unconvincing.

May I remind you that in putting forward a program for the elimination of mass-strike weapons by the year 2000 the Soviet Union also proposed the elimination of all chemical weapons together with the industrial base for their manufacture. The United States has ignored these proposals in favor of its military business and to the detriment of Europe. Western Europe realizes the danger of the overseas plans but, as events show, is still not ready to give them a rebuff. It plainly does not have sufficient political will. Meanwhile, time is not waiting, and the Americans have already transformed Europe into a dangerous dump for their weapons.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON TOKYO SUMMIT CITED

PM140835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "China"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published commentaries on the results of the Tokyo summit of the heads of the seven leading capitalist powers.

The political declaration adopted at the summit, the newspaper notes, allegedly "foresees a beautiful future for the developing countries." But in reality the difficulties which these countries encounter are worsening. The current improvement in the economic position of the developed states has been achieved at a time when the developing countries are experiencing more and more difficulties in economic life. The Tokyo "Big Seven" summit, the newspaper stresses, did not adopt realistic measures aimed at solving these important problems, but merely restricted itself to expressing "fine but empty words."

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ON OPPOSITION TO ARMS RACE

LD131242 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Helsinki May 13 TASS - TASS correspondent Vladimir Dodonov reports:

China opposes the arms race and its spread into outer space, stands for a total ban on and elimination of nuclear weapons, and also for carrying out a reduction in conventional armaments and troops, said Wu Xueqian, foreign minster of the People's Republic of China, now staying here on an official visit at the invitation of Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

Wu Xueqian stressed that China came out for resolving disputable issues by negotiations in the interests of scaling down international tensions.

MARX-ENGELS ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN PRC

PM090906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Chinese"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 May -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reported today that work on publishing an anthology of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels in 50 volumes in Chinese has ended in the PRC after 30 years.

Publication has been carried out on the basis of the second edition of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels in Russian prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and taking into account their first published articles in German.

The newspaper writes that, addressing a meeting devoted to this event, Zhu Houze, chief of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Section, emphasized that Marxism is a powerful spiritual weapon and that the publication of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels is of great significance for China.

DOBRYNIN SPEAKS ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

LD141224 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- The USSR is firmly and consistently supporting the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the sovereignty of the country, to defend the revolutionary gains of its people and to broaden the social base of the progressive form of government, Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, inter alia, in his address at the 14th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization which opened here today.

We wish success in the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan through a personal representative of the United Nations secretary general, which have now entered a crucial stage, and stand for the achievement of a political settlement which would ensure a real end to armed or any other outside intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and dependably guarantee it non-resumption.

The Soviet Union would like already in the near future to return home the Soviet troops staying in Afghanistan at the request of its government, Anatoliy Dobrynin said. A schedule for their phased withdrawal has been agreed with the Afghan side, to be started as soon as such a political settlement has been achieved.

NAJIBULLAH MEETS WITH AFGHAN 'PATRIOTIC CLERGY'

PM131312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Consistent Course"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 May -- BAKHTAR reports that Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has had a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowments and the Supreme Council of Afghanistan's Ulema and Clergy.

Speaking at the meeting, he noted that the PDPA and the country's government count on the assistance and support of the patriotic clergy in resolving such tasks as the establishment of peace in the country and the termination of the bloodshed. Representatives of the clergy assured the Republic's leadership of their invariable support for the cause of the April Revolution.

On the same day the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee met with elders and representatives of the clergy and intelligentsia of the Hazara people. The leaders of the Hazara community expressed gratitude to the PDPA and the DRA Government for their concern for working people and the consistent and principled course in nationalities policy.

DRA LEADERS ATTEND WWII JUBILEE MEETING

PM131248 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent: "Meeting in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; B. Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Lieutenant General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister; and other Afghan leaders have been guests of servicemen belonging to the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA. They took part in a meeting marking the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Major General V. Dubynin delivered a report to the meeting. B. Karmal greeted those present. He stressed that during World War II Soviet servicemen fought courageously not only to free their own people but also to save the whole of mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement. The frontline heroes' feats are being continued by the present generation of Soviet servicemen.

F. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to the DRA, took part in the meeting.

DRA PROTESTS IRANIAN 'ANTI-AFGHAN' CAMPAIGN

PM130919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 May -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, a protest has been delivered to the Iranian charge d'affaires in Afghanistan in connection with the continuing anti-Afghan campaign by the official Iranian authorities.

The protest note draws attention to the "press conference" held in Tehran on 23 April by a representative of an Afghan counterrevolutionary grouping, a report on which was then published in the central Iranian newspapers. At this "press conference," the note says, flagrant attacks were made on the DRA Government and the significance of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva was misrepresented.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in the DRA was also told that on 29 April a subunit of the corps of "guardians of the Islamic revolution" and a dushman gang made an attack on the Afghan village of Qazi in the region of Kuhestan. As a result 12 Afghan citizens died and 2 people were seriously wounded.

The DRA expresses a resolute protest to Iran in connection with this act of armed aggression and states that in the event of a repetition of such actions Afghanistan will be forced to adopt a series of concrete measures to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and that the responsibility for the possible consequences will rest entirely with the Iranian side.

GORBACHEV THANKS GDR PEOPLE FOR MESSAGES

LD140832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0207 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent the following message to the editorial staff of the SED Central Committee paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. In connection with the participation by a CPSU delegation in the 11th SED Congress, I have received numerous letters and telegrams from various organizations and individual citizens of the GDR, both Communist and nonaffiliated, in which they express feelings of friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people, readiness for a further strengthening and deepening of cooperation between our parties and states and their support for the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives. I would like to convey very warm thanks to all these collectives, friends and comrades through your paper. I would like to take this opportunity to wish the Communists and all GDR working people good health,, welfare and happiness, as well as successes in the struggle for peace and socialism.

ARISTOV RECEIVES GDR COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

LD132051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (ADN) -- In Moscow today, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil met with Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, for a friendly talk. GDR Ambassador in the USSR Dr Egon Winkelmann also took part in the talk.

The ministers discussed questions related to the development of foreign trade relations between the two countries and stressed the great significance of these relations for the intensification of their economies, in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress. Tasks involved in the realization of the long-term trade agreement and the 1986 annual protocol were dealt with in detail. The ministers paid particular attention to reciprocal deliveries of mechanical engineering, electrical, electronics, and other products.

ARKHIPOV, SFRY'S PLANINC HOLD TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD132322 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the committee.

In the friendly talks, in which both Dr Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, also took part, emphasis was laid on the readiness of both sides to preserve, even under the present conditions of the fall in oil prices and in the value of Soviet exports, the high volume of overall Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation and to further its expansion on the basis of the introduction of new, modern, and long-term forms and greater direct cooperation between work organizations on both sides in the realization of such goals. Arkhipov conveyed to the president of the Federal Executive Council the sincere greetings of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which Milka Planinc reciprocated.

CPCZ, SED, SPD REPRESENTATIVES ON CW-FREE ZONE

LD132034 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague May 13 TASS -- Representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), the Socialist Unity party of Germany (SED) and Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) held a meeting here today. It was attended by Vasil Bilak, a member of the Presidium and secretary of the KSC Central Committee, Hermann Axen, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, a member of the SPD Board and Presidium, deputy to the West German Bundestag. The sides exchanged information and views on the establishment of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe.

Speaking at a news conference here, the representatives of the three parties informed newsmen about its results. The sides, Vasil Bilak said, are unanimous in the opinion that now it is more important than ever before to head off the further build-up of chemical arsenals, the production and deployment of binary shells in some Western European countries. The U.S. Administration is doing everything to make the U.S. Congress pass the decision, by October 1, 1986, on the allocation of funds for the production of binary weapons.

There exists a real threat that meetings of NATO ministers in May will pass such decisions which would open up the road toward the production of binary weapons and their storage in Western Europe. According to the available data, it is planned to deploy 40,000 air bombs and 500,000 shells for 155-mm howitzers. Under NATO's military doctrine chemical weapons are assigned the role of nearly first-strike weapons. People and governments of Western Europe countries should do everything to prevent that from happening.

Those who argue that binary weapons are less dangerous than nuclear arms are deliberately misleading the people, Vasil Bilak went on to say.

Considering all these factors, he said, the SED, the SPD and the KSC, and also the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia set forth the initiative on establishing in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons. The heads of government of the G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia sent the proposal to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to open talks on setting up such a zone. The talks could result in the adoption of a joint agreement to which other European countries could accede. Such a step would not only promote enhanced European security, it would promote stronger universal peace. All Warsaw Treaty member-states unanimously support that initiative.

Our meeting was held at the time when the threat of accumulation of chemical weapons in Europe has grown dramatically. This is why we set forth the initiative on the establishment in Europe of a zone free from such weapons, Egon Bahr said. This could lead to the termination of all forms of buildup of the means of chemical warfare and to their subsequent elimination. Our proposal is equally acceptable to the East and the West, because it does not damage the security of either side. Our joint initiative is a component part of the general effort to achieve universal disarmament.

We urge the neighboring countries -- Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Poland and Hungary -- to join our initiative.

Aware of our responsibility before the people, we consider it to be our duty to keep the public informed about most important problems of the present day, Hermann Axen said. On May 22 NATO defense ministers will gather in Burssels to take a decision on the production and deployment of new types of weapons in Western Europe. On May 29-30 NATO foreign ministers will be discussing possibilities for the production of chemical mass annihilation weapons. This could become a fateful step in preparations for nuclear war, in the intensification of the arms race. NATO's decision on the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons in Western Europe would mean a direct violation of the most important provisions of the joint Soviet-American statement made at the summit level in Geneva. This would also upset the strategic military balance in Europe and the world and would seriously complicate the Geneva talks between the U.S.S.R. and the United States on preventing the militarization of outer space. We urge the people, parliaments and political parties in Europe and the world over to thwart the attempts aimed at undermining the security of nations.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON ZIMYANIN ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

PM131126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general headline "Meetings on Polish Soil"]

[Text] Katowice, 9 May -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, is continuing its tour of the country. It has taken part in a mass youth rally in the town of Tychy to mark the 41st anniversary of the victory over fascism. The rally was attended by students from schools and mining, vocational, and technical colleges.

The rally was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy N.V. Orlova, a weaver at the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" combine in Moscow. They conveyed congratulations on the holiday to those present and wished them successes.

Later the delegation visited the voivodship park of culture and rested in Chorzow.

On the evening of 9 May the delegation returned to Warsaw.

Warsaw, 10 May -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, has received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission. The delegation head conveyed cordial greetings from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. W. Jaruzelski asked that cordial greetings be conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev and A.A. Gromyko.

The Polish leader expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Polish Sejm. The visit by Soviet parliamentarians to Poland this year coincides with the celebration of the 41st anniversary of the victory over fascism, he said. Brotherhood-in-arms is at the basis of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

He stressed the historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, which enriched the storehouse of Marxist-Leninist thought and gave a powerful new fillip to the further development of all-around Soviet-Polish cooperation in all spheres. W. Jaruzelski described in detail the preparations launched in Poland for the 10th PZPR Congress and the increasing activeness of party members and the entire people in the discussion of the Draft PZPR Program and the Central Committee Theses for the Congress, which is linked with concrete problems of socioeconomic development.

On the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's behalf, M.V. Zimyanin expressed sincere thanks for the cordiality and hospitality which have greeted the delegation throughout Poland. The meetings and conversations with Polish parliamentarians and working people have made a deep impression on us, he said.

The delegation leader described the Soviet people's progress in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. He stressed the great significance of the further development of Soviet-Polish cooperation in all shperes, including that of ties between parliamentarians, local organs of power, labor collectives, scientists, and cultural figures.

Katowice -- The sides unanimously noted the significance of further deepening socialist integration and the development of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation, special emphasis being placed on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Stress was placed on the exceptional importance of the constructive new initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries for preserving and strengthening peace, completely eliminating nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and reducing conventional arms. The further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their close cooperation in the international arena are of great significance.

J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, R. Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

A conversation was held today between the delegation and M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister.

On the same day, the delegation traveled to Plock, where it visited the Mazowiecki petrochemical and oil refining combine, the largest in Poland. There was a meeting with the party and economic leadership of the Plock Voivodship and with working people.

In the evening the delegation attended a ballet at the Wielki Theater in Warsaw.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES, MESSAGES MARKING VICTORY DAY

Warsaw Pact General Addresses Ceremony

PM091246 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The GDR People's Festive Occasion"]

[Text] The friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR have proved their vitality and reliably serve the two countries' interests and the cause of socialism and peace. This was noted at a ceremony attended by representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 41st anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism which was held on 6 May.

Army General A.I. Gribkov, first deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, delivered a speech in which he emphasized that over the years since the liberation from fascism, as a result of radical transformations, the GDR people under the leadership of the SED have traveled an enormous distance from postwar destruction to a modern dynamic economy, from the overthrow of fascism to the modern state of workers and peasants, from spiritual devastation to the creation of the most humane ideology and culture.

It was emphasized that the political, economic, cultural, and defense cooperation between the fraternal countries of the socialist community of which the GDR is a firm component is becoming increasingly closer and stronger.

E. Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, said that the GDR working people hold sacred the memory of the Soviet servicemen who died in the battles for the freedom and radiant future of their country.

He noted that the decisions of the 11th SED Congress which ended recently open a new stage in building socialism in the GDR. The congress has equipped the Republic's Communists and working people with a clear program of action with a view to accelerating socioeconomic development on a modern scientific and technical basis. The results of the congress indicate that the cause of socialism on German soil is advancing confidently. The GDR people favor the expansion and strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union in various spheres of life and seek to enrich the friendship between the two peoples.

The ceremony was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

On the same day E. Winkelmann gave a reception devoted to the anniversary. The reception was attended by S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov; and other officials.

H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense was present.

Greetings Message to GDR

PM081303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On the 41st anniversary of the German people's liberation from fasism, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and entire Soviet people send you, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal GDR people ardent greetings and cordial congratulations.

The victory over German fascism will remain forever in the memory of people, of the present and future generations, as a triumph for the ideas of freedom and peace. It was a great example of the union of peoples and countries with different social systems who, in the face of a mortal peril, rose above all differences and acted against a common enemy and destroyed him. It was an event on a world-historical scale that exerted truly revolutionary influence on all international development and opened up before a rescued mankind new prospects for social progress.

The spring of 1945 introduced a fundamental breakthrough to the destiny of the German working people. Rid of the fetters of nazism and led by their militant vanguard -- the SED -- they created the first worker and peasant state on German oil. Relying on the solidarity support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR successfully repelled the intrigues of foreign and internal reaction and became an important factor of peace and socialism in central Europe.

The path traveled by the GDR and its achievements in the economy, social policy, culture, science, and other spheres of life are graphic testimony to the advantages of the socialist system and its inexhaustible potential. This was confirmed by the recent 11th SED Congress. Having displayed loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching and the principles of socialist internationalism, the GDR Communists' supreme forum put forward a broad program of creation whose implementation will enable the Republic to scale new heights in building a developed socialist society.

The 11th SED Congress, like the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties, has convincingly shown that the socialist countries continue to be the most consistent fighters for peace and international security. They are united in their resolve to do everything in their power to save mankind from the threat of war which looms over it, to halt the slide toward nuclear catastrophe, and to improve world development.

The CPSU and the Soviet state will invariably continue to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the SED and the GDR and to continue to develop comprehensive cooperation.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR working people great successes in carrying out the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress and new victories for the same sake of peace and socialism.

May the indestructible friendship between the USSR and GDR peoples flower!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Sokolov Message to GDR's Kessler

PM081332 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Kessler, GDR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all National People's Army [NVA] servicemen fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 41st anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism.

Celebrating this holiday with you, Soviet servicemen are expressing their firm resolve to tirelessly strengthen friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR and brotherhood in arms with NVA servicemen in the interests of the security of our countries and the entire socialist community.

I wish GDR NVA personnel great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, further strengthening their motherland's combat capability, and comprehensively consolidating the combat community between the Warsaw Pact states for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

Honecker Greetings Message

PM120843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the German people's liberation from fascism, we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people fraternal greetings and most cordial congratualtions from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

In securing victory over the fascist aggressor, the Soviet people carried out a feat of liberation of worldwide historical significance which opened up for our people too the prospect of peace and social progress. The Soviet people's heroism and the tremendous sacrifices they made in the battle against the fascist barbarians will never be forgotten.

In the years since then, as a result of the joint struggle for peace and socialism, an indissoluble fraternal alliance has grown up between our parties and states. It was and is the reliable foundation fort the GDR's successful progress along the path of building the developed socialist society. Convincing new evidence of this was the participation in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress of delegations from our parties headed by the general secretaries of their Central Committees.

The successful fulfillment by the GDR working people of the crucial tasks set by the 11th SED Congress is at the same time a contribution to the strengthening and deepening of the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR and between all the states and peoples of our socialist community.

The GDR sees it as its priority task to help ensure lasting peace and prevent world nuclear conflagration. Our people wholeheartedly welcome and support the USSR's firm and consistent policy of peace. This policy is convincingly expressed in the important initiatives aimed at completely ridding the world of nuclear weapons and in the new proposals for a significant reduction in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

We wish you, dear comrades, the glorious CPSU, and all the Soviet people great successes in implementing the remarkable decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in the systematic, comprehensive improvement of socialism, and in ensuring peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Honecker, Stoph Attend Reception

LD091820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, a reception was held in the USSR Embassy in the GDR.

Present were Comrades Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and other party and state leaders of the Republic, fighters of the antifascist resistance movement, and representatives of the public.

Greetings Message to CSSR

PM091011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 1

["Text" of greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR

To Czechoslovak Premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal

Dear comrades. On the occasion of your national day -- the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people are sending to you, and through you to the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR, and to all the fraternal Czechoslavak people cordial greetings and best wishes.

The victory over Hitlerite fascism led to a historical turn in the fate of the Czechoslovak people, to profound revolutionary changes that laid the foundation for the construction of a socialist society. It was socialism that gave Czechoslovakia real independence, reliably secured the inviolability of its borders, and created favorable conditions for a dynamic growth of the economy, science, culture, and living standard of the people.

The successes of your country achieved during the years spent building socialism are integrally linked with the activity of the CPCZ which celebrates its 65th anniversary this May Day. The resolution of the recent 17th CPCZ Congress and the extensive plans which are based on the strategy of socioeconomic acceleration approved by the congress open up new prospects for progress in socialist Czechoslovakia.

The CSSR, a firm part of the socialist community, consistently fights together with the other fraternal countries for eradicating the nuclear threat and for a basic change for the better in European and world matters. Communists and all Soviet peoples note with special satisfaction that the fraternal alliance between our communist parties and between our countries and nations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is growing ever stronger.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed 16 years ago, reliably serves the vital interests of the Soviet Union and of Czechoslovakia. We are convinced that our comprehensive cooperation will continue to develop and be enriched by new progressive forms.

On this famous anniversary we wish you, dear comrades, all communists and fraternal people of the CSSR, on behalf of all Soviet people, happiness, health, and many successes in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, in the joint fight for the cause of socialism and peace.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA Carries CSSR Reply

PM131254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades! On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, and the entire Czechoslovak people we send sincere comradely greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people, and you personally on the anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over fascism and the liberation of our motherland by the Soviet Army.

Forty-one years have elapsed since the last salvos of the war died down in Europe, signaling the defeat of fascism and opening up a bright, peaceful future for the European peoples. During these glorious days our freedom and our national and state independence were also born.

The peoples of Europe and the whole world recall with profound respect that it was the Soviet Army and the Soviet Union that delivered mankind from the horrors of the brown plague. The heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was a powerful source of inspiration for the antifascist struggle of our peoples which culminated in the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia laid the foundations for radical political and economic transformations and marked a turning point in our state's modern history. Firm and indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was born and strengthened in the struggle against the common enemy.

Translating the revolutionary behests of May 1945 into reality, our country's working people, under the leadership of the CPCZ and backed by expanding all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, have achieved outstanding successes during the years of socialist building. The 17th congress of our party expressed the firm resolve to contiue to follow this path. The strategy of the acceleration of the country's economic and social development that was adopted at the congress opens up new prospects for our society and raises new tasks.

We are well aware that this course can be implemented only by means of deepening cooperation, alliance, and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet Communists' experience has always meant irreplaceable support and assistance for us. Our country's working people followed with great attention the proceedings of the 27th CPSU Congress, whose decisions served as a source of inspiration for the work of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the implementation of the most important tasks in the development of our society which it put forward.

In the present extremely complex international situation, which has been exacerbated as a result of the aggressive policy of world imperialism headed by the United States and its NATO allies, the historic behests of May 1945 ring out as a warning to mankind confronted with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Our party and our people rate highly the tremendous efforts made by the Soviet state in the struggle for peace. The initiatives of the 27th CPSU Congress, especially those on elaborating the fundamentals of a comprehensive system of international security, open up prospects for overcoming tensions in the international situation and also serve as a guideline for our foreign policy efforts, undertaken in close coordination with the fraternal states of the socialist community. We regard them as a reliable basis and guarantee of new victories in the struggle for peace, progress, and socialism.

Celebrating the anniversary of the glorious events which have had and continue to have a significant positive impact on the current course of history, we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people further great successes in building the communist society and in the struggle for peace and the happiness of peoples.

Long live the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union! Long live the common ideological spirit and unity of action of our communist parties! Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government

CSSR Envoy Statement

LD092349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 86

[Statement by Miroslav Savodil, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, to mark Czechoslovakia's liberation from the "fascist invaders," speaking in Czech and Slovak with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends! Allow me on the day of our mutual holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army -- to pass on to you the fraternal greetings of the Czechoslovak people and to congratulate you on Victory Day. I am expressing my sincere gratitude to you, my appreciation, and the feeling of our profound mutuality [as heard] with the words by a poet: faith for faith of socialism. We aim to put the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our country -- part and parcel of the socialist community -- into practice in the best possible way.

Words highly appraising comprehensive CSSR-USSR cooperation justly resounded from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. The new revolutionary stage, as both CPSU and CPCZ congresses noted, requires reorganized thinking but primarily concrete activities. It demands that we be resolute in establishing qualitatively new forms of cooperation, in creating joint enterprises, in implementing direct production links, and in establishing cooperation in science and technology. This is in the interests of our states, in the interests of raising the prestige of socialism in the world. This fully accords with the line of the 27th CPSU Congress, whose innovative program has drawn an outstanding response in our party and throughout the country. It has become a source of experience and confidence for us. The Soviet policy of peace and the concrete initiatives by Comrade Gorbachev are meeting with the full support of our people and of the whole of progressive mankind. In a few days, we will celebrate the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ. We pride ourselves on the fact that the entire history of our party is associated with the Bolshevik party -- the CPSU. These [word indistinct] ideas we will develop further. Dear Soviet comrades, I wish you new successes in labor; I wish you all peace, happiness, and joy. Thank you.

CSSR ASSEMBLY APPROVES TREATY WITH SYRIA

LD132303 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague May 14 TASS -- Deputies of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia unanimously approved Tuesday the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic submitted for the approval to the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, the CTK News Agency reports.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, who addressed the parliamentarians emphasized that the treaty opened broad prospects for a further development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries on various levels and in all the spheres. The letter and spirit of separate provisions of the treaty express the resolve of Czechoslovakia and Syria to cooperate in the solution of pressing problems of the international situation.

B. Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia highly appreciated the stand of Syria on major international problems. It is identical or similar to that of the countries of the socialist community. Czechoslovakia also highly appreciates the fact that Syria is fearlessly countering the imperialist and Zionist plans in the Middle East and is persistently working for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem.

Syria has to continually counter not only the pressure exerted by the imperialist reactionary forces and the Zionist circles, but also open threats, B. Chnoupek said further. This follows from the statement made by the U.S. President which means that the U.S. is ready to attack not only Libya, but also Syria.

Colonel General Samuel Kodaj, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Anti-Fascist fighters who spoke in the debate said that Czechoslovakia emphatically denounced the policy of military threats and secret U.S. operations against Syria, Libya and other countries. The Czechoslovak people reject the policy of state terrorism, the policy from the position of strength, the policy of intimidation and the ignoring of the U.N. Charter. He emphasized that the new Czechoslovak-Syrian treaty was a firm foundation for a further development of relations between the two countries.

SHEVARDNADZE, KLIBI EXCHANGE VIEWS ON MIDEAST ISSUES

LD131739 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- A conversation took place here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab States, who is staying in the USSR on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The conversation covered the issues of work to improve the international situation. Chedli Klibi's attention was called to Soviet initiatives for ridding mankind of the nuclear threat and creating a comprehensive system of international security, set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986, and the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

The sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, which has deteriorated as a result of a U.S. bandit-style attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah and a campaign of threats against Syria.

Eduard Shevardnadze declared solidarity with Arab nations in the face of the U.S.-Israeli "positions-of-strength" policy. It was stressed that the piratic action against Libya and the anti-Syrian campaign of military pressure have made the situation in the Middle East very dangerous and fraught with the gravest consequences going beyond the bounds of that region.

Chedli Klibi expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solid support for Arab nations, including the Palestinian people, fighting for their national rights and against attempts by imperialists and Zionists to thrust their will on them.

The sides stressed the urgent need for achieving by collective efforts an early, just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 13 May adds the following:

"Also today Chadi Klibi visited the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Then the guest and entourage looked round the historical and architectural monuments of the Kremlin and Armory exhibition"]

Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized that convening an international conference on the Middle East with the equal participation in it of all sides concerned, including the PLO, is the only right way to such a settlement.

Chedli Klibi said that this approach, which is identical with the decisions taken at pan-Arab forums, is supported in the Arab world.

As opinions on the Iran-Iraq war were exchanged, it was pointed out that putting an early end to it and settling contentious issues by political means would meet the interests of both countries and the cause of strengthening international-security.

TASS CITES IZVESTIYA EDITOR ON SUPPORT FOR SYRIA, LIBYA

LD131335 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 13 TASS -- Our meeting in Damascus is taking place at a difficult and crucial time, when the international climate has been poisoned with mistrust and hostility, Ivan Laptev, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, said at a scientific and political conference on the dangerous ramifications of the U.S. act of aggression against Libya and U.S. threats to Syria for the situation in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean and in the world as a whole. He represents at the conference, attended by representatives of 54 progressive workers and communist parties from countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The arms race is going on and gaining momentum, threatening to spread into outer space, he continued. Those guilty of such a situation are well-known. They are imperialism and world reaction, which are trying hard to turn back the clock of history, to dominate the peoples and to push mankind to the brink of nuclear annihilation.

The central task of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course, the Soviet delegate continued, is struggle for the implementation of the idea of establishing a comprehensive international security system. Putting forward innovative plans and proposals, we do not indulge in wishful thinking or close our eyes to obstacles in the way of those plans and proposals. One of them is Washington's doctrine of "new globalism" with the help of which the American strategists are seeking to arrogate to themselves the right to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples and to dictate to them. The U.S. actions against Libya are graphic proof how international law is grossly violated to further the selfish interests and imperial ambitions of the U.S. militarist forces.

The barbarous bombings of peaceful Libyan cities cannot be covered by any "pretexts" or "justifications" made up by the White House, or by any talk about "international terrorism." The Soviet Union is opposed in principle to terrorism in any form. At the same time we object to attempts to label as "terrorists" fighters for national and social liberation.

The U.S. attack on Libya showed that from now on any state which is not to the liking of the USA, for one reason or another, can become a target for outright armed provocation or open aggression of the USA. The American Administration is also trying to involve its NATO allies in its own "new globalist" strategy and to influence public opinion by promoting patent misinformation on the Soviet stand during the U.S. attack on Libya so as to discredit the role played by the USSR in the Arab world.

The American imperialists' course of escalating tension and the war danger in the Mediterranean is being countered by the Soviet Union with a program of establishing a zone of peace and security in that region.

Security in the Mediterranean is inseparable from the settlement of the Middle East problem, Laptev said. However, that settlement is being blocked by the same forces, U.S. imperialism and its allies, primarily Israel, which continues to occupy Arab lands and to pursue a policy of state terrorism towards Arab countries.

The American-Israeli "strategic alliance" is becoming increasingly aggressive. It is directed today against Syria, the key element of the Arab's resistance to the hegemonistic neo-colonialist plans of Washington and Tel Aviv. The White House's open threats to the Syrian Arab Republic are intended to scare the Syrian people with a military strike. The imperialists and Zionists would like to make the Syrian leadership give up its principled course of frustrating the American-Israeli conspiracy and defending the lawful national rights of the Arab people, including the Palestinian Arabs, and for this purpose they are escalating military and political pressure and encouraging acts of terrorism perpetrated by the extremist gangs of "Moslem brothers" and other reactionary forces.

The Soviet Union has consistently supported and will continue to support the just struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples against American-Israeli expansion, Laptev said in conclusion.

SYRIA DECIDES TO EXPEL UK DIPLOMATS

PM131256 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Syria-Britain"]

[Text] Damascus, 12 May -- The Syrian Government has decided to expel from the country three British diplomats who must leave Syria within a week.

A SANA report states that this measure has been taken in response to the action of the British authorities, which expelled three Syrian diplomats from London for no reason. Commenting on the British Government's illegal act, Syria's TISHRIN points out that it is part and parcel of the mass campaign of threats unleashed by the United States and its allies against Syria on the clearly trumped-up pretext of "combating terrorism."

MOSCOW TV NOTES ISRAELI THREATS TO ATTACK SYRIA

LD132219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1842 GMT 13 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Tel Aviv and Washington have recently been making military threats against Syria. The slander campaign unleashed by the two strategic allies against Damascus is strikingly reminiscent of the one that preceded the U.S. air raid on Libya. The newspaper L'HUMANITE writes: During investigations into the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque, attempts were made to discover a certain Syrian trail. This happened after the Libyan trail was fully played up in Western propaganda. London is also involved in the anti-Libyan campaign. As you know, the Conservative government has expelled three employees of the Libyan Embassy from Great Britain, accusing them of involvement in an attempt to blow up an Israeli passenger aircraft in London.

The unsubstantiated accusations against Syria of complicity with terrorists do not stand up to criticism. Syrian leaders at the very highest level have repeatedly said that their country is against terrorist acts directed against innocent people. But in Damascus they see a precise division between terrorism and the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli occupiers or their American sponsors.

In a conversation with me in Damascus, Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas said: Having carried out aggression against Libya, the United States has again revealed the essence of their imperialist policy. It is their cherished aim to dominate the world and to suppress the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence. Giving the order to bomb Libyan towns, the master of the White House asserted that this was allegedly a matter of suppressing sources of terrorism. In fact, Washington is using the instrument of state terrorism in its unsuccessful struggle against the Arab national liberation movement.

Neither Libya nor Syria will falter in the face of the aggressors, Mustafa Talas said. U.S.-Israeli threats to punish Syria for its firm anti-imperialist policy are as solid as the Near East crisis itself. I have often seen how, prior to the latest armed incursion into Syria by Israel, Tel Aviv has been beating the drums. Frequently in past decades the invader's troops have brought death and destruction to Syrian soil. To this day a considerable part of the Golan Heights -- that fertile and strategically important area -- is occupied by Israeli troops. Situated just 40 km from Damascus, the Golan Heights is included in the aggressive plans of the Israeli General Staff, in developing new options for a blitzkrieg against Syria. Electronic surveillance stations build by the Israelis on (Abu al-Nada) hill, near Al-Qunaytirah, are specific confirmation of this. They are capable of monitoring all movements on Syrian territory, right up to Damascus. The Golan Heights have repeatedly served as a bridgehead for Israeli aggression against Syria. [video shows views of a valley and a village said to be on the Golan Heights; military convoy passing along hill road; people in village; long distance shot of buildings and aerials on hill top; man in bunker looking down on valley through a telescope; armed Israeli patrol in jeep; view from front of armored vehicle as it passes along barbed wire fence on border].

In recent months Tel Aviv has deployed new military subunits there, including armored and missile units. They have taken up positions along the line that divides them from Syrian troops. Recently, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres visited this area. A correspondent for the U.S. television network NBC reported recently from the Golan Heights: tension is rising here; the illusory peace that reigns in the Golan Heights was almost destroyed this week, when reports began coming in that Israel is planning a preventive strike against Syria. U.S. television reported that the Israeli Army could even make use of the present dry season for a tank attack from the Golan Heights area. It is typical that these warlike rumors are not denied either in Tel Aviv or Washington. The anti-Syrian campaign was stepped up sharply immediately following the end of the Tokyo meeting of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states, where President Reagan managed to foist upon the Western partners his imperial concept of the struggle against so-called international terrorism.

The next target after Libya could be Syria, wrote the U.S. newspapers. They also reported that during a recent visit to the United States, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin discussed various options for anti-Syrian military action in the Pentagon. True, most recently, after a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet, Shim'on Peres said Tel Aviv will do everything it can to avoid war with Syria. But at the same time, Israeli troop movements continue on the Golan Heights. It has happened like this often before, that following reassuring statements by Israeli leaders, their Army has made incursions into Arab lands without warning [video shows Peres making statement to journalists, then cuts to jeep patrolling barbed wire fence]. This is why Damascus is preserving restraint, and at the same time is vigilantly following the aggressive actions of its Israeli neighbor.

The United States and Israel, said Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in an interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, are looking for a pretext for unleashing aggression against our country, striving to frighten the Syrians. But they will not succeed in bringing us to our knees, the minister stressed.

TASS Reports on Situation

LD131416 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports:

According to reports reaching here, the concentration of Israeli troops is going on in Golan Heights and in the captured Lebanese territories despite Tel Aviv's "assurances" that Israel is not planning to attack Syria soon.

No one has any doubt, the Syrian newspaper "TISHRIN" writes in this connection that the Zionist military prepare for an aggression against Syria upon receiving the "green light" to that from their patron across the ocean. The partners for the anti-Arab "strategic alliance" have again chosen and armed venture as a means to attain their criminal aims in the Middle East.

The newspaper "AL-THAWRAH", exposing far-fetched accusations being levelled at Syria as to its 'involvement in terrorism', points out that Israel is the base of international banditry in the Middle East. U.S. imperialism, by putting the newest weapons into the hands of the Tel Aviv aggressors, expects to impose "imperial will" upon Arab peoples, trampling upon their right to independent and free development. It is precisely with this end in view that the U.S. military are drumming up the situation in the Mediterranean and are urging the Zionist rulers of Israel on to a large-scale armed action against Syria and other Arab countries.

The situation in the Middle East, which has become complicated of late, has been considered at a meeting of the Syrian Government in Damascus.

New Aggression Prepared

LD131703 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Kuwait May 13 TASS -- The USA and Israel are preparing to start a new Israeli aggression against the Arabs, the Kuwaiti newspaper "AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM" report

Washington and Tel Aviv supported by some West European states are spreading slanderous fabrications and distorting the facts, trying to create an impression that the Arab region is allegedly a source of international terrorism and therefore "preventive sanctions" are necessary, the newspaper said.

Facts indicate, the newspaper "AL-RY'Y AL-'AMM" notes, that Israel has completed preparations for an intervention against Syria, and possible against Lebanon and Palestinian refugees camps, and is at present trying to find a pretext for launching a strike.

SUDAN'S AL-MIRGHANI RECEIVES GORBACHEV MESSAGE ON ELECTION

JN131454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has asserted that the existing relations of cooperation between the USSR and Sudan will be strengthened and bolstered in the interest of both peoples and to consolidate peace in the world. This came in a message from the Soviet leader to Ahmad al-Mirghani on his election as State Council chairman. The message was delivered by the USSR ambassador in Khartoum.

In a statement to SUNA, his excellency the USSR ambassador said that during the meeting with Al-Mirghani they discussed issues related to developing bilateral relations in all spheres. He affirmed that the viewpoints of both countries on combating terrorism, neocolonialism, and Zionism as well as on terminating nuclear arms for the sake of world peace were close.

It was announced during the transitional period that a Sudanese delegation would visit the USSR in July.

TASS REPORTS NEW SUDANESE LEADERSHIP

LD071854 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 7 TASS -- Muhammed al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of Al-Ummah, one of the major Sudanese parties, was elected prime minister of the Republic of Sudan by a session of the country's Constituent Assembly (parliament) Tuesday.

Ahmad al-Mirgani, leader of the Unionist Democratic Party, became chairman of the Supreme Council, while Muhammed Ibrahim Khalin was elected to chair the Constituent Assembly.

It was announced at the parliamentary session that the Provisional Military Council, which had exercised all power in the country, was dissolved.

Speaking at the meeting, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi declared an intention to improve relations with neighbouring countries, in particular Ethiopia, find an early and peaceful solution to the problem of the Sudanese south and do away with such vices as corruption.

Ahmad al-Mirgani, for his part, said the new authorities would concentrate on solving economic issues and the problem of the south of Sudan.

AL-QADHDHAFI SAYS U.S. WILL LOSE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS BATTLE

LD132243 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 13 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has accused the United States and its allies of trying to bring the Libyan nation to its knees with the help of economic sanctions. Speaking in the city of Al-Bayda, El Jebel Al-Akhdar Province, he said that in that last battle the U.S. would fail to attain its goal.

We shall not give up our principles and shall uphold our honour, he said. The Libyan people have won a victory by offering resistance to American planes and aircraft carriers, including the U.S. unsinkable aircraft carrier, Britain. They will also win a victory in the economic war. However, what is needed for it is that each Libyan family make its contribution to the development of national economy.

M. al-Qadhdhafi said further that Jamahiriyah was striving for the establishment of a durable peace in the Mediterranean region and in Europe, and for the development of cooperation with European countries. However, this does not mean that we shall give up the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, he emphasized. Libya will further come out for the elimination of the foreign military presence in the Mediterranean, specifically, of the U.S. military presence.

As for the Soviet Union, it has come up already with a constructive initiative by agreeing to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean if the U.S. does the same, the Libyan leader pointed out.

OIL MINISTRY OFFICIAL, DELEGATION VISIT IRAQ

For Baghdad INA converage of the visit to Iraq for the 16th session fo joint economic, scientific, trade, and technical talks by the delegation headed by Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Ministry Stanislav Toplov, including talks with Iraqi Petroleum Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalbi, see the Iraq section of the 13 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT subsequent issues.

EXPERTS HELP CONSTRUCT, REPAIR PDRY DAMS, WELLS

LD122052 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Strengthening Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen"]

[Text] The regrettable events of last January in Democratic Yemen harmed economic activities; installations of vital importance to the republic, built with Soviet technical assistance, were damaged. Rapid work is now being done to repair these installations and build new ones.

In this context Moscow radio asked the well-known Soviet economist (Serafim Ivanov) to tell listeners about the progress of development work in Democratic Yemen carried out with the assistance of the Soviet Union. (Serafim Ivanov) replied that every group of Soviet experts working in this important area of cooperation has resumed its work in building dams and [words indistinct]. Soviet experts are helping Yemeni friends in organizing agricultural work in the fields of government farms in Aban, Lahaj, Tuban, Ahur and Hadramaut: For example, a short time ago the construction of [word indistinct] massive dam in Abin, the (Bahin Dam) was completed. It will allow the provision of enough water reserves to irrigate 15,000 hectares of fertile land. By Yemeni standards these are huge accomplishments in the efforts to solve the problem of self-sufficiency in food.

Serafim Ivanov) said that irrigation channels are being dug in the (Bahin Dam) region, and the places needed to construct irrigation installations are being marked. The construction of three other dams will begin at the earliest date in Abin, which will allow the distribution of [words indistinct]. (Serafim Ivanov) said that during April all the damaged dams in Aban, Lihaj and Ahur, which provide water -- in fact, life -- for large areas of land which will now produce abundant harvests of grain and vegetables, were repaired. Farmers will be helped to plant [word indistinct] by agricultural workers using modern Soviet equipment.

Soviet agricultural and irrigation engineers are taking part directly in agricultural production in Democratic Yemen. (Serafim Ivanov) said that the cooperation program for constructing irrigation projects in Hadramaut is being executed more intensively; a large area of irrigated cultivation is to be established there. Thousands of Soviets experts and Yemenis are working there now, constructing artesian wells with the most up-to-date equipment.

BRIEFS

USSR-PDRY PROTOCOL RATIFIED -- Aden, 12 May (TASS) -- The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY has published a decree ratifying the Soviet-S. Yemeni agreement on cooperation in the legal and juridical spheres, which was signed in Moscow on 6 December 1985. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS CONCLUDES VISIT

Comparison of Gorbachev-Dos Santos Talks

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 6 May broadcasts a report on a 6 May meeting in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The radio report has been compared with the TASS English report published in the 7 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 1, revealing the following variation:

Penultimate paragraph, from last line was rendered by the radio as follows: its just struggle.

Present at the meeting were Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Van Dunem, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of external relations of the People's Republic of Angola.

The meeting proceeded (supplying additional material)

PRAVDA Reports 6 May Talks

PM081408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Soviet-Angolan Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 6 May Soviet-Angolan talks were held in the Kremlin.

Participating in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign trade minister; K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; A.I. Kalinin, USSR ambassador to Angola; and other officials;

On the Angolan side -- J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-PT) and Angolan president; A. van Dunem, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the MPLA-PT Central Committee, and minister of external relations; M. Mambo Cafe, candidate member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the MPLA-PT Central Committee, and secretary of state for socioeconomic affairs; Evaristo Domingos, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Jorge Flora, minister of construction; Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; Antonio dos Santos, deputy minister of foreign trade; Gàlvao Branco, deputy minister of industry; Jose Cesar Augusto Kilaunge, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee and Angolan ambassador to the USSR; and other Angolan officials.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the leader of the People's Republic of Angola and the persons accompanying him were briefed on the active work that has been developed in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of measures to realize the program worked out by the congress to speed up the country's socioeconomic development.

J.E. dos Santos spoke about the work done in Angola to fulfill the directives of the Second MPLA-PT Congress, which reaffirmed the Angolan people's adherence to their socialist choice, and about party activity to strengthen the people's power and develop the economy and to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

There was a detailed exchange of opinions on the basic problems of the international situation. The attention of the Angolan head of state was drawn to the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government which operates in a world situation exacerbated by the adventureist, militarist policy of the U.S. Administration. It was stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state have been and remain active supporters of a return to detente in world affairs and of maintaining constructive dialogue between East and West, and that they intend to firmly follow the Geneva course.

J.E. dos Santos confirmed Angola's total support for the Soviet program to create a nuclear-free world contained in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and for the concept put forward by the 27th congress of the bases for a comprehensive international security system. Dos Santos stressed that realization of the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals would be a turning point in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, curb the arms race, achieve disarmament, and strengthen general security.

The sides expressed deep concern at the appearance of crisis situations in various regions of the world, which are used by imperialist circles to escalate international tension and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The sides analyzed the explosive situation in southern Africa, which has taken shape as a result of the repressive domestic policy of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), and its aggressive actions against "Frontline" States, carried out with the open complicity of the United States and some of its NATO allies. The puppet rebel groups operating on Angola and Mozambique territory are obedient instruments in the implementation of this racist and imperialist policy.

The Soviet side once again stated its invariable solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Angolan people in defense of their revolutionary achievements and its loyalty to the obligations stemming from the USSR-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The participants in the talks spoke in favor of collective efforts to unblock the crisis situation in southern Africa by political means. Particular attention was devoted to the problem of decolonizing Namibia as soon as possible on the basis of UN decisions. The Soviet side expressed its support for the Angolan Government's position set out in a government statement on 8 March this year. The sides said that they are in favor of activating the role of the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council, in the process of a coming to a settlement on Namibia.

Questions of bilateral Soviet-Angolan relations were discussed in detail in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

The sides stated with satisfaction that these relations are progressively developing and growing stronger on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola of 8 October 1976 and on the principles of full equality and mutual respect. They stated that these principles are in the vital interests of the Soviet and Angolan peoples.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of further developing Soviet-Angolan economic, scientific and technical, and trade cooperation and to its basic long-term directions in the coming years. The Soviet side said that it will continue to give the Angolan people the necessary support and assistance in their efforts to fulfill the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development set by the Second MPLA-PT Congress.

Both sides noted the usefulness and fruitfulness of the talks. The belief was expressed that meetings between Soviet and Angolan leaders have great significance for strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and Angola.

Comparison of Gorbachev Dinner Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 May carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the speech given by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 6 May at a dinner in honor of Angolan President dos Santos. The PRAVDA report entitled, "In a Friendly Atmosphere," has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version (as amended by the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version) published in the 7 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp J 2-4, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, line one in PRAVDA reads: in Moscow anew our friend, the party and (adding "our friend")

Paragraph six, lines one and two in PRAVDA read: special, I will add, extremely responsible and crucial (changing "say, very" to "add, extremely")

Same paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: and foremost to create [sozdaniye] new tools of (changing "produce" to "create" ["sozdaniye"]

Page J 3, paragraph two, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: has always been and still is opposed in principle (adding "and still is")

Paragraph five, line three reads in PRAVDA: are putting an incredible burden on their (changing "unbearable" to "incredible")

Dos Santos Speech

PM091307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of Angola, at 6 May Kremlin dinner in his honor under general headline: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee!

Dear comrades!

It is a great honor for the delegation from the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] and for me personally to be in the Soviet Union a few months after the historic 27th congress of your great party. We know that this important event was the result of in-depth thinking about the construction of the foundation of the communist society in your country and about the destiny of peace and socialism in the world today. This has had inestimable theoretical and practical importance for the life of the Soviet people and all revolutionaries and freedom fighters.

We also know that your attention is focused on the need to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress aimed at achieving greater exactingness in work and elaborating new methods and style of activity, a more rational approach toward the organization of labor, and the use of science and technology to increase production and raise labor productivity with less expenditure.

At the same time, the grave international problems being encountered by mankind and especially by the developing countries and exploited and oppressed peoples as a result of the imperialist powers' actions cannot fail to cause us disquiet inasmuch as the Soviet Union has been and remains the most reliable backup for the peoples struggling for their freedom and total independence.

It was with enormous interest that we welcomed the approval of your party's policy, considering it essential to strengthen the varied relations of friendship and cooperation with the African countries of socialist orientation. Our wish is to improve the mechanisms and paths which make our cooperation increasingly rationed and effective.

I think that in this connection our visit is an excellent opportunity for assessing at the highest level the development of our bilateral relations and at the same time touching on the most important questions of the present international situation.

I express the certainty that this visit will serve the cause of the consolidation of our traditional ties of friendship and solidarity, which were founded at the dawn of the struggle for our motherland's independence and have been constantly confirmed at the gravest stages in the Angolan people's life. Our people to this day oppose the aggressive war being waged against them by the racist Republic of South Africa with the support of the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism.

The Angolan people under the leadership of their vanguard party have won the right to independence and have freely chosen socialism as the path of development that most accords with their legitimate aspirations. Despite the difficulties we have, we believe that the PRA's decision to advance along a noncapitalist path is correct and is its sovereign right and cannot be questioned by any other state.

Openly expressing disrespect not only for international norms regulating relations between states but also for our people, the imperialist forces, pursuing the aim of overthrowing the legitimate government of the PRA, have elaborated and are pursuing a policy of destabilization against the Angolan people, of which the war is a harsh and inhumane manifestation. In an attempt to attain this goal, imperialism is using all the ways and means at its disposal -- from economic blackmail, political pressure, and slander campaigns to open terrorism, not even spurning to kill children, old men, and women.

Our country is thus living through a situation which can be considered dramatic, taking into account the large number of killed and crippled and those rendered homeless, and with a consideration for the tremendous material damage caused by the acts of subversion. Our people are experiencing the adverse impact of the critical situation that has now taken shape in southern Africa as a result of the actions of the racist Pretoria regime which, with U.S. connivance, is pursuing an aggressive policy against the region's sovereign states.

If the Republic of South Africa regime did not enjoy the support of the Reagan administration it would long ago have had to revise its conduct in both its domestic and in its foreign policies. In that case the international community, using the United Nations, would have been able to compel the Pretoria regime to observe the norms of mutual relations accepted in the international arena and to put an end to the bloody repressions its country and its aggression against the states of southern Africa. But the Reagan administration, pursuing a policy which contradicts the interests of the African countries, has sided with the racists, speaking of the so-called "defense of its vital interests."

The U.S. Administration has defined as its opponents not the system of apartheid but the progressive regimes interested in solving the basic problems of an economic and social nature in the interests of their peoples. That is why the PRA Government has met with indignation the numerous hostile actions of the U.S. Administration which, in seeking to aggravate the situation within Angola, has decided to repeal the "Clark amendment", resolves to increase the volume of material and financial aid to the puppet gangs, and seeks to bring pressure to bear on U.S. companies to break off economic ties with our country.

All these measures, which are aggravated by the aggressive war unleased by Pretoria's regular troops and the puppet gangs, are aimed at establishing in the PRA a government obedient to their interests. But despite this, we are absolutely convinced of the possibility of achieving a just and honest peace in southern Africa and it is to this end that our people are resolutely defending their gains and territorial integrity, at the same time putting forward constructive initiatives in the diplomatic arena.

The PRA is making all possible efforts to bring about speediest solution of the region's problems by peaceful means. This task can be resolved only with the granting of independence to Namibia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the definitive elimination of the apartheid system.

Dear comrades!

We are witnessing the continuing deterioration of the international situation. The growth of imperialism's aggressiveness is beginning to acquire particularly dangerous forms because the use of force or the threat of force against the "Third World" countries has already become a pernicious practice, evidence of which was the recent U.S. aggression against Libya and the constant acts of provocation against Nicaragua.

This policy is having a serious effect, raising political tension in the world, and is an enormous obstacle to the implementation of efforts aimed at creating favorable conditions for world peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

The world today will only be able to survive if the norms governing mutual relations between states within the framework of the world community are unconditionally observed.

That is why we are convinced that the pooling of the efforts of all mankind of preventing war and thermonuclear catastrophes is an urgent necessity.

Proceeding from this premise, we support the constructive peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, which do not always meet with due understanding, thereby delaying the possibility of initiating a new era -- the era of peace and security on our planet.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, I cannot conclude my speech without expressing to the CPSU and the Soviet Government the Angolan people's gratitude for the comprehensive aid being rendered and which we enjoy within the framework of the fine relations of friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

Nor can I fail to note here the ties existing between the CPSU and the MPLA-PT, which are the main foundation of our relations.

Indeed, in defending common ideals, we will be able to ensure the further development and consolidation of our relations for the benefit of progress, peace, and the development of our peoples.

I wish enormous happiness to the Soviet people and successes in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In conclusion, the Angolan leader wished health and happiness to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, health to all thos present, and prosperity to the Soviet people.

Gromyko-Dos Santos Talks Reported

PM130852 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Conversation Between USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman and Angolan President"]

[Text] "History has not given us the right to lose the struggle for peace and national independence for the peoples of the African states." Although A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, uttered these words near the end of the conversation with J.E. dos Santos, chairman of MPLA-PT and president of the People's Republic of Angola, they reflect the essence of all that was said at the 7 May meeting in the Kremlin. Participating in the conversation with the important visitor from Angola were the officials accompanying him on his friendly visit to the USSR.

In view of the fact that topical international matters and practical measures to develop friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and MPLA-PT and expand bilateral relations between the two countries had been examined the day before, at the meeting with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and during the Soviet-Angolan talks at which the Soviet delegation was headed by N. I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on this occasion, at the request of the Angolan side, the discussion was primarily about problems of state development in Angola and the situation in the African Continent as a whole.

J.E. dos Santos gave an account of the setting up of organs of people's power in Angola on a national level and in the provinces.

According to the Angolan president, the utilization of the experience of the activity of organs of Soviet power in the USSR will have enormous significance for state development in that African country.

"We are well aware that Angola has squared its shoulders as an independent state and is following a course of socialist orientation," A.A. Gromyko said.

He assured the Angolan friends that the Soviet Union will always be on the side of those who advocate the people's national independence and stronger state sovereignty. Our country is ever ready to share its rich experience of soviet development.

The situation in Africa was analyzed in detail. A.A. Gromyko noted that the continent is a major arena of confrontation between the forces of progress and reaction, war and peace, racism and racial equality, apartheid and friendship of the peoples. As for U.S. actions with regard to Africa, in particular Angola, they are a manifestation of the Washington administration's general line of fueling international tension, intensifying confrontation, and kindling regional conflicts.

The USSR has given and will continue to give the African states resolute support in their struggle for freedom and independence. In this connection, mutual satisfaction was expressed at the increase and progress in Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and other spheres. Both sides will make an effort to further develop cooperation between the two countries' supreme organs of state power, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Angolan National People's Assembly.

There was interest in the Angolan president's briefing on the development of the struggle in southern Africa against the South African apartheid regime. In particular, it is now known that on May Day more than 1 million workers in South Africa failed to show up for work: They were demanding that May Day be declared a holiday. One million strikers is an unprecedented figure for the state where apartheid rules. Both sides saw this as a historic success for the workers movement in southern Africa.

A.A. Gromyko wished the Angolan people successful progress along the path mapped out by the MPLA-PT, and new victories in the struggle against intrigues by international imperialism and local reaction.

Participating in the conversation on the Soviet side were L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; T. N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; Yu.A. Yukalov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Secord African Section, and USSR Ambassador to Angola A.I. Kalinin.

Dos Santos Departs for Tbilisi

LD071805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1535 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left Moscow today for a journey around the country. He is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

Before the departure, there was a farewell ceremony in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said farewell to Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Taking part in the ceremony were Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; and Comrade Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

From the Kremlin, a motocade accompanied by a motorcycle escort of honor, set off for Vnukovo Airport. At the aircraft steps, Dos Santos was seen off by Comrade Gromyko, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Dobrynin, and other officials. Also at the airport to see the guests off were representatives of the working people of Msocow. The state flags of the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union were raised. An honor guard of the three branches of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy -- was formed on the tarmac. A band played the national anthems of the two countries. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Jose Eduardo dos Santos reviewed the honor guard. The solemn farewell ceremony ended with a march-past by the guard.

Praises Soviet Friendship

LD081828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1633 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi, 8 May (TASS) -- Despite the continuing aggression of racist South Africa and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola puppet gangs within the country, the Angolan people are determined to defend the independence and sovereignty of the country. Angola would have not been able to wage this struggle alone, had it not enjoyed the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This was stated today by Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian Republic. He is in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

At the Soviet-Angolan friendship meeting, which took place on the same day at the Rustavi Metal Works, the speakers stressed that the friendship and the mutually beneficial cooperation of the two countries are consolidating and expanding every year. The speakers noted the determination of Soviet people to continue to give all possible help to the friendly country in repulsing aggressive encroachments on its independence and territorial integrity.

The triumph of Great October was a landmark for all the world's oppressed peoples, said Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the meeting. By following the path blazed by the party of Lenin, many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have rid themselves of the yoke of colonialism, many centuries old, and have shaken off the fetters of imperialism and emerged into the wide open spaces of social progress. The path of socialist orientation, along which the Angolan people are moving, gives rise to fury among the forces of imperialism. With the direct collusion of the U.S. Administration, the South African racists illegally occupy Namibia, from which they conduct unceasing agression against Angola. Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out that, faced with a direct threat to its sovereignty, his country is constantly aware of the comprehensive assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Today, when imperialism is trying to revive its hegemonist policy, the USSR is advancing large-scale and constructive initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace and universal security. This peace-loving Leninist foreign policy evokes a broad response and approval from Angolan working people and all progressive people throughout the world, the Angolan leader said.

Meets Georgian CP's Patiashivili

LD082246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Tbilisi today Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT, and president of the People's Republic of Angola, had a conversation at the Central Committee of the Georgian Communits Party. Comrade Patiashvili spoke about Georgia's socioeconomic development and its participation in cooperation with Angola.

Later the same day, at the Rustava Metallurgical Works, there was a Soviet-Angolan friendship meetings.

Activities Reported

LD101745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the People's Republic of Angola, continued his tour of Tbilisi today. He participated in the celebrations dedicated to Victory Day and laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Victory Park. Dos Santos also visited the Komsomol village at Neladze. The Angolan president was later given a dinner on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

Moscow TV Interview

LD101632 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 May 86

[Statement by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during an interview granted to Moscow television; Dos Santos in Portuguese fading into superimposed Russian translation; date and place not given, recorded -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] I would like to express my thanks for the warm reception given to us in the Soviet Union. We highly appraise the meetings and talks held with your country's leaders. The charitable [blagotvornyy] nature of these talks reflects the high level of relations currently existing between the CPSU and the MPLA-PT and between our peoples and governments.

We discussed issues relating to the expansion of bilateral cooperation and mapped out specific measures in this area. This visit will become yet another stage in reinforcing the friendship between the MPLA-PT and the CPSU, and between Angola and the Soviet Union.

During discussions of international issues, the situation in Africa was touched upon, above all in the south of the continent where the RSA [Republic of South Africa] racists, with the complicity of certain Western powers, are continuing their policy of aggression. We analyzed the situation in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the RSA and whose territory is currently being used by Pretoria for subversion against the People's Republic of Angola. We believe that Namibia should be granted independence as soon as possible on the basis of the UN Security Council decisions.

During the talks we emphasized that only the eradication of apartheid can lead to the creation of peace and stability in the south of Africa and to the setting up of cooperation in that region.

Other international issues also were discussed, particularly the situations in the Near East and in Central America. Our points of view coincided on all the issues raised.

Departs for Home

LD100806 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 10 TASS -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left Tbilisi for home today.

He stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government.

The visitor was seen off at the airport by Dzumber Patiashvili first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Pavel Gilashvili, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia, Bally Yazhuliev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

Ovchinnikov Comments

LD102224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The slogan of "Disarmament for development" is wholly in accord with the Soviet program to create comprehensive system of international security. Comrade Gorbachev expressed these thoughts while receiving Comrade dos Santos, leader of the People's Republic of Angola in the Kremlin the other day. It was remarked that his country has been subjected for 10 years to the aggression of racist South Africa supported by -- and recently with the direct participation of -- the United States. The transition of the U.S. Administration to direct military aid for the puppet National Union for the Total Independence of Angola bands is a new step in this criminal policy. The USSR is in solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people in defending its sovereignty and its progressive social structure. During the visit by Comrade dos Santos, we once again affirmed the fact that we will unswervingly fulfill our obligations under the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola. In the face of mutual desire to perfect the forms and methods of our cooperation, especially in such areas as the economy, trade, health, and the training of cadres, we are ready to erect bridges of friendship between our peoples, both in the figurative and in the most literal sense of these words.

PRAVDA Profiles Dos Santos

PM070816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed profile: "Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-PT, President of the People's Republic of Angola"]

[Excerpts] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the People's Republic of Angola, is arriving in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

J.E. dos Santos has made a great contribution to the development of Angolan-Soviet relations. He was in the USSR in 1979 for an official visit and in 1983 for a friendly working visit; he attended the 26th and 27th CPSU Congresses.

Under the leadership of J.E. dos Santos, a course toward building the foundations of socialist society and strengthening the leading role of the MPLA-PT in the life of Angolan society is being implemented in Angola. The progressive transformations in Angola have met with fierce opposition from the forces of domestic and external reaction that are trying to deflect the country from its chosen path.

In the international arena, the People's Republic of Angola has implemented a consistent anti-imperialist and anticolonial policy, favors the strengthening of peace and international security, advocates support for peoples' national liberation movements and the strengthening of African unity, and plays an active role in the Nonaligned Movement.

In the Soviet Union, J.E. dos Santos is known as a prominent African politician who has played a major role in consolidating Angola's prestige in the world and contributed to the establishment and development of its friendly relations with the USSR and other socialist community countries.

Soviet people greet J.E. dos Santos, and through him the friendly Angolan people, and express confidence that his visit will contribute to the further strengthening of relations and development of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

Further Reportage

For Luanda reportage on the signing of a CPSU-MPLA-PT plan by General Secretary Gorbachev and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Moscow on 7 May, and coverage of Dos Santos' speech at an official dinner in Tbilisi on 9 May, see the Southern Africa section of the 9 May and 12 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

TOLKUNOV, VOSS WELCOME ARGENTINE CONGRESS OFFICIAL

LD131109 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 TASS -- "The Soviet Union Thinks highly of Argentina's effort for the prevention of nuclear war and for disarmament," Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said as he jointly with Avgust Voss, chairman of the other chamber, the Soviet of Nationalities, welcomed in the Kremlin today Juan Carlos Puglies, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the National congress of Argentina. Juan Carlos Puglies had arrived in Moscow last night as a guest of the chairmen of the chambers of the Soviet parliament.

During the conversation that followed, Lev Tolkunov noted with satisfaction that the positions of the USSR and Argentina coincided on the key issues of our time and pointed out the effective progress of ties between the USSR and Argentina in the economy, science, technology and culture.

Juan Carlos Puglies expressed his profound thanks for the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union, to see Soviet reality and to exchange opinions on outstanding international problems and bilateral relations. "This visit, I am certain, will make a substantial contribution to the further expansion of contacts between the national congress of Argentina and the USSR Supreme Soviet in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and cooperation," he said.

The visit of the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the national congress of Argentina will end on Saturday.

Gromyko, Pugliese Meet

LD131805 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin today President of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic Juan Carlos Pugliese and the officials who accompany him in his tour of the USSR.

In the course of the talk Andrey Gromyko has stressed that the Soviet Union advocated and advocates the Leninist policy of peace. We extend a hand of friendship to all the states -- both near and distant -- in whatever part of the world they are located. We call upon all the peoples to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

It is no wonder therefore that it is exactly in Moscow, the capital of our state, that the call was made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev that the utmost should be done in order to have nuclear weapons completely eliminated before the end of the current century. The peoples received the statement as an expression of their own aspirations.

All these thoughts were most vividly expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

We are deply convinced, said Andrey Gromyko, that the Latin American countries, just as other peaceable states, do not want a sliding into a nuclear precipice. We call upon the state leadership, the parliament of Argentina, to continue vigorous struggle, along with other countries, for elimination of nuclear weapons and termination of all its tests.

The resistance being put up by militaristic circles to these proposals could be broken only through the joint efforts of all peace forces.

The Soviet Union believes that no state has the right to impose to [as received] other countries the will and order from outside. It is the people themselves who determine the state system. Therefore, the Soviet people denounce with indignation imperialist circles' attempts to dictate to other countries -- be that Latin America or any other region of the world -- their canons of internal life. Any state which stands for truth and justice cannot but support Nicaragua's legitimate efforts to resolve its internal questions in accordance with the wish of its people.

Andrey Gromyko highly appreciated the efforts of Argentina, which along with other parties to the Delhi "Six" -- Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- is making its constructive contribution to the struggle against nuclear arms race and militarisation of outer space.

Juan Carlos Pugliese noted that the Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the struggle in defence of the principles of peace which Argentina is also upholding.

The sides expressed the intention to work for upgrading Soviet-Argentine relations and noted in this connection the importance of the visit to be paid to the USSR by President of Argentina Raul Alfonsin.

DETAILS OF NEW COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH VENEZUELA

PM131858 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Cooperation Program"]

[Text] Caracas, 12 May -- A scientific and cultural cooperation program between the USSR and Venezuela for 1986-1988 has been signed here.

The document envisages tours by soloists and artistic collectives from the two countries, the holding of book fairs, and exchanges of musical recordings and composers' works. The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to send Venezuelan teachers to work in higher education establishments, music schools, and art and dance colleges. It is planned to develop ties between writers organizations.

The USSR and Venezuela will participate in international film festivals organized in the two countries. Moreover, the USSR will hold a Venezuelan Film Week and a Soviet Film Week will be held in Venezuela. It is planned to develop bilateral cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting.

The Soviet Union will issue grants to Venezuelan students and postgraduates. It is planned to exchange experience in health care and social welfare. Courses, seminars, and conferences will be organized to that end. It is planned to hold joint activities and to exchange publications within the framework of cooperation between the two countries' scientific research institutes and higher education establishments.

Under the document, the study of Russian and Spanish will be expanded in Venezuela and the USSR, respectively.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES 5-YEAR PLAN

PM131033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session was held on 12 May to examine the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990.

It was noted at the session that the draft 5-year plan has been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the directives of the Central Committee Political Report to the party congress, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. With a view to the practical implementation of the party's general line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the draft makes provision for targets and measures to carry out in the 12th 5-Year Plan a radical breakthrough in all avenues of economic activity, to transfer the national economy onto a footing of intensive development on the basis of scientific and technical progress, to ensure the steady boosting of the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard, and to strengthen the state's economic and defense might.

The USSR Council of Ministers approved the draft 5-year plan in the main, and instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, with the participation of the chairmen of the union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministers and department leaders, to examine the plan projections for the union republics and USSR ministries and departments, with a view to establishing plan indicators, as a rule, at the level of the upper limit of the targets envisaged in the Basic Guidelines, improving the balance between sections of the plan, and ensuring the more equal distribution of targets over the years of the 5-year plan period.

The attention of USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers was drawn to the need for an all-around upsurge in the technical standard of production, the accelerated assimilation of scientific and technical achievements, and the full utilization of the available production potential; including by means of raising the equipment shift index, stepping up the policy of thrift and the rational expenditure of fuel, energy, and raw and other materials, and the transition everywhere to the implementation of construction work strictly in line with normative schedules. The task is set of ensuring, from 1987, the 100-percent fulfillment by all associations, enterprises, and organizations of contract commitments for deliveries of output to consumers. It is necessary to considerably increase the efficiency of the work of the agro-industrial complex, expand the production and improve the quality and range of consumer goods, and increase the volume of paid services to the population. The importance was stressed of increasing the contribution of every union republic and every USSR ministry and department to ensuring the accelerated development of the social and cultural sphere.

Particular significance, it was noted at the session, is attached to stepping up work to improve management and the economic machinery and transfer all sections of the economy to the new methods of economic management, increasing the initiative and activeness of the labor collectives of associations, enterprises, and organizations, further strengthening discipline and organization, and radically improving cadre training and retraining in the light of present-day needs.

The decision adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers provides that the draft 5-year plan be submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet in May 1986.

Taking part in the USSR Council of Ministers session were G.A. Aliyev and V.I. Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The session was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM POSSIBLE 'SHORTLY'

LD131919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Judging by a TASS report on a USSR Supreme Soviet session this month, a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union may also be expected shortly, since Central Committee sessions usually precede those of the Supreme Soviet. Up to now, they were held as a rule in June.

Observers in Moscow believe that the Central Committee may also discuss events connected with the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident, since the Political Bureau has already concerned itself with the question.

It is also felt that the Central Committee may consider the question of responsibility, in addition to analyzing a detailed, integral report on the causes and effects of the accident, as well as some other problems which have emerged immediately after it.

SOKOLOV, YELTSIN HONOR WAR DEAD ON VICTORY DAY

PM131314 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Forever in the People's Memory"]

[Text] The flow of people to the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall on 9 May was neverending. There stands our national shrine, our memorial... Columns of troops of the Moscow garrison stood still, their formation overshadowed by the combat banners of units and formations which won glory in the battles against the fascist invaders.

The following came to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to honor the radiant memory of Soviet servicemen who did not return from the war: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshals of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers; and prominent military leaders.

A wreath was laid on the tomb to the strains of funereal music. The solemn strains of the state anthem rang out.

Subunits of the Moscow garrison processed in strict formation before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in tribute to the fallen. Wreaths from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow CPSU Obkom, and the Moscow Oblispolkom were laid on the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier on Victory Day.

B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, secretaries and members of the bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom, war veterans, and represnetatives of working people took part in the ceremony of laying wreaths and flowers.

REPORT ON EARLY MAY SOWING PROGRESS

PM131246 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Page of Work Today"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 5 May 62.5 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the country. This includes 33.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn). Pulse crops have been sown on 4.8 million hectares. Cotton has been sown on 3.4 million hectares and sunflowers on 3. 2 million. Potatoes and vegetables have been planted on 972,000 and 776,000 hectares respectively.

May Day week, as we call it, was marked by a high rate of fieldwork. In the RSFSR alone, 14 million hectares of spring crops were sown in the seven days. Last year the pace was somewhat different -- 8.2 million hectares. As of 5 May, grain and pulse crops (exclusing corn) had been sown on 21.8 million hectares in our biggest republic, compared with 13.9 million on the same date last year.

All this has occurred, it must be said, during a period of changeable weather. At the beginning of the week, in the European territory, it was warm, quite hot even, perhaps 20-25 degrees. But then the termperature dropped to 8-13 degrees by day, with frost in places at night. It is now getting warmer again. There has been rain, so essential at the moment, in eastern parts of the Ukraine, in the Central Chernozem Zone, in Penza, Ulyanovsk, and Saratov Oblasts, in many parts of Krasnodar Kray, and in Bashkiria. This is very important of course, especially for the winter crops which have had a long drought, since March in some places. The moisture benefits the spring crops too, of course. Especially as sowing of sugar beet has finished in the Central Chernozem Zone and the North Caucasus, as has the sowing of sunflowers in Belgorod and Lipetsk Oblasts, North Ossetia, and Chechen-ingush ASSR. Two-thirds of the spring crops have been sown in Lithuania and one-half in Latvia.

The planting of potatoes has been completed, in most Ukrainian farms. In the Polesye and in western oblasts, which are the main producers of this crop, the tubers are being planted in prepared ridges with local application of mineral fertilizers. Commitment to increasing yields has strengthened the collective contract, which has now been espoused by nearly all specialized subunits.

The republic's farms, which produce 25 percent of the country's potatoes, have increased the scale of introduction of industrial techniques. Farmers have started to cut winter rape in Stavropol Kray. On the recommendation of specialists from the kray agro-industrial committee, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are cultivating it on 60,000 hectares of arable land. This is the area required to provide dairy and beef herds with all the requisite early protein and vitamin supplements toward the end of the winter period, when stocks of forage procured in the fall are nearly exhausted. Farms in Stavropol Kray are also cultivating oilseed rape. Apart from high-quality edible vegetable oil, each hectare provides 1-12 quintals of oilseed meal, which makes for forage grain savings. Rape cultivation also has the advantage of giving the farmer the chance to obtain two feed harvests per season from the same field. As the fields become available after the spring rape harvest, the Stavropol farmers immediately send the tractors out to prepare the soil for silage mixtures of corn with sunflower and Sudan grass.

The high work-rate in the fields last week by no means indicates that the farmers are hurrying for the sake of the work-rate alone; wanting to get the sowing over with as quickly as possible. No, in most areas the farmers are working at optimum rates, dictated by the specific spring sowing conditions and the degree to which the soil is mellowing.

For example, in North Kazakhstan and Altay Kray moisture retention has been promptly implemented and farmers are waiting for the weeds to come through. Where these have already appeared, the farmers are destroying them. The optimal time for sowing spring grain here is in mid-May.

Meanwhile, work is in full swing in the spring fields of the Russian nor-Chernozem zone. Around 40 percent of the spring crops have already been sown. Kolkhozes and sovhozes in Orel, Tula, Gorkiy, Kirov, and Vladimir Oblasts and the Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's have sown more than 50 percent of the area.

Other republics are also paying greater attention to spring crops this year. This is understandable: In past years we have often failed to harvest as much flax as planned. Processing enterprises have also been operating indifferently in some places. Now, with the creation of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, it is possible to coordinate the interests of farmers and industry.

One unpleasant feature of the spring, especially for some southern grain areas is the rapid growth of weeds and upsurge in pest activity following the warmth and rain. This may affect the harvest. The correct procedure would seem to be that adopted in areas where they have not pinned all their hopes on chemical agents to combat weeds and pests, but are using technical and biological methods and are mobilizing people to combat the "green explosion." So the last days of April and first five days of May are past. During that week 21 million hectares of spring crops were sown in the country.

SHORTCOMINGS IN QUALITY OF OIL PIPES VIEWED

LD122145 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 12 May in its "Vremya" newscast presents a video report by Mais Mamedov and Damir Belov on the low quality of pipes supplied to oil workers in Western Siberia. As the report begins, the video shows stacks of oil pipes lying in the snow, using footage that a caption identifies as having been shot in April 1986. The correspondent says that the pipes, over 10,000 of them manufactured in Sumgait during the past 3 years, are of the lowest quality. He goes on to report that hardly 2 km of pipeline are laid without some accident or problem. As the video shows oil workers hoisting pipes on a crane at a well site, the correspondent points out that the R300,000 well is idle. The drilling foreman tells the reporter that the pipes they receive are, "to put it bluntly, good for nothing."

The scene then changes to the Azerbaijan Tube Rolling Works where the reporter is told by the works' quality control department's deputy chief that he cannot guarantee the quality of the work's output, emphasizing that they also are supplied with such poor equipment that they cannot give a 100 percent guarantee on the pipes they produce. When the correspondent asks the official if a quality control department independent of the Works Administration could eliminate defective products, he replies that the quality controllers receive their bonus for plan fulfillment and, without elaborating why, explains that it could not be linked to an absence of complaints from customers.

The camera next shows a workshop in the Mrininskoye Drilling Operations Directorate of the Kuybyshevneft Association, which checks and repairs oil pipelines. The video shows the shop interior with workers checking and transporting mechanically large numbers of pipes. How is it, the correspondent asks, that a large works in Azerbaijan cannot carry out quality control, while it is left to small works like this, further down the line? After all, he says, not every drilling directorate is up to establishing its own repair and checking works such as the one shown here. The deputy chief of the Mirninskoye Drilling Operations Directorate, showing a piece of tubing broken off at the top, says he is surprised how much this sort of work is tolerated.

Vast resources are put into manufacturing and transporting these pipes over long distances, and it is all wasted. He adds that this kind of output justifies a demand for improvement in the quality of products. The chief of the rolled stock repair shop points to the nameplate on a piece of equipment produced by the Lenin Tube Rolling Works of Azerbaijan and says that, although it displays the "mark of quality," it is not a quality item. Holding the nameplate up to the camera, he says: "Our work is based on the principle: Drilling quality is pipeline quality. It is therefore an insult that all our efforts and all our work is directed at correcting mistakes and defects by the manufacturing works."

The scene then returns to the Lenin Tube Rolling Works in Azerbaijan where the correspondent interviews a rolling mill foreman on what he has to say now that he has learned what the Tyumen oil men think of its factory's product. The foreman expresses his distress that even his son asks why his work is so bad that everyone is talking about it. He says that they can only do their best, but that the equipment is not up to par. You can punish people but you cannot punish equipment. When the obsolete equipment is replaced, he concludes, the products will be excellent.

The recorded video report ends as one of the correspondents comments from the studio on the situation. As the pipelines go into more remote and unpopulated areas, he says each meter drilled costs more and more. If the Sumgait Tube Works is sending its customers defective products knowingly, then "something must be done urgently and immediately. The Azerbaijan Tube Works must be insistently and energetically helped above all and, by the same token, the oil workers must be helped to fulfill their serious and responsible plans."

BRIEFS

UZBEK OIL EXTRACTION -- Thirteen oil fields in (?Kary-Chul) in South Uzbekistan have begun production ahead of time. As a result of the fast pace of the exploitation of the underground resources of combustibles, over 2,000 tons of oil have been extracted in excess of the plan since the beginning of the current year. The pace in extracting oil has been achieved through the introduction of new technical equipment and through the management of the fields by [word indistinct]. According to estimates by experts, 250,000 tons worth of economic profit is expected from the oil fields by the end of the current year as a result of a number of renovations put into effect. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 May 86 GF]

ROBOT COMMUNICATIONS -- Sochi is the first and thus far the only town in the country where a robot accepts orders for intercity telephone calls. The USSR Ministry of Communications is carrying out an experiment here, testing new electronic equipment. It has been developed in the Moscow branch of the Central Scientific-Technical Institute of Communications. The "dialog" complex -- such is the name given to the new equipment -- will enable to more than double the number of received orders and thus improve considerably the quality of telephone service in Sochi. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 May 86 LD]

OIL, GAS DEPOSITS -- One hundred and forty four oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the European member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and in Yugoslavia. The figures have been published by the Council Secretariat in Moscow. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

KIZIM, SCLOYEV MAINTAIN SPACE FLIGHT PROGRAM

LD132047 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT May 86

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been working in orbit for two months now. Over this time they have successfully tested the units and systems of the new orbital station "Mir" (peace in Russian) and installed extra equipment there, which has been brought up by two space freighters. In keeping with their flight program the crew have flown over to the "Salyut-7" station and now work on its board, completing the job of reactivating the station.

Yesterday they checked the orientation system in the manned flight mode and replaced an instrument in the engines' control loop. Today the cosmonauts are to check and do preventive maintenace work on individual elements of the electrial supply lines and perform physical exercises on a veloergometer and a treadmill.

According to reports from orbit and telemetry readings, the flight of a manned complex consisting of the station "Salyut-7", the spaceship "Soyuz T-15" and the satellite "Cosmos-1686" is proceeding normally. Cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev are in good health and felling well.

EARTHQUAKES REPORTED IN FOUR SOVIET REPUBLIC

Azerbaijan

LD141229 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Baku May 14 TASS -- An earthquake shook Azerbaijan (a Soviet Transcaucasian Republic) today at 10 hours 25 minutes Moscow time. The underground tremor in the epicentre located 10 kilometres south-east of the city of Mingechaur measured 5.0 to 5.5. The estimated magnitude of the tremor in the cities of Mingechaur and Yevlakh was 5.0 and in Barda and Agdash - 4.0. The earthquake caused slight damage to individual old buildings. No casualties and destructions are reported.

Tajikistan

LD140952 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Dushanbe May 14 TASS -- An earthquake was registered on the territory of Tajikistan, 130 kilometers southeast of Dushanbe and 215 kilometers from Kulyab, a regional centre, at 4 hours 32 minutes Moscow time [0032 GMT, 14 May]. The force of the earth tremor in the epicentre measured four to five points on the 12-point scale. Residents of Kulyab felt the four-point tremor. There were no casualties or damage.

Georgia, Armenia

LD131807 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] At 1244 Moscow time [0844 GMT] today, there was an earthquake in Georgia. Its epicenter was close to the town of Akhalkalaki, where it registered a force of 7 points; in Bakuriani, 6-7 points; and in Tbilisi, 4-5 points [scales not given]. Close to the epicenter insignificant damage to a number of building and older-style structures was noted. Its shockwaves also traveled through Armenia: In Stepanavan and Leninakan the earthquake was felt with a force of 5 points.

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IZVESTIYA on Work To Seal Stricken Reactor Site

PM131637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent A. Illesh Report: "Level of Intensity; *IZVESTIYA* Special Correspondent Reports From the Chernobyl AES Region"]

[Text] Kiev — The words "radiation level" appear often in reports from the accident region. This indicator determines the degree of danger associated with working in the zone. Today I want to talk about another level — the intensity felt by people eliminating the consequences of the 26 April accident.

It is busy alongside the building bearing the plaque "Chernobyl Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom" now housing the government commission headquarters. It would seem that the "uniform" of special suits, white caps, and respirators around most people's necks would bring people down to the same level and make them similar. Just try and recognize someone you know! But L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, is immediately distinguiishable by his gestures, smiles, and readiness to engage in detailed conversation. The latest conference is over and the specialists are free for a short time and have gone outside.

"Here comes a hero," the chairman of the radiation defense commission said. "Let me introduce you to B.V. Gidaspov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences." "Don't exaggerate," the Leningrader and director of the State Institute of Applied Chemistry tried to "defend himself." "But to be serious, there have been considerable successes in our work," the scientist said. "We are working to decontaminate the AES site, the station itself, the buildings, and the soil. We are doing everything to ensure that people can return as soon as possible even to what are currently the most dangerous places.

"At the first stage," Boris Veniaminovich continued, "we are concentrating our main efforts on particularly contaminated areas: the reactor and everything alongside and around it. You know, people are mobilized not only physically but intellectually in a difficult situation. All their creative potential is geared to resolving a single task. That is clearly shown by the joint work by scientists from various 'departments.' " "At this most difficult time," V.A. Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan, joined in the conversation, "all departmental obstacles and barriers are really being broken down. Here in Chernobyl decisions are being made quickly without any superfluous paper. The result of cooperation among 'informal groups,' " he greeted some people — a corresponding member, a general, and an engineer — exiting the building, "is extremely effective." "We started with the small things," Gidaspov continues, "and now, having tested our methods in the accident situation that emerged here in Chernobyl, we are covering 150-200 square meters a day with special decontaminating film. It is now also clear how we should proceed and what we should do." "The scientists' help and their contribution to the common cause is hard to overestimate," was how I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, started our conversation. His study is situated here on the second floor of the headquarters. "Later on I will talk about the work of the chemical workers. But to start with — other services. Have you noticed the number of vehicles and equipment crossing the 30 km zone?" "Of course. There are considerably fewer of them, in my opinion." "But the amount of loads reaching the AES site has sharply increased. How is that? By banning contaminated transportation from leaving the 'circle' we were pursuing the most important goal of minimizing the possible spread — on tires or truck bodies — of even low-level radioactivity. To that end three transshipment bases were created by the exits, where everything we needed was unloaded from 'clean' transportation. And loads intended for the site are unloaded onto internal transportation. There is a whole chain of transport at work." Ivan Stepanovich drew my attention to the highly detailed wall map. "Look," he pointed, "Here you can see yet another 'circle' around the 30-km zone ring. It is bigger than the first and, so to speak, shows the limits of our territory and the adjoining total radioactivity security territory. So it is here, on the edge of the 'big circle,' that the stores have been organized. We do not need to send vehicles on long trips, everything is at hand. Furthermore, quite a large railroad siding has been opened. This is an advantage both because of the volume of shipments and because it is considerably simpler to decontaminate rail cars in comparison with motor vehicles. Unlike the ribbed rubber of tires, their metal parts 'clean' more reliably and quickly. River transport has also been included in the work.

"You promised to tell us about the chemical specialists...." "As the scale of accident management work unfolded, there arose the problem of swiftly decontaminating the site. Otherwise it was impossible to work; the risk was high. Let me note by the way that all the strictest norms in terms of the length of time spent in the zone and the workload of people stationed there are being adhered to. So, the time of the chemical specialists came. As you already know, they are spreading a composite film which tightly covers the surface. After that, the radioactive dust and particles cannot penetrate into the soil or water.

"Altogether, the experimental work by scientists and the discoveries they have already made here, in the AES region, are considerable," I.S. Silayev went on. "Here is a graphic example. Through its representatives a Swedish firm offered us its services in delivering decontamination chemicals. They asked 18.5 dollars per kg. Today we have succeeded in organizing our own production of a similar liquid. And production is on the scale of 30 metric tons per day. It is easy to calculate how much currency has been saved. And the work progresses incomparably faster. Just imagine, though, the efforts that were demanded by this work of everyone who took part in it! The actual pace at which dangerous areas are being covered is 300,000 square meters every 24 hours. And we started at some 10,000 square meters...." It emerged that B.V. Gidaspov had inadvertently supplied the correspondent with outdated figures. Indeed, the pace of work is so fast that you cannot always keep up with it.

So there it is, the level of exertion! "We must under no circumstances flatter ourselves or exaggerate the achievements," I.S. Silayev emphasized. "Tomorrow, or in a week's time, everyone will have to do even more work, and everyone will have to make even greater efforts to carry it out." "What additional 'isolation' methods are being used at the AES?" "A method for pouring liquid glass has been developed. It is extremely promising for application on the roofs of buildings and installations: There is no way water can wash off such a covering." "There have been many occasions to hear fears being expressed, fears caused by water. What I have in mind is rainfall...." "The sealing of the effluent drainage system was completed 13 May. Thus we can completely rule out the flow of rainwater from the station to Pripyat." "From your office window one can clearly see helicopters flying toward the station one after the other. What are the Mi-8 crews engaged on now?" "They are carrying lead pellets on their carrier arms and dropping them on the target. The task is to block off completely all the openings through which the emission of radioactivity in the atmosphere is even only theoretically possible. Instrument readings indicate that emission levels are systematically dropping." "Ivan Stepanovich, a few words about the helicopter pilots' contribution...." "Here are the figures: Today they dropped 70 metric tons of lead pellets. Out of 66 missions, 58 resulted in the load being dropped right on target." The conversation turned to immediate plans.

"We have embarked on the most complex underground work. We are preparing to sink a shaft and will place a strong 'cushion' beneath the reactor. One of the most important tasks now is to get underneath the reactor and start pumping liquid nitrogen so as to create yet another tight safety layer there. This is being tackled, in particular, by specialists from the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction. Let me repeat that there are very many jobs to be done, including some most important and urgent ones." "*IZVESTIYA*'s readers are asking about the ultimate appearance of the damaged No. 4 power unit at the AES." "The specialists have nicknamed their work the building of a 'sarcophagus.' Let us not simplify matters, though: It is not just a question of covering the reactor in concrete, encasing it completely — and that is all. This will not be just a 'sarcophagus,' but a most complex engineering structure, fully controlling its internal heat and releasing any excess." The time for talking came to an end. Moscow was on the line to Chernobyl, to the headquarters. I also had to hurry: Daylight — flying time — was running out. I returned to Kiev by helicopter. The day had seemed strenuous to the crew, just like to the scientists, engineers, departmental leaders, and everyone else who had been on duty at the AES area. An ordinary damage repair day — day 17.... The flight engineer moved the lead shield which is used when flying in the reactor area into a corner of the cargo bay, collected the lead aprons, and slammed the door.

A thunderstorm was raging on the approach to Kiev. It was the first thunderstorm this May.

Moscow Describes Events Immediately After Accident

LD131943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1315 GMT 13 May 86

[Dispatch from Kiev by Correspondent Vladimir Zhukovskiy; from the "Yunost" program]

[Excerpt] The events at the Chernobyl AES have moved all Soviet people, not only because of what happened but also because of the courage shown and being shown in the disaster area by those whose lot it was to toil there; to toil and to struggle.

To toil and to struggle — this could well be the headline for the despatch we have just received on the telephone from Vladimir Zhukovskiy, our correspondent:

The Kiev region. the heart of the Ukraine — is beautiful now. The chestnut trees blossomed early, the lilac is fragrant, the acacia is coming out. Looking at nature's rites of spring, the calamity that suddenly struck the Chernobyl AES stands out in bolder relief.

Yunost correspondents were given an opportunity to visit the accident zone. We met with dozens of people, witnesses of the tragedy that took place in the town of the atomic power industry workers on 26 April at 0123 hours. We visited, as it were, the very outskirts of the zone itself. A real battle between people and the forces of nature has now been going on for more than 2 weeks at the edges of this zone. This is a clash that is being waged in accordance with plans, based on calculations by major scientists and experts, among whom are Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Academician Velikhov, vice president of the country's Academy of Sciences, Academician Legasov and others, it is a battle which finds it embodiment in the courage of people of whom — I am confident — we shall yet tell you.

One and one-half hours after what happened, Militia Major General Berdov, deputy minister of internal affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, responding to an emergency telephone call, arrived at the scene of the accident. He understood that a battle was beginning. It was then that he ordered that a log of battle operations be instituted, not unlike a log onboard a warship, and that everything that was happening at the AES and in the power workers' town be entered in it in strict consecutive order.

We have seen this log, with entries done in different handwriting. Later on this entry appeared in the log: The radiation has started. Neither General Berdov, nor hundreds of people at their work posts know about it at that time, and speaking frankly, nor did they think about it: they were saving their comrades and saving the station.

Neither these people, nor members of the government commission who arrived here several hours later, nor the best Soviet scientists could at that time know the causes of the accident and its consequences. Time was needed to understand what happened.

Several hours later, the situation at the station was under control. The operations staff, attached to the party gorkom and gorispolkom, issued the instruction to evacuate the inhabitants of the atomic power workers' settlement. Thousands of militia functionaries began thist most difficult operation. In all, 3 hours were needed for it.

This is what Militia Captain Oleg Kazakov, chief officer in charge of operations, wrote in his report: I wish to perform my service and civic duty in eliminating the onsequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES like a communist. On 29 April, before his relief at the duty post protecting the settlement of Pripyat was due to arrive, (Vladimir Pashko), expert criminologist, turned to the secretary of the party organization and notified him of his wish, as he put it, to be together with the communists at this time in the foremost ranks, performing the most crucial tasks.

During the first 3 days, civilian militia employees sent about 20 of such declarations. It became necessary to close off the source of danger, to block it off, deluge it, and seal it off. This could only be done from the air — and the aviators' turn came. Courageous helicopter crews carried out hundreds of flights and, in incredibly difficult conditions the core of the fourth unit was sealed off by means of an enormous stopper, composed of sand and other materials, weighing in excess of 5,000 metric tons. And all this was dropped from helicopters. Dozens of helicopter pilots showed miracles of courage in this clash. Among them are: (Yakovlev), (Serebryakov), (Voytko), and (Pyshkovskiy). Military helicopters overfly the station several times a day even now.

Medical personnel joined the struggle to overcome the consequences of the accident right from the very first days of the Chernobyl disaster. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health was among the first to receive the AES disaster alarm. Immediately, measures were taken to give medical aid to those affected and to check on the state of the environment. Not even an hour had passed and ambulances from Kiev and other towns were on their way speeding toward Chernobyl. Leading specialists from the Republican Ministry of Health Protection left for the accident zone.

More than 1,300 doctors, nurses, laboratory assistants, radiation monitoring personnel, 240 ambulances — this medical assault team is currently in action in the region of the Chernobyl AES.

Leading specialists from Moscow and Leningrad have arrived in Kiev for consultations and to help. Medical establishments in Kiev city and oblast have at their disposal all that is necessary to ensure medical examination and the needed treatment.

Jointly with other specialists, the medical personnel took under its control the state of the environment and the quality of food products. Almost half of the patients who found themselves in hospitals following the accident at the AES have now been discharged. Following careful examination and necessary treatment they are ready to go to work.

The situation in Pripyat, Chernobyl, and Kiev is normal. People are not only struggling with the formidable forces of the atom; they are also calmly working, resting, and marking holidays.

The red flag, this invariable companion of our holidays, was, just like everywhere else in the country on 9 May, the Day of Victory, hoisted on the building of the Chernobyl AES. It was hoisted by those who are on duty today. One can justly call it battle duty.

Yes, things are difficult now. work is underway, titanic, exhausting work — but these people, who have been through hard tests, who accomplish feats every minute, are already the winners.

IZVESTIYA Cites Silayev; 'Disaster' Danger Now Past

PM121314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Andrey Illesh report: "Days of Concern and Alarm; *IZVESTIYA* Special Correspondent Reports from the Chernobyl AES Region"]

[Text] Kiev, 10 May — The State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate Administration official raised his stick and our editorial vehicle braked at the checkpoint on the highway leading to Kiev. There were trucks, refrigerated vehicles, and "Volgas" in the convoy alongside us... It is understandable: Giant cities have large traffic flows. Produce, industrial goods, and everything needed for Kiev's plants and factories are brought here. The echo of the Chernobyl accident should not hamper the businesslike rhythm of the life of the Ukrainian capital.

Our turn arrives. We drive up slowly to the specialists who are carrying out dosage checks of the vehicles and passengers. We get out of the car. The wheels and bodies of our "Zhigulis" do not cause "clicks" on examination and the instruments show that there is no radiation "contamination." But we too are examined. Primarily our footwear.

"It doesn't matter where you've been walking," smiled N. Psurtsev, chief of the oblast State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration's second division, who was standing alongside and had just checked our documents.

"I've been reading your reports in *IZVESTIYA*," he said. But when we inquired about his work he replied: "I have to 'disappoint' you — there are no sensations in my sector. Transportation into Kiev is normal. But that doesn't mean we can give up. The situation calls for special vigilance." Own correspondent N. Baklanov, who has already filled more than one notebook, stepped on the gas. The straight road into Zhitomir receded into the distance.

In Makarovskiy Rayon, which is on the right-hand side of the road, intensive and doubly busy life is currently under way, as, incidentally, must be the case in other places. Evacuees from the 30-km zone have arrived and are being housed here.

"You can gauge the complexity of the situation just by the fact that our bakery has now doubled output — it's producing 24 metric tons of output per day," I. Kozhukhovskiy, chairman of Makarovskiy Rayispolkom, said. "Our neighbors' schedule has also gotten tighter. We have to foresee thousands of things, large and small, and manage to do everything — it is a question of people who have left their homes and have sharply changed the situation..." Everything necessary is being done. Here is the certificate given to our correspondent A. Dolenko by N. Stepanenko, first deputy chairman of Kiev Oblispolkom: "The evacuees — and there are currently almost 92,000 of them — have already been given free financial assistance. Some 2,000 sets of clothing, 1,500 sewn and 4,000 woolen articles — in all, goods worth R150,000 — have been issued free to the needy by the Kiev Oblispolkom Population Services Administration." And here are a few more figures which clearly illustrate both the prevailing situation and the way in which the various ministries and departments are operating in this situation. As already reported in the press, trading organizations have been authorized to let evacuees have goods on credit without a down payment. For example, during the first week after the accident consumer cooperative stores alone "sold" R16,000 worth of goods to be paid for later. They helped the evacuees out with bedding, of which 16,400 sets were issued. Some people needed furniture. That, too, was supplied: 3,800 beds and folding beds, 3,500 mattresses, R62,000 worth of kitchen utensils, and 300 gas stoves complete with gas cylinders — all this is already being used by the settlers. The circumstances in which they found themselves made it necessary to pay particular attention to hygiene and cleanliness. They have been issued 8.5 million metric tons of detergents. In addition, consumer cooperatives have dispatched mobile stores to Polesskiy, Ivankovskiy, Borodyanskiy, and Makarovskiy Rayons.

The state is providing mothers with children with places at health centers, rest homes, and sanatoria free of charge, and Pioneer camps are also being used for this purpose. These facilities now accommodate more than 2,000 people...

But let us return to Makarov. The day we were there another group of people evacuated from the zone was being billeted. The rate is two settlers per household. Back in the rayispolkom we studied attentively the questionnaires specially printed for this purpose during the first days after the accident. Everything is taken into consideration on these questionnaires, which are filled in by the new arrivals: age, sex, former address, occupation, number of children... This kind of strict "bookkeeping" is essential. It is one of the levers which makes it possible eliminate the "stresses" which naturally occur in the conditions of an emergency evacuation. And in fact the order that reigns here is amazing. While we were there, the last paragraph of this special questionnaire was being filled in, stating where the evacuee was being billeted.

The party raykom and rayispolkom have set up a special center, V. Kostroma, first secretary of the Makarovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, told us. It operates virtually around the clock. Every 24 hours its leaders are replaced; otherwise people could not cope. And it is important not just to cope, but to work well and efficiently! What is not done at the beginning will be most difficult to put right later. Everyone understands that the people who are arriving here are coming from a special area. Their concerns are most important. But we must not forget our own tasks either, spring will not wait. And the fall harvest will have to feed many more people than usual.

The tactics of soviet and party bodies' current work are to tackle the most prosaic but not necessarily the least important tasks. For example, 17,446 head of livestock came into Makarovskiy Rayon with the evacuees. The livestock have been housed at nine local kolkhozes. Yet they have to be not only milked but fed as well. So the soviet and party bodies are racking their brains wondering how to provide enough feed for the grown-up animals tomorrow...

Emergency construction of temporary cattle and sheep pens has begun. Existing ones are being overhauled. The new arrivals can be of great assistance here: There have never been spare hands in the countryside. New teams are being organized to do this work. Machine operator is hurrying to join up with machine operator, joiner with joiner, and milkmaid with milkmaid. The billeting of the new arrivals was cunningly organized: Chairmen were placed with kolkhoz chairmen, team leader was invited to live with team leader. So they will be able to agree quickly at home on the work they will be doing together. This means the work gets started earlier. And the job is already being done. The new arrivals are providing extra shifts at two local plants.

"Yes, we have commenced operations nearly everywhere," I. Kozhukhovskiy remarked. "We now have two farms, as it were, in every farm. Where space permits, we have sent tractors into the fields with a view to obtaining more feed. We are sowing extra corn and grass..."

What an effect visiting the "enlarged" villages had on us. Psychologically many of the new arrivals are not yet ready to settle down properly. Potatoes are being issued for planting — it is not too late to get started. But not everyone is in a hurry to set up his own truck garden.

"You are right," the raykom secretary confirmed. "The job is only half done so far. And paradoxical though it may seem, it is the easy part. The ordinary, peasant life, albeit a very busy life for everyone, lies ahead. And problems will crop up which we should be thinking about right now. Even welcome guests get to be a burden sometimes. It is a well-known fact: Two women in the kitchen spells trouble..."

Kostroma is right: Tomorrow's preoccupations and concerns are alread looming large. The way everything connected with the evacuation was efficiently handled (for example, full bulletins on the arrival of evacuees were issued hourly) is reassuring. It makes one believe that they will also cope with the new difficulties.

Every morning at exactly 0900 the experts give their verdict at the Kiev Gorispolkom: The radiation level in the city today is such-and-such, the amount of drinking water is such-and-such.

The city leaders are keeping representatives of scientific research institutes current with the Chernobyl AES accident situation. The most up-to-date scientific research institute equipment has now been switched from academic use to the area of the everyday needs of people in the city and the oblast.

It is not for nothing that we return to this in our reportage. Despite the fact that materials on atmospheric pollution have already been published, many *IZVESTIYA* readers are still concerned about the situation in the city. In short, it is a normal, working situation. Here is what specialists think about this.

"To speak of the trend," Professor M. Shandala told our correspondent S. Tsikora, "according to our graphs, the background radiation in Kiev will return to normal somewhere around 19 May. Of course, it is still higher than normal today, but it does not represent a dager to people." Let us "open" the reference book. Radiation (or emission) has been inherent on our planet from time immemorial, since before man appeared on it. Therefore, every one of us feels its influence on himself throughout his life. Naturally, this influence does not do us any harm. An increased influence is a terrible enemy. The principle for assessing what is and what is not dangerous is the total radiation dose "absorbed" by a person in a year.

"The following norms for radiation safety are in effect in the USSR," the scientist continued. "For professionals working with radioactive substances the permitted annual dose is 5 roentgens. For those who do not work with such substances but live close to where they are produced, the dose is reduced tenfold and is equal to 0.5 roentgen a year. This applies to ordinary working and living conditions. In emergency situations — and they are always short-lived — different safety norms apply. But even these do not in any case go beyond doses which threaten people with any serious ailments — radiation sickness, for example.

"I will illustrate these points with reference to the recent situation in Kiev," the professor said. "The entire city has now been switched to the emergency situation normatives, and the permitted radiation dose ['planka' radiatsionnoy nagruzki] has been raised to 10 roentgens a year. So: Given the present level of radiation in the city, to obtain that dose every inhabitant of Kiev would have to be irradiated continuously for 2,000 days, that is, for more than 5 years! This is why all specialists claim with one voice that the present level of radiation in the city, even though it exceeds the normal background radiation, poses no threat to people's health." Of course, painstaking preventive measures are needed. This means that it is necessary to observe hygiene, prevent the buildup of dust indoors, wipe it away with a wet cloth, limit the time young children spend out of doors.... Announcements of this kind have now been carried on local television, and doctors are writing articles in the press.

The city of Chernobyl, 10 May. The AES is 18 km away. An offensive sets out from here with the purpose of neutralizing the center of radiation. And this is what has happened! I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Today it is possible to speak firmly of a new stage in the work on liquidating the aftermath of the accident. The main danger has been removed, and it is possible to work calmly. The possibility of a disaster, about which Western mass media have been writing a great deal, is now ruled out. But, naturally, this does not mean that we can curtail all our activity. Great work lies ahead. One of the chief tasks is to carry out the total decontamination of the station and the adjacent locality."

Academician Ye.p. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Indeed, theoretically until today there existed the possibility of a disaster — a large quantity of fuel and reactor graphite was in an incandescent state. This is not the case now. As already stated, specialists are faced with a very difficult task. They will set about decontaminating and encapsulating all radioactive substances. This will in turn guarantee against their getting into subsoil waters. But, for the time being, special work is being carried out inside the block under very difficult conditions of high radioactivity. Construction workers are doing a great deal now. They are freezing the soil and putting down a large quantity of concrete. The purpose of the actions is to 'bury' the damaged reactor."

IZVESTIYA Cites Official on Cleanup Techniques

WA131300 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 13 May 1986 in its Morning Edition prints at the bottom of page 3 a TASS photograph, 7.5 by 5.5 inches, of the Chernobyl AES site, a large arrow apparently indicating the area of damage. The following unattributed commentary is printed beneath the photograph: "At *IZVESTIYA*'s request the photograph is commented on by chief engineer B. Prushinskiy, first deputy chief of the "Soyuzatomenergo" All-Union Production Association, who has just returned from Chernobyl: "The power station's fourth unit, where the accident occurred, is in the center of the shot. The arrow points to the opening in the roof of the nuclear reactor. Sand, dolomite, lead, and other protective materials have been dropped from helicopters through it and into the building to reduce the radioactive discharge. Materials have now ceased to be dropped. It is now planned to enclose the damaged unit in a thick concrete casing. All the spaces beneath the unit will also be packed with concrete in order to completely isolate it from the soil. A special cooling system will also be built to prevent the temperature from rising inside the casing as a result of natural radioactive decay.

"The elongated section behind the fourth unit is the engine room, serving all the units. Next to the fourth, left of it, is the third unit. As you can see, it is completely undamaged. Further left toward the engine room is the second unit, only partly visible, and beyond that is the first unit, not on the picture. In the foreground you can see the liquid and solid waste storage facility and, next to the second unit, further toward us, the building housing laboratories and amenities. In the top right-hand corner of the photograph are the pylons for the high-voltage switchgear lines.

"Decontamination operations are currently being carried out at the station site. The outer surfaces of the buildings, starting with the roofs, are being washed, the waste water being directed into special channels and thence into decontamination installations. Similar operations will also be conducted in the settlement near the station. The topsoil is being removed in the danger zone, and the whole area will be concreted over. When this work has finished the Chernobyl AES will be operational again."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Reports on Chernobyl Cleanup

PM131608 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition

[Report by TASS correspondents V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko under the rubric "TASS Correspondents Report from Chernobyl Specially for *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*": "The Headquarters Acts"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — The helicopter came straight in to land, without taking aim. A familiar spot. It has taken off many times from here, close to Chernobyl, and set course for the AES. There have been crew changes, but the machine has worked faultlessly, obediently fulfilling the will of courageous people. It was in such an "experienced" helicopter that we arrived at Chernobyl, or, as people here say, at the "zone." You can get there only with special passes. It is just over 15 km in a straight line from Chernobyl to the station. TASS special correspondents and a

Central Television team were permitted to view the city and attend a session of the government commission.

Chernobyl is beautiful: graceful streets, fresh greenery, flower beds. And clean. Dozens of sprinkler machines are continuously washing and swabbing — this word suggests itself — its roads, streets, and squares. Not a speck of dirt or dust. In the situation which has taken shape here now, after the accident, it is precisely dust that represents one of the chief dangers.

The headquarters — the government commission — imparts the rhythm, pace, and mood to everything that happens here. It is possible to say without exaggeration that the volume of work is huge. In addition to very complex technical problems, it is necessary to solve questions associated with the human factor — and solve them without the right to make a mistake. Communications are operating at full capacity. Moscow, Kiev, the regions which have taken evacuees, and the headquarters, sited at the nuclear station itself, keep in constant contact.

"I can tell you," I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told journalists, "that at this session we reached the conclusion that the chief, basic danger has been removed. The disaster at Chernobyl forecast by certain Western newspapers will not happen. Today we have the right to speak firmly of a new stage in the work to liquidate the aftermath of the accident. It is possible to act calmly. But this, of course, does not mean that the time has come to cut back all our activity. Great work lies ahead. One of the chief tasks is to carry out the full decontamination of the station and the adjacent locality." The headquarters is drawing up the strategy and the tactics of the struggle aimed at eliminating the aftermath of the accident, very important decisions are being adopted, and intense collective work is being done, in which prominent leaders and eminent specialists and scientists are participating. They include Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The academician called today a turning point.

"Hitherto a large quantity of fuel and reactor graphite had been in an incandescent state," he pointed out. "Of course, this was of concern. The temperature has now fallen, and a new stage of the struggle lies ahead. As already stated, specialists are faced with carrying out a difficult new task. They will set about decontaminating and encapsulating all radioactive substances.

"It is necessary to carry out a whole series of measurements and investigations and determine the most polluted places. All this is being done under exceptionally difficult conditions. Radioactivity remains high within the reactor unit. But the work there must not be suspended. It is being carried out. The foundations beneath the reactor are being additionally strengthened. Construction workers are putting concrete under it."

"In certain places it was necessary to freeze the soil. When the entire package of these measures has been carried out, we will sum up the investigations, and a decision will be adopted on resuming the work of the Chernobyl AES. Within a certain time dictated by safety norms the station will be rehabilitated and will start generating current. Of course, there will be no fourth reactor unit. It is planned to liquidate and bury it, observing the same safety measures as is done with other radioactive waste."

"Are things difficult?" we asked Yevgeniy Pavlovich.

"I will say this: For those who have remained here it is just a job. In Chernobyl today we have the people we need — courageous, skilled, choice people. We talked with one of the active participants in the Chernobyl epic — Yevgeniy Ivanovich Ignatenko, deputy chief of the "Soyuzatomenergo" Association. At the headquarters we noticed him at once — tall, broad-shouldered, open-faced, kind of big and strong. This expression is current here: "How much have you caught?" Well, Ignatenko has "caught" a lot — several tens of roentgen. But he is a specialist in this matter and knows perfectly well the permissible norms.

"Nothing terrible," he said confidently. "There are people with more. No way can I go away from here. I am needed here. There is such a concept as need. And it is the best medicine for all diseases." Ignatenko has been at the station since 26 April. He was one of the first to give the commission a technical picture of the state of the devastated reactor unit and to determine the radiation situation...

Specialists here are acting with fortitude and courage. Vladimir Konstantinovich Bronnikov, chief engineer of the Minsk Nuclear Heat and Electric Power Station; Eduard Saakovich Saakov, chief engineer of one of the associations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification; Taras Grigoryevich Plokhiy, former deputy chief engineer of the Chernobyl AES and now one of the leaders of the Balakovo Nuclear Station. And Ignatenko himself. It was they who organized the draining of the water which had formed as a result of the accident beneath the reactor. People in protective drysuits descended into the radioactive zone. (Only after this did other work begin). Amazing, really heroic people. And there are very many of them here.

Life will win the day. For the black-and-white stork standing by its nest on the roof of one of the abandoned houses is waiting and waiting for people. There will be people, flowers, and weddings in Chernobyl.

Academician Interviewed on Chernobyl Area Tasks

LD132228 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 13 May 86

["Our special correspondents" A. Krutov and Ye. Shmatrikov report from Chernobyl AES "area"; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The rate of work in eliminating the consequences of the accident rises daily. From the first light of day to late in the evening, unloading of vessels proceeds at Chernobyl's river port. There are more and more vehicles on the Chernobyl-Pripyat road. People, concrete, sand, gravel and other construction materials are carried in shuttle trips. [video shows cranes unloading vessels on river; shot of truck by large pile of sand; brief shot of truck speeding along road followed by three tanker trucks; shot of sign indicating boundary of Chernobyl]

The level of radiation in Chernobyl — this is 18 km from the AES — is not threatening the lives and health of those working here. However, all precautionary measures are being observed.

[video shows shots taken from moving vehicle showing parked (?concrete) truck; groups of workers at roadside; workers standing, dressed in blue overalls, all with caps or hats, most sporting face mask hanging round neck]

The houses, shops and schools await the return of their occupants. It is difficult to say when this will be, but there is every ground to hope that this will definitely happen. [video shows shots of an apartment block, focusing on doll in bridal gown left standing by a window]

One of the main tasks is being resolved by the chemists. Active decontamination of the soil, buildings and structures is underway, particularly in those place where emissions were particularly strong. This is basically near the station's fourth unit. You can understand for yourselves that we can't show you any closer to this place, but believe me, the rates of work are high. [vide shows helicopter in flight; aerial views from a distance of the Chernobyl nuclear complex, including brief shot of what is presumably the damaged unit; video switches to show unidentified correspondent speaking to B.V. Gidaspov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciencies standing on tree-lined road in front of unspecified building]

[Gidaspov] In general we have established a unique collective here; this temporary collective is very unusual. It includes party workers, local soviet workers, ministers, top-rank leaders of the defense ministry, and scientists with most diverse specializations. To be honest, when I was invited here for brief consultations I did not imagine that I would meet what is for me such an unusual spectrum of scientific problems. Here we have had to find commonplace [trivialnyy] or simple ways out of very complex situations because we simply did not have the time required for profound study [words indistinct]. However, the problems of decontaminating the soil and the area [territoriya], on which the fate of many tens of thousands of people who have temporarily moved from these localities is, in general, dependent, has touched us deeply, and we have spared no efforts. and by the united labor of these many collective — and of course with the widespread creative participation of workers and engineers — we have managed in a short space of time, in difficult field conditions, to organize the production of the necessary chemical materials with which we can now cover and decontaminate an area of 150,000 - 200,000 square meters.

Our task is not ending, it is only beginning. It will develop in quantative terms, and there is no doubt that it should also have new qualitative shifts.

[Correspondent] In such a difficult, tense and extreme situation, simple solutions are being found, and when the situation is calm...

[Gidaspov interrupts] Well, you answered the question. Solutions come when life requires them of you; when there is exertion of all inner forces some sort of new resources are found, and man is then capable of resolving considerably more than in a calm office environment. [video shows Gidaspov turning to exchange words with man in brown overall, with face mask round his neck] Well, (Georgiy Artemovich), how much sleep are we getting? About 2-3 hours per day, but nobody wants to sleep. And what pleases me very much is that we haven't written a single report, we haven't signed a single technical decision. We resolve everything on the telephone, in personal contacts. And this itself makes it possible to work quickly, efficiently, and I hope qualitatively too.

[Correspondent] How do you assess the future prospects?

[Gidaspov] I think that in general, events are developing normally. They should not be hurried. A very great deal of work is still in prospect. What is most important is that we are controlling the situation and we can picture how we must proceed to resolve the problems.

Scherbina Briefs W. Europe, U.S. Envoys on Chernobyl

LD131133 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 TASS — Boris Scherbina, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a meeting today with the ambassadors of Britain, Spain, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Turkey and the Federal Republic of Germany, the charges d'affaires ad interim of Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and France and representatives of the U.S. Embassy accredited in the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the meeting were Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Use of Atomic Energy, Yevgeniy Vorobyev, a first deputy minister of public health of the USSR, Yuriy Sedunov, a first deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Environment, and Vladimir Petrovskiy, a member of the collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR.

The ambassadors were given detailed explanations on issues connected with the situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. They were informed of measures being taken to nullify the consequences of the accident and the radiation situation in the territory of the Ukraine and Belorussia and on the western borders of the USSR. The diplomats were briefed on measures to decontaminate the zone of the station and transport communications. They received answers to all their questions.

Ambassadors Sandor Rajnai of Hungary, Kwon Hui-kyong of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tserengiyn Gurbadam of Mongolia, Wlodimierz Nator of Poland and Traian Dudas of Romania, charges d'affaires ad interim Nguyen Van Quang of Vietnam, S. Koerner of the German Democratic Republic and S. Soukhaseum of Laos and the councillor-envoys Luis Felipe Vazques of the Embassy of Cuba, M. Jotov of the Embassy of Bulgaria and Z. Cerny of the Embassy of Czechoslovakia were received in the Foreign Ministry of the USSR today.

In addition to data regularly provided by competent Soviet organizations to corresponding institutions in these countries, V.P. Loginov, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, gave the participants in the meeting detailed information about the state of things and measures being taken to nullify the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Taking part in the conversation were N.P. Kozlov, a deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Environment, and B.A. Semenov, a deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy.

Civil Aviation Ministry Coordinates Cleanup

LD132016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from the Central Contollers Office of Civil Aviation; city not specified on 13 May — recorded]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] For 17 days now the Central Controllers Office of Civil Aviation has been operation in a state of tension. As well as the day-to-day routine work of Aeroflot there has been special concern about Chernobyl. For 17 days all the requests have been streaming in here to the control office for the transfer of specialists and special cargoes required for the liquidation of the consequences of the accident at the nuclear power station.

Leading staff of the ministry are constantly on duty here at the present time in the Central Controllers Office. At our microphone is Nikolay Vasiliyevich (Khlomots) head of the main directorate of aviation operations and transportation.

Nikolay Vasiliyevich, what are the main worries for Aeroflot at this time?

[(Khlomots)] From the very first hours following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, Aeroflot began fulfilling urgent tasks. Civil aviation planes were sent out to pick up those who were affected, and transportation was then begun according to the task of the government commission for delivering specialists, equipment, and special technology designated or the elimination of the consequences of the accident.

[Mikhaylenko] How is all this work being coordinated; I see that the situation has been tense so far?

[(Khlomots)] On the very first day a special headquarters was set up at the ministry headed by a first deputy minister, to coordinate work. Immediate control is being carried out by the minister of civil aviation. The work is being carried out precisely, without the slightest delay and according to a strictly planned schedule. A specially formed unit made up of aircraft and helicopters, which are fulfilling the tasks of the state commission, is operating directly in the Chernobyl area.

It must be noted that the Aeroflot crews participating in this work are constantly showing examples of labor heroism. In other words, it may be said that people are giving their all. These include Anatoliy Vladimirovich (Vetlichko), Comrade Aleksandr Grigoriyevich (Nosenko), Oleg Ivanovich (Zamatalov) commanders of air craft [komandiry vozdushnykh sudov], and many others.

[Mikhaylenko] It now looks as though the chief of the Central Production-Control Department of Civil Aviation, Andrey Konstantinovich Andreyev, is free. Andrey Konstantinovich, what has today been like?

[Andreyev] Today, like previous days, all the freight required to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Cernobyl AES is being delivered by Civil Aviation aircraft in the shortest possible time. Three flights have already been carried out today, and the traffic of the remaining aircraft is under the control of the central controllers.

Press Told Chernobyl Industries 'Working Normally'

LD122012 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A group of Communist Party paper correpondents from Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, West Berlin, Israel, Italy, Canada, Luxembourg, the United States, the FRG, Finland, Sweden, France and Japan are visiting the Ukrainian capital. They have arrived to learn about the progress in eliminating the results of the Chernobyl AES accident. The guests visited the obkom, where Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom described how the evacuation from the danger zone was carried out, and what is being done now in the sphere of settling the evacuees, providing services, and [word indistinct]. He informed them about the situation in the 30 km zone of the AES: Thanks to the efforts of party, soviet and economic bodies, all industries and services of the national economy are working normally. One can see good organization and efforts to eliminate the results of the accident everywhere.

Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev party obkom and (Martynyuk), second secretary of the Kiev Obkom answered journalists' questions.

The representatives of the Communist press also visited the Soviet Rayon of the Kiev Oblast, where they met representatives of party and soviet bodies and visited a sovkhoz and its vocational college.

Medics at Chernobyl 'Operating as Though in Combat'

PM130936 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 May 86 p 4

[Report by TASS special correspondents V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko: "Medics in the Chernobyl AES Area Are Operating as Though in Combat"]

[Text] Vitaliy Alekseyevich Melnichenko, chief doctor at the Lesnaya Polyana Health Clinic, had not slept for 2 days. The clinic had received a reserve group of workers from the Chernobyl AES for a rest. The emergency actions and the evacuation of families had, of course, all affected people's condition. It was therefore necessary to create all the conditions necessary for them to feel at home — that was the task that the chief doctor had set the medical personnel. Round-the-clock duty was instituted for the medical teams, and the workload of the laboratory, which has to carry out dozens of blood analyses, was also stepped up.

That was how Lesnaya Polya greeted those who will soon have to continue their vigil at the Chernobyl AES. Although the reactors have been shut down, essential operating procedures [nuzhnyy rezhim] have to be maintained. The people who have been entrusted with this responsible work must be in good shape. And the doctors are taking care of that.

"The results of the examinations show that our patients are perfectly healthy and will be able to start work after a rest," the chief doctor believes. The radiation monitor has become a familiar figure in the avenues of the clinic. The radiation "patrol" closely monitors the state of the air and soil. This new specialist field has also been mastered by the medics.

Vasiliy Korchevskiy, a young paramedic at the Teterevskaya Hospital, has, for example, swapped his stethoscope for the headphones of a radiation monitoring instrument. He is aware of the special responsibility of his mission and carefully "listens to" his patients, accurately sifting the slightest deviations out from the background. It is not, of course, a pleasant sensation when you are probed by the instrument or when a slight crackling in the headphones is heard and the needle flickers scarcely perceptibly. We discovered this for ourselves when we were checked out! "The health services in Vasilkovskiy Rayon, for example, have set up radiation posts. They monitor the state of the air and soil. The output of the local dairy combine is double-checked. The work of the medics at the Vasilkovskiy Rayon polyclinic has also increased. Preventive examinations of people evacuated from the danger zone are being carried out there," Vladimir Petrovich Poluneyev, chief doctor at the polyclinic said. "Doctors from other oblasts are helping us examine and carry out medical observation of them. The medics are now operating as though in combat.

"The medical task force working in the Chernobyl AES area consists of more than 1,300 doctors, nurses, laboratory workers, and radiation monitors and 240 ambulances," Ukrainian SSR Deputy Health Minister A. N. Zelinskiy said. He had a report on the accommodation of the evacuated population. "The village of Peskovka, for example. It has received more than 2,000 people from the danger zone. We have sent 12 medical teams from other oblasts to help local medics treat them.

"The Ukrainian SSR Health Ministry constantly receives requests to be sent to the Chernobyl AES area," the deputy minister continued. "Many medical workers joined in the fight to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the very outset of the emergency. The Ukrainian SSR Health Ministry was one of the first to be alerted to the calamity at the AES. Measures were taken straightaway to provide immediate medical assistance to the victims and monitor the environment. Within an hour ambulances were speeding toward Kiev and other cities. Leading specialists of the Republic's health ministry headed for the accident area."

Radiation monitors measured the level of radiation and doctors examined patients at the station itself. Those who were in need of emergency assistance were hospitalized. They were admitted by the Kiev Oblast Hospital and other specialist clinics in the Ukrainian capital. The most seriously affected workers at the AES and firemen were airlifted to specialist clinics of the USSR Health Ministry in Moscow.

Leading specialists from Moscow and Leningrad arrived in Kiev to give advice and help. These included L. Ilin, vice president and academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Professors L. Romanov, Ye. Gogin, V. Kharitonov, O. Pavlovskiy, and others. Kiev city and oblast medical establishments have all the requisite medications at their disposal.

Large-scale health education work is being carried out. Ukrainian SSR Health Minister A. Romanenko has appeared on Ukrainian television and radio to describe the preventive measures necessary in the prevailing situation.

Almost half the patients admitted to hospitals after the accident at the AES have already been discharged. Through the efforts of doctors people are recovering their health and through the efforts of party and Soviet workers and various specialists life is returning to normal in the Chernobyl area.

Ukrainian Officials Brief Newsmen at 8 May Session

PM091555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by special correspondent Andrey Illesh: "Situation Normalizing. Meeting With Journalists in Kiev"]

[Text] What is happening in Chernobyl? This question was posed in various ways by foreign correspondents at an 8 May meeting at the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. A group of journalists from various countries accredited in Moscow had come to Kiev. The meeting was opened by Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman A.P. Lyashko. It was also attended by Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; L.A. Ilin, vice president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and other scientists and specialists.

"The temperature in the fourth unit's reactor has fallen to 300 degrees," A.P. Lyashko said. "This means that the graphite in the reactor has stopped burning and the radiation is tending steadily to reduce." A.P. Lyashko talked in detail about the evacuation of people from the power workers' city and 30-kilometer zone, about the assistance the state has given and is giving to people, and about the work of the 230 teams of medics who have arrived from all over the Republic. "The entire population has been checked by medics," A.P. Lyashko said, "and people needing treatment have been hospitalized.

"The Kiev reservoir is the city's main drinking 'cup.' Immediately after the accident checkpoints were set up along the length of the reservoir and on the Pripyat River itself. The results of their analyses, made every hour, show that there is no danger." Monitoring of the condition of the air and the soil was, of course, established. A cordon has been thrown around the 30-kilometer zone and checkpoints are operating. The only people inside the zone are those engaged in eliminating the breakdown and its consequences and people keeping the first, second, and third AES [Atomic Energy Station] units in proper condition. These units have not been affected and are ready to start up.

"Human genius has placed the atom at man's service," A.P. Lyashko continued. "AES's are being built all over the world.

Some 41 units are already operating in the USSR, 10 in the Ukraine. Others are being erected. Note that the fifth unit has been under construction at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. For obvious reasons, construction has been suspended, but I am sure that the process of building nuclear power stations will continue. Mankind is using up too many nonrenewable forms of energy. The future belongs to nuclear power. But, certainly, lessons must be learned — very serious ones too — from the accident and the ensuing calamity. It is to this end that the major Soviet scientists and specialists in the government's commission are working today."

Asked about the protection of the health of people working at present to eliminate the breakdown, L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, answered: "The monitoring norms and regulations used in our country are virtually no different from those used by the IAEA," he said. "Hence the regulations covering exposure doses for all who are presently in the zone — and I have arrived in Kiev from the AES area and can state this with utmost responsibility — are being fully observed. These measures rule out any exposure in excess of 25 roentgens, the dose established worldwide for this type of accident work. The word of medical scientists in this type of work is the final one and, in fact, the only one. People exposed to such a dose cannot take part in work in the danger zone for a period of 1 year."

Foreign journalists wanted to know about the radiation situation in the Ukrainian capital. Explanations were supplied by Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

"The small particles of burned graphite released during the accident carried a dose — albeit a small one — of radiation. These particles spread over a certain distance. This is the situation which determined the evacuation of people. Even though, of course, these radioactive particles could not, even theoretically, have spread over the entire are of the 30-km zone. As far as Kiev is concerned, the monitoring here is, of course, particularly thorough. I can set all your minds at rest: The radiation level in the city today does not exceed 0.35-0.4 milliroentgens per hour. This poses absolutely no danger for the population's health. Let me mention a few other cities where background radiation has increased in connection with atmospheric pollution. For example, the radiation level in the Belorussian SSR today stands at 0.3 milliroentgens per hour in the city of Gomel and at 0.5 milliroentgens per hour in Zhlobin.

"People may ask: To what can we compare this? When a patient's teeth or, let us say, his stomach, are x-rayed, he is exposed to a dose of up to 1 roentgen. So, judge for yourselves." Journalists were told that the population will return to their places of residence only when the decontamination of soil and all housing and public buildings is fully completed. It was said that 8,000 foreign students are studying in Kiev, and 8 of them have left the city. This fact is evidence of the normal situation prevailing in Kiev today.

Medical Official Says 'Situation Has Stabilized'

LD101657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 May 86

[Interview with USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Vice President Leonid Andreyevich Ilyin by an unidentified correspondent; date, place not given; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Ilyin] The situation has stabilized and is steadily improving. Very intensive work is currently being carried out in the station's operational area [promploshchadka] to eliminate the consequences of the accident, and decontamination work is being carried out at the station on a very large scale. I must say that the staff working at the station, the people taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident in the operational area, are undergoing thorough radiation monitoring. The level of exposure is regulated very accurately, and in this respect, as I see it, medical supervision is being conducted with great care and quality.

The situation in Kiev Oblast also is steadily improving. For example, compared to yesterday [date not specified], today's rate of gamma-radiation dosage — it is true, naturally, that it's in small quantities in Kiev — has dropped by a factor of two, and, of course, this dose does not present any danger.

I must say that much work is being carried out by the medics as well by the specialists working in the field of radiation monitoring in those places to which the population has been evacuated from the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl atomic electrical power station.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the monitoring of water and foodstuffs?

[Ilyin] Monitoring is being carried out regularly. Let us say that monitoring of the water in the Kiev water reservoir is being carried out several times throughout the day, and the situation in this respect is safe according to the analysis now at our disposal.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the work of the other services engaged in eliminating the accident?

[Ilyin] It is with a feeling of pride in our people that we can state today that people are carrying out the work without consideration for time and under very great pressure. I must say that this pressure, of course, is justified, because a very great job is being done. It is essential that we localize and eliminate the consequences of this accident as quickly as possible.

It must be said that the situation in Kiev is calm and people are at work. A very important point is that we are all convinced of the effectiveness of the enormous measures being taken both by people working on eliminating the accident and literally of all the services brought into action to tackle the very complex problems. Of course, one must not oversimplify the situation. There is still a great deal of work to be done, and this is quite natural. I express my unequivocal hope that the situation will, in general, become sufficiently calm in the near future... [interview ends in midsentence]

Moscow on Conditions at Mirgorod Health Resort

WA131101 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 12 May carries a 1-minute Vitaliy Pidchenko report from Mirgorod health resort. He first describes the spring flowers and blossom, and says that people coming to the four health homes will enjoy the pleasant climate and excursions on the Khorol River. He goes on to say: "Of course, you know about the incident at Chernobyl AES, which is about 300 km from here. The press of Western countries claims that everything here is scorched with radiation and that nothing living is left," to which an unidentified woman replies: "We are fine here; the waters are excellent, the climate is doing us good, the birch grove here is lovely, and the nightingales are singing."

Pidchenko continues his report by saying: "The Khorol River is linked with the Pripyat, which flows through the Chernobyl region, so naturally, precautionary measures are being taken. Health service posts have been set up to check the level of radiation of the water day and night." He then asks a health service post official, Dr Nikolay Vasilyevich Alefir, to comment on the situation. Alefir says: "The instrument readings show that the radiation levels do not exceed the permissible danger levels; there is practically no danger to people vacationing or using the river." Pidchenko ends his report by pointing out that about 60,000 people will rest and restore their health here this year.

IZVESTIYA Describes Facilities for Chernobyl Evacuees

PM131230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special Correspondent Andrey Illesh report: "The Shift Sets Off for the Reactors"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — It is bright and sunny here now. Kiev and its suburbs, often praised for their special spring beauty, are really charming. And thoughts about the danger lurking within the nuclear reactor in nearby Chernobyl are completely out of place in all this splendor.

I have sent dispatches to the editorial office from places where the elements were in turmoil — scenes of floods, fires, and earthquakes. But in the Far Eastern taiga enveloped in flames and in villages shattered by earthquake high in the Pamir mountains the disaster was clearly visible and its traces were there to see. There are no outward signs of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Even the pilots now working in the zone speak about the normal "picture." There are probably fewer people within the exclusion zone, although there are vehicles on the roads. They are hurrying toward the same point — the power industry workers' town of Pripyat, which now houses the headquarters for eliminating the aftereffects of the accident.

As we have already reported, 150 people are on duty at the station's power units. The fictions that the AES is deserted remain just fiction. Readers of the oblast newspaper *KIYIVSKA PRAVDA* have been able to see for themselves the correctness of these words by viewing the photreportages about the people who are still working at the AES.

The "Skazochnyy" Young Pioneers camp is located 28 km from the station. It has now become the operational workers' base. Although they will only be living here for a short time life is following a normal, well-established course: There is a canteen, a postal section, medical assistance, and every other essential service available here.

"People have the time and, the main thing, the inclination to play chess, read newspapers, and talk peacefully with their friends and colleagues in the difficult and dangerous work," our Kiev correspondent N. Baklanov said. "It is natural that in the breaks between shifts their thoughts should be occupied with the matter that is worrying us all: How to eliminate the after-effects of the accident?" "We are fighting for the station's existence," V. Klepikov, chief of a shift at the No. 1 turbine shop, said. "We are monitoring the condition of the equipment of the first three reactors. Our shift was the first to go on duty after the accident. We are continuing work now. We are living and working in unusual conditions but according to the normal routine: We have the statutory days off and shift changes. The accident at the fourth power unit did not affect the first three. They have stopped but they need to be serviced, of course. We are carrying out that task, too." After a silence he added: "I am confident that the AES will survive. We will not abandon it! Nor will we abandon our home town. Many of the power workers whom we met during these extraordinarily tense days think think the same way." "There are only male volunteers working at the station now," V. Kholosha, deputy secretary of the AES party committee, said. "No one wanted to go on leave even though the opportunity was immediately offered to those who wanted it." *IZVESTIYA* has reported in detail about the evacuation from the 30 km zone surrounding the station. The families of those working at the AES were also moved out. How are the fathers and husbands faring — this question is now naturally of interest to the power workers who have left the cities of Pripyat and Chernobyl. To maintain links between members of families a special postal "section" has been set up here at the Young Pioneers' camp. It is run by postal communications operator Valentina Dmitriyevna Zhukova.

"I receive correspondence from the Polesskoye section. Consequently everyone who is sent to work at the reactors has an interest in this service." Zhukova sees the impatience of those waiting for letters here. The evacuation occurred at a time when some of the AES service personnel were at their work stations.

Thus not everyone at "Skazochnyy" knows yet where their families have gone or how they have settled in at their new location. Zhukova received a telegram which read: "Help me find my family!" Replies to these messages are greeted with particular feeling. Yes, Valentina Dmitriyevna is a very popular person here: Families are "reunited" and contacts between relatives are restored through here.

...A bus came into the camp nestling among the pine trees. The next shift is going on that bus and after by special transport to work at the AES. According to the latest figures, the radiation level in the station's service buildings is falling all the time.

Placement of Chernobyl Workers Elsewhere in Progress

LD132014 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 13 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Novovoronezhskaya AES has been standing on the banks of the Don for more than 20 years. It operates in a reliable and steady way. [video shows ground-level external shots of powerplant, pylons, cooling towwers] At present, there is a routine, planned, but complicated operation in progress: refuelling the largest power unit, which has a capacity of 1 million kw. Since August last year it has been registered as meeting with International Atomic Energy Association [IAEA] standards. [video shows brief clip of indoor meeting of officials, followed by outdoor interview with man identified by caption as station director V.A. Zverev]

[Zverev] At present, IAEA inspectors are inspecting and taking part in the process of refuelling the reactor.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are there any adverse observations?

[Zverev] No, no adverse observations. The work is proceeding normally. Well, at present, employees from the Chernobyl station are coming to us here at Novovoronezhskaya AES. We are accepting them, fixing them up with work, and supplying them with everything needed for their families to lead a normal life. [video shows clips of family groups near apartment block]

[Correspondent] The job of nuclear power engineering worker is still a rather rare one, requiring special knowledge and skills. For this reason, the Novovoronezhskaya workers are temporarily accepting their labor comrades into their ranks. [video shows interview with man identified on captain as worker Ivchenko]

[Ivchenko] When we arrived here at Novovoronezhskaya they received us pretty well; we were taken to the job placement department, where they said we would be fixed up in no time at all.

[Correspondent] And today?

[Ivchenko] Today we shall finish our medical checks, and in the next 2 days we shall be on the job.

[Correspondent] What job will you be doing?

[Ivchenko] The same job I was doing at Chernobyl. (?Everything is O.K.)

[Correspondent] And how do you feel?

[Ivchenko] Fine.

[Correspondent] Children adapt to a new place more quickly than anyone. They have already been to kindergarten. School has started for them. And in their mark-books the first 5's have already been scored. [video shows children playing in sand-pit, mothers and children walking near school, street scene]

Party's, Military's Aid to Evacuees Praised

PM131106 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
11 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by own correspondent Colonel A. Polyakov: "Conscientiousness, Courage, and Fortitude; From the Chernobyl AES Area"]

[Text] The fact that Soviet Armed Forces servicemen are taking part in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES graphically shows the inviolable unity of the Army and the people and the fusion of the thoughts and aspirations of the motherland's armed defenders with the affairs and concerns of urban and rural working people. This thought was expressed to me in conversation by Major General B. Sharikov, first deputy chief of the Red Banner Kiev Military District Political Directorate.

"Servicemen are operating efficiently and selflessly and are showing great conscientiousness, fortitude, and courage," he said. "Communists and Komsomol members are setting an example..." Yes, it is always the same, when things are difficult Communists and Komsomol members set an example. Senior Lieutenant and Communist A. Berdyugin has only a few years of service to his credit. But he has fitted a good deal into those years. Aleksandr discharged with honor and dignity his patriotic and international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and was awarded the "For Valor" medal. He is now a Komsomol worker and when, on his arrival in the AES area, he was asked to take charge of work in a crucial sector, he coped with it successfully.

Senior Lieutenant and Communist S. Bryankin is a company commander. The company has an excellent rating. And as befits excellent-rated men, his subordinates resolve all the tasks confronting them to a high standard.

I have recently heard many warm words about the servicemen from people of various ages and professions. And I will be frank: The words filled me with a sense of pride. They were not just praise of particular servicemen but a manifestation of Soviet people's love for the defenders of the motherland — the heirs of the heroic traditions of the older generations.

Borodyanka settlement is the administrative center of the rayon northwest of Kiev to which hundreds of families from Chernobyl have been moved. On the morning of 9 May our car was stopped at the militia post at the entrance to the settlement's main street and diverted. The reason for this enforced maneuver was that a festive demonstration was being held in the center of the settlement.

"Today's victory holiday will be specially memorable for us," Party Raykom Secretary T. Ugnivenko said. "The local residents are marching shoulder to shoulder in the Victory Day parade with those who have been temporarily moved here from the accident area. You know, they have only been here with us a few days," Tamara Nikolayevna went on, "and yet we are like friends who have known one another for years." The family of Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Ivanovich Kovalev, retired, a war veteran, has been accomodated in the apartment of Boris Prishchepa, a fitter. On the very first day Mikhail Ivanovich asked about a photograph of his host in military uniform.

"I served on the western border," Boris explained, "and I will always remember my years in the army." And a minute later Mikhail Ivanovich and his hospitable host were embracing like relatives meeting each other after a long absence. It turned out that Sergeant Prishchepa had served at the border post which Lieutenant Kovalev used to command. The post took part in its first battle 22 June, 1941.

"Those who came through the war are always in the forefront even today, and do not seek easy work," Lieutenant Colonel I. Bidukha, military commissar of Borodyankovskiy Rayon, said. "And during these difficult days their courage and strength of spirit has been particularly evident." The whole Kovalev family is today in the forefront of those who are engaged in eliminating the consequences of the accident. His son Lieutenant Colonel V. Kovalev, a military helicopter pilot, has been dropping loads onto the damaged reactor.

On parting from Kovalev I again remembered words I had heard: No misfortune is to be feared when you have such people.

Area Children Receive Holiday Health Care

LD131813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pioneer bugles sounded out over the coast of the Black Sea today. Boys and girls who came here from the area around Chernobyl AES for their school summer holidays took over the many children's health centers. (Gurskiy), chairman of the Odessa Oblast Trade Union Council, told a TASS correspondent how they had prepared for the season which began 2 weeks earlier than usual. Everything is ready to receive the children at each of the pioneer camps — and we have about 50 of them, he said. The holiday period for each group has been increased to 45 days. It has been organized as at a sanatorium. All expenditure on improving the children's health is being met by the trade unions and the state. Special attention is being paid to medical checks on the children's health. For this purpose, doctors and nurses have taken on extra duties. The oblast culture and theater department of the town and sports organizations have prepared special programs for events in the camps, worked out routes for interesting excursions to the sites of the hero-city, and have drawn up programs of sports festivals and competitions.

Activities at Ukrainian Sanatorium Reported

LD101731 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 10 May, in its regular "Vremya" newscast, broadcasts a 1-minute video report from a Mirgorod sanatorium. The video shows people walking in the grounds and drinking water from spa fountains, and then cuts to shots of rowboats on a river.

The reporter says: "The Khorol River, like the Pripyat, flows into the Dnepr basin. This is why the health resort here has set up sanitation posts to closely monitor the level of radiation in the water." The camera then shows a man taking readings on instruments; and the reporter asks him about his tasks, to which the man replies: "There is no threat whatsoever to the health of the people who are resting or who are using the water basin."

The report ends with the reporter interviewing a group of people "who have come from various parts of the USSR." They emphasize how much they enjoy the sanatorium's facilities.

IAEA Thanks USSR for 'Readiness to Cooperate'

PM121122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86
First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Vienna, 9 May — A session of the IAEA Administration and Budget Committee which comprises 35 states including the USSR has been held here.

The committee discussed a work program for cooperation in the spheres of the nuclear power industry, nuclear safety provisions, the international system of nuclear information, and thermonuclear research. The IAEA budget for 1987-1988 was also discussed. Touching upon the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the committee thanked the Soviet Government for inviting the IAEA director general to visit the Soviet Union in connection with the incident and welcomed the readiness of the competent Soviet organs to cooperate with the agency by providing it with the necessary information.

Blix to Swedish Paper: 'Satisfaction' With Visit

LD121619 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Stockholm May 12 TASS — General Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix has expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government in connection with the Chernobyl accident.

It is important, he said in an interview to the Swedish newspaper *DAGENS NYHETER*, tht the Soviet side will efficiently send information on the radiation situation and the results of measurements. Hans Blix positively appraised the fact that the accord with the Soviet representatives on the issue was reached very promptly. Such a positive stand, in his opinion, can promote creation of an international system of providing the International Atomic Energy Agency with the necessary data with the aim of controlling the radioactive situation and timely warning on atomic power plant accidents leading to grave consequences.

Touching upon the stay in the USSR, Hans Blix noted that a possibility was granted to him and his company to familiarize themselves with the situation in Chernobyl and to visit directly the accident area where work is now broadly under way to eliminate its consequences. Hans Blix familiarised himself with the information on the results of the medical check-up of part of the population, which, he said, are fully reliable.

PRAVDA Carries Communique on IAEA Officials' Visit

PM121107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed "communique" on visit to USSR by IAEA officials Hans Blix, Morris Rosen, and others from 5-9 May]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Government IAEA Director General Hans Blix, visited the Soviet Union 5-9 May 1986. He was accompanied by Deputy Director General Konstantinov and Rosen, director of the nuclear safety division. Hans Blix and the IAEA officials accompanying him were received by Comrade [Boris Y.] Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and also in the USSR Foreign Ministry and the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy.

During the visit Blix and the specialists accompanying him were given information about the accident at the Chernobly AES. There was a discussion about ways of improving the safety of nuclear power engineering by expanding international cooperation and enhancing the role played by the IAEA in that sphere.

Soviet experts provided the IAEA representatives with a detailed description of the accident on power set No 4 at Chernobyl AES and the measures taken to overcome the consequences of the accident. Blix was informed that the necessary duty staff were at the three undamaged and shut-down power sets of Chernobyl AES. Blix and his colleagues accepted an invitation to visit the area of Chernobyl AES, where they obtained additional information about the situation at the site and the measures being taken to over come the consequences of the accident.

The Soviet side, in accordance with the request by the IAEA director-general, expressed its readiness to provide information about the accident as it becomes available which can be discussed at a conference of experts on nuclear safety to help the IAEA member countries take this experience into account with a view to further enhancing the safety of nuclear power engineering.

The Soviet side is ready to provide the IAEA with information about the level of radiation from a [monitoring] station 60 km from the AES, and from a number of other stations along the western border of the Soviet Union, for transmission by the agency to the appropriate national bodies concerned with radiation safety. The Soviet side declared that the accident that occurred will not affect the implementation of the plans that have been outlined for the development of atomic power engineering in the Soviet Union.

Consderation was given to ways of increasing the safety of nuclear power engineering and to international measures which it was expedient to devise within the IAEA framework to reduce the possible consequences of accidents at nuclear power plants. Such measures could, in the opinion of the sides, include devising a mechanism for the prompt notification of radioactive discharges that might give rise to consequences beyond national borders, receiving information about the levels of the natural radioactive background, and also introducing possible additional technical means at nuclear installations to prevent accidents and reduce their consequences.

The two sides stressed the importance of the IAEA's activities directed toward ensuring both nuclear safety and the exclusively peaceful use of atomic energy.

TASS: Blix Criticizes Western Reporting on Chernobyl

LD140942 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS — Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), addressing the assembly of the International Press Institute here, criticised the Western mass media for their coverage of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. He said that the "Western style," which the mass media used in covering the accident, could well have triggered extensive and unwarranted panic. The IAEA director general stressed that Western reports were often misleading, especially as regards damage and the number of casualties.

Reportage, Analysis of Western Chernobyl Coverage

'Malicious' Campaign Abating

LD131641 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] Hello comrades. The malicious campaign in the West, mounted around the accident at Chernobyl AES is gradually abating. Some politicians have criticized the immoderate magnifying of the incident. In a number of countries the precautionary measures introduced in connection with the accident have been lifted. It should be said that contradictory reports spread by the anti-Sovieteers finally caused panic in the internal markets of the Western countries themselves, where it is said that is now very difficult to sell even hothouse vegetables.

U.S. Exaggerates Incident

PM130804 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 6 May 86 p 7

["Transatlantic Reportage" by TASS correspondent A. Shalnev written specially for *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA*: "Custom-made Slander"]

[Text] Washington — Colonel Robert Berls, air attache at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, put it briefly and clearly on his return from Kiev: Everything there is normal.

The colonel returned to Moscow on a day when many American journalists and administration spokesmen rushed to outdo each other — as if afraid that someone else might be the first to break the sensational news — and started telling the world that supposedly the number of people who died as a result of the Chernobyl AES accident was in the hundreds and thousands and rising, that supposedly everyone was gripped by panic, that supposedly the Ukraine's cities are like ghost towns, and that supposedly...

Altogether, some lengthy yarns were spun on that day. By way of "proof," reference was made to intelligence sources, which, of course, are well aware of everything; both press and television displayed a few blurred and faded snapshots taken by photographic equipment onboard satellites.

When this proved to be still insufficient, recourse was had to another method: A radio ham apparently turned up, tapping out Morse code messages right from Chernobyl itself and reporting blood-chilling details of the occurrence. We have a source! — the newspapers shouted. — 100-percent reliable! But what about Col Robert Berls? Never mind him, this is a reliable source indeed! Namely an anonymous radio ham or, still better, anonymous intelligence sources, which, judging by press and television reports, are absolutely identical for all reporters — but this is something else. References to these reports created panic. No, not among Soviet people — this was not to be — but among Western diplomats and tourists.

An exodus was organized almost as though by command. Tourist trips were canceled and travelers were offered — in a display of almost paternalistic concern for their health — return trips to the states or a switch to Western Europe.

Fair enough, they returned. Take for example a group of 31 tourists from Long Island, near New York. They had hardly got off the aircraft at Kennedy Airport when they were surrounded by people with Geiger counters in their hands and, naturally, dozens of photographers and television reporters.

They were checked. The diagnosis? "No danger," according to Charles (Maynkhold), leader of the Geiger counter group.

In fact the tourists had returned from Kiev. They left there on the day Col Berls returned to Moscow.

What about the radio ham from near Chernobyl, the one who revealed to the world the "truth" which was being covered up by the USSR?

Here is an admission finally made by *THE WASHINGTON POST*: Radio hams in many countries have voiced doubts about the existence of the man in Chernobyl. No one had ever managed to raise him on the airwaves before. And Jack Nelson, spokesman of the British Radio Society, considers it an extremely strange fact that the alleged conversation with the man from Chernobyl was not monitored by a single other ham, even though the mysterious conversation was held on a most popular frequency.

In general, the propaganda machine set in motion at full speed by the Washington administration ground to a halt.

Here is an excerpt from a press conference transcript: Question: The director of the George Washington University Nuclear Medicine Institute declared today that it is most likely that indeed only two persons died as a result of the accident, as the Soviets said. Could it be that they are really telling the truth?

Answer: I do not think that we are in a position to know the correct answer. It is perfectly possible that (the Soviet Union) is correct...

The answer was given by Harold Denton, nuclear science specialist and member of the so-called interdepartmental group set up on President Reagan's instructions to "investigate questions connected with the accident" at the Chernobyl AES.

Why then, to quote one of the reporters who attended the press conference given by specialists from the interdepartmental group, "draw irresponsible conclusions regarding" the scale of the incident? But this is a different question, and Harold Denton would hardly answer it. After all, he is only a physicist...

Postscript: Since 1979, U.S. nuclear power stations have registered a total of more than 20,000 small, medium, and major incidents and breakdowns. This has just been announced by the "Public Citizen" social research organization. No one remembers the administration releasing this figure at any time...

'Pack of Lies'

LD081954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Video talk by writer Genrikh Borovik; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. We have just seen new material on the situation in the areas adjacent to Chernobyl AES. Having flown over the site of the accident, Director General Blix of the IAEA testifies that the situation is normalizing there. The fabrications of Western propaganda about a mass grave for 15,000 people and incredible destruction all around, are being destroyed. This pack of lies has been circulating, and still is, as if being directed from a single center.

Letters are coming in to television and newspaper editorial offices, the authors of which note how amicably, in what an agreed manner, just as if at a command, the West launched the propaganda attack against us. In fact, we are not talking about a misfortune, but about a crime, just like, for example, the continuation of underground nuclear testing in Nevada, like the stockpiling of nuclear and binary weapons and the development of space weapons, and so on. Whose hand is guiding these pens, many of the authors of these letters ask? I would like to talk not so much about this question itself, as much as the circumstances that give rise to it.

We live in a harsh world, in a world in which, as is now being confirmed anew, there are highly placed people who rejoice in the misfortune of others, just as the Hitlerites rejoiced when they managed to destroy a Leningrad food store. We are not a frightened people, we are not getting ourselves scared over foreign terrorist death squads, but the question people are asking arises from the situation that prevails in the world. I have in mind the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque, the bombing of Libya, and the provocation with a South Korean aircraft, and many other things. The naturalness, the legitimacy, so to speak, of this question is one of the manifestations of the tragedy of the modern world. It is one more warning that people, whose standard of morality is immeasureably lower than the destructive level of the weapons they possess, are pushing the world toward catastrophe.

The newspapers have reported many facts, like the nuclear accident in the United States, that have led to tragic consequences. I would add just one instance, when a Hollywood film crew were filming a feature film several years ago in the Nevada desert, where the Pentagon, as is known, regularly tests nuclear weapons. All the members of the film crew, including the famous American film actor John Wayne, died from the same illness. As far as I know, there were no official reports about this at all in the United states.

Time will pass. The monstrous propaganda show with which the West has surrounded the misfortune in Chernobyl will be packed away, passions will cool and the people who today have come under its influence will think about just what did happen. And I think that they will understand that the campaign was guided by those for whom the Soviet proposals for a moratorium on nuclear testing and destruction by the end of the century of nuclear weapons undermine all their life's plans. They have thought to get from their propaganda explosion an anti-Soviet political fall-out and to spread it as widely as possible round the earth. People will realize that this whole spectacle based upon a misfortune tells of the lack of morality of its organizers no less than the bombing of Libya, the shelling of Beirut, or the poisoning of Vietnamese land with chemical weapons.

Paper on U.S. 'Malicious Reaction'

PM120937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Unworthy Behavior"]

[Text] New York — The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station aroused in a number of American statesmen and politicians and the mass media not a sense of sympathy with the victims, but flagrant schadenfreude.

Many American newspapers and the television and radio have deliberately reported fantastic rumors which are enough to make your hair stand on end.

This malicious reaction is a common phenomenon here. During my years of work as a correspondent in the United States I have had repeated opportunities to see for myself that both the American right and the so-called liberals are prepared to break into a dance the minute a "Russian failure" is reported. But it is not a case of schadenfreude alone. There are other motives too.

In recent months the Republican administration has been firmly on the defensive. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which proposed a plan for radically reducing and then eliminating nuclear weapons and which has not carried out any nuclear explosions for a long time, caused confusion in Washington. It became much more difficult for the administration to convince the Americans and their allies that its promises to promote nuclear disarmament are not simply fine phrases spoken in order to reassure people who are worried about the nuclear danger.

It was no accident that the State Department recently spoke of the need to stop the "public diplomacy," which has become extremely disadvantageous to Washington, and go over to confidential talks.

And then the Chernobyl accident happened. The administration immediately went into a propaganda attack, misrepresenting, through old habit, both the event and its significance. *THE WASHINGTON POST* correspondents in Tokyo reported on 3 May that at briefings for correspondents, U.S. officials constantly drew the reporters' attention to the accident at the nuclear power station in the Soviet Union and denied that they were exaggerating the danger represented by this event.

The accident at Chernobyl, American propagandists say and write, is evidence that the United States should not trust the Soviet Union in anything. In particular, they say, the Russians cannot be trusted on arms control questions. This idea was expressed most concisely by the well-known *THE NEW YORK TIMES* observer and well-known chauvinist W. Safire, who expresses the views of the hardest right. "Flirting with arms control agreements based on mutual trust," he writes, "will inevitably lead to cheating."

The White House also inspired the present anti-Soviet campaign in order to justify in the public's eyes its own feverish activity in preparation for "star wars" and the lack of progress at disarmament talks.

At the same time it is becoming increasingly obvious that the U.S. Administration has no desire to achieve success at Soviet-U.S. strategic arms reduction talks. This is indicated by its attitude toward the Soviet proposals on eliminating nuclear weapons, the White House intention to continue underground nuclear explosions with a view to creating new models of nuclear weapons, and the demand for an increase in the Pentagon's budget.

Justice requires me to say that by no means all Americans approve the noisy anti-Soviet campaign being pursued by the administration. They draw quite different conclusions than Washington does from the Chernobyl accident.

'Cacophonous Pandemonium'

LD101544 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by *PRAVDA* Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The participants in the Tokyo meeting linked their voices to the anti-Soviet hullabaloo raised in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]. Of course, a calamity took place in Chernobyl. But the human being approaches the cognition of nature, the mastery of its secrets by a thorny path. The Arctic, the ocean depths, or space do not submit without tragic losses. And it is possible only to regret that against the broad backdrop of sympathy, understanding and the sincere desire to help, attempts were revealed to use what had happened for unscrupulous speculations. Cock-and-bull stories are whipped up about thousands of dead, fires at a completely destroyed station, a radioactive threat not only to Europe but to the United States also. Throughout this cacophonous pandemonium a single leitmotif is clearly to be heard: there, it goes, you have a new example that the Soviet Union is a closed society. Terrible things take place there, they say, and they try to hide them from the outside world. From this it emerges that it is not possible to trust the Soviet Union. And once you cannot trust it, then it is useless negotiating with it, and it would appear that the Soviet peace initiatives do not deserve attention.

By means of hysterics about the accident in Chernobyl attempts are made to hush up the nuclear explosions in Nevada, the demands to stop nuclear tests, and to liquidate nuclear weapons as such. But what has happened has reminded people of what a threatening force the energy of the atom is, of how circumspectly it is necessary to have dealings with it, even when it is a question of its peaceful use. What calamities await humanity indeed, if, instead of an accident at a nuclear reactor, which it is possible to get under control and whose consequences it is possible to remove, devices for nuclear charged lasers start to explode in orbit, if, on the earth and in space a nuclear missile conflict breaks out, the scale of which no one will be able to control and whose consequences no one will be able to control and whose consequences no one will be capable of removing?

In a word, the sensation about Chernobyl forces people to think even more deeply about the dangerous consequences of the military course of Washington and lends additional weight to Moscow's peaceloving intiatives against the calculations to discredit them.

'Red Menace' Stereotype Behind Propaganda

LD121753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 12 May 86

[Commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Studying the many articles, commentaries and reports in the bourgeois mass media concerning the accident at the Chernobyl AES, one notes their general biased nature [zadannost] along with a varied assortment of slanderous fabrications. This bias is a rehash of the extremely worn-out old stereotype that was expressed by the term "Red menace." There was a time when the argument used to prop up this stereotype was that the Soviet Union opposed disarmament and disagreed with the liquidation of nucler weapons under international monitoring. The numerous lucid and realistic proposals put forward by the USSR to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and to create an all-embracing system of international security have knocked the foundation out from under the stereotype.

The accident at Chernobyl AES is being used to try to prevent this stereotype from collapsing altogether. It amounts to accusing the Soviet Union of concealing the truth over what happened at the nuclear power station. The "Red menace" is still there because the Soviet Union just cannot be trusted — that is the logic behind the current propaganda campaign. This is the rule the Soviet Union should follow, according to the West: Report immediately about everything that happened at the AES, without waiting for a thorough check and scientific analysis of the facts. How would bourgeois propaganda like it if such haste led to inaccuracies in the depicting of the situation and to errors in its appraisal? In that event, the stereotype of the "Red menace" could be reinforced by accusations that the Soviet Union was lying.

What sort of authority have those who are writing rules for us to follow? If you recall, the U.S. Congress was informed about the accident at the U.S. nuclear power station at Three Mile Island within 10 days, whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency learned about it almost 2 months after the accident. That deals with the question of the time factor. Now, regarding the substance of the information: It was incomplete and in many ways contradictory and has remained that way ever since.

What happens when honest people in the U.S. analyze the reasons for a serious accident, and the public finds out the truth about these reasons? (Alan Macdonald) and (Roger Bodgeley), employees of a firm that took part in the creation of the U.S. "Challenger" spacecraft told the truth about the criminal negligence that led to the spacecraft being destroyed. (Macdonald) and (Bodgeley) were demoted. Their colleagues believe they got off lightly.

One recalls how former U.S. Secretary for War [as heard] Arthur Sylvester reacted to the demands by U.S. journalists to tell the truth about U.S. Army crimes in Vietnam. Listen, Sylvester said, if you believe that any U.S. leader intends to tell you the truth, then you are fools; fools; do you hear me?

The U.S. authorities still hold to that principle today, including when they give out information about the leakage of radioactivity during underground nuclear explosions in Nevada and about accidents at nuclear power stations.

FRG Media Sow Panic Over Chernobyl

PM131000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86
First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "The Real Goals of the Hostile Campaign"]

[Text] Bonn, 11 May — Certain circles in the FRG and their mass news media that do their bidding are continuing to exploit the Chernobyl AES accident as an opportunity to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. The tone of this unsavory and inhumane campaign is set by the United States, which, citing "data" obtained with the help of spy satellites, is spreading all kinds of fairytales.

Right-wing publications and the gutter press in the FRG eagerly take up these lies and, blowing them up, sow panic among the country's population. The organizers of the hysteria campaign are circulating a downright lie alleging that "thousands" of people in Chernobyl died as a result of the accident and that "there is no one to bury them." It is true that a few days later the newspapers reported that the Soviet figures "have proved to be accurate," but this appeared, as always, in small print instead of under the banner headlines which accompany the "sensational reports." All this is having an effect. No one buys fresh greens or vegetables at markets or stores in the FRG capital and other cities. No children are to be seen in Bonn's streets. Children's playgrounds are deserted. Tennis courts, swimming pools, and many parks are closed. Feeling that they may have overdone the panic-mongering, the authorities have started backpedaling. The FRG minister of the interior delivered a more or less reassuring statement on television, and the setting up of a special commission of scientists dealing with radiation protection has been announced. This statement said: "There is no danger to people or animals in the FRG, nor is there any need for any restrictions. There are absolutely no grounds for panic." But such explanations are, of course, effective only for unprejudiced people, certainly not for those who act on the instructions of the opponents of peace and socialism. *UNSERE ZEIT* wrote in an editorial that the scheme of the initiators of the latest anti-Soviet campaign boils down to an attempt to undermine confidence in the USSR, its peace-loving policy, and its peace initiatives. By causing unjustified fear and sowing panic, the FRG right-wing forces want to diminish the impact of the program that the Soviet Union has put forward for the stage-by-stage liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

Western TV 'Led Up Garden Path' by Yugoslav Videotape

LD141053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1012 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Rome, 14 May (TASS) — The Italian state television company RAI TV has questioned the authenticity of a videotape shown on Italian television, in which a fire at the Chernobyl AES was allegedly depicted. The U.S. television companies NBC and ABC showed this subject on their stations on 12 May after RAI TV.

The film, it was maintained, was taken by a Yugoslav tourist at a distance of 14 km from the AES several days after the explosion. On 14 May Italian television showed another film with a picture of an industrial district of Trieste, a town in the north of Italy. The buildings represented during the showing of both tapes turned out to be similar, and Italian television received hundreds of letters from people who recognized the alleged Chernobyl AES to be ...a cement factory in Trieste.

Later RAI TV confirmed that the Yugoslav tourist's film turned out to be a forgery depicting an industrial district in Trieste.

According to reports from the United States, the NBC and ABC television companies started to investigate the circumstances in which the Yugoslav tourist's film was obtained. However, it is hard to acknowledge the coincidence of the fact that three major Western television companies, including American ones, were led up the garden path by a trickster.

In its effort to exaggerate the extent of the accident and its possible consequences, the Western press has repeatedly published different "sensational" and slanderous material, contrary to the facts. It is obvious that a quest for such information was the real reason that led to the showing of a forgery on Italian and American television.

Embassy in FRG States USSR Safe for Tourists

LD131851 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 13 TASS — In conjunction with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station reports have appeared in the West German press alleging health hazards to West German citizens going to the USSR on tourist tours.

Groundless claims are being made about allegedly increased radioactivity levels on a considerable part of the territory of the USSR, the penetration of radiation into water reservoirs, the "radioactive contamination" of foodstuffs in the USSR and the like. On this basis recommendations are being made not to travel to the Soviet Union. The embassy of the USSR in the Federal Republic of Germany would like to declare the following on this score:

"The systematic monitoring of the radioactive state of the terrain has shown that on the territory of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia radiation levels do not exceed the radiation safety norms set by the IAEA and the Public Health Ministry of the USSR.

"The radiation situation in air space, the water reservoirs on all itineraries and in all cities visited by foreign tourists does not have deviations from normal.

"This applies also to foodstuffs which undergo obligatory checks. Since the accident not a single foreign tourist in the USSR has suffered damage to his or her health.

"Kiev has been visited by IAEA Director-General Hans Blix and a group of foreign correspondents who have seen for themselves there that there is no threat to the health of the city's residents.

"Any apprehensions concerning tourist trips to the USSR are unfounded. They are based on incorrect information coming from incompetent sources."

Lithuanian Farmers Use Lasers To Level Fields

WA131050 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 12 May broadcasts a 3-minute commentary by Semen Astakhov on the latest agro-industrial developments in Lithuania. He introduces a report by correspondent Elan (Krukletite) who says she visited some land improvement workers in Kaunas Rayon. They are working with laser equipment.

(Krukletite) introduces three members of the team who are trying to fulfill double daily quotas. One of these workers says: "We have sent several machine operators, along with equipment, to take part in eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AEA. Of course, we miss using that equipment now, but we will all work to compensate for it by working for each another."

(Krukletite) asks how much work quality has improved since workers began using laser equipment. A worker says that "productivity has increased by around 15 percent and quality is 3 or

4 times higher."

Astakhov then continues his comments from the studio: "Let me explain that the laser beam is used in marking out the fields and leveling them [pri planirovke, vyravnivanii poley] because it is hard to achieve good cultivation in uneven fields. This is merely one example. Land improvement workers, in constructing and operating new systems, make wide use of automation, long-life chemical materials, and the latest equipment. The state does not stint on funds for the development of land improvement.

BULGARIA

EEC Food Imports Ban from E. Europe Faulted

AU131020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Common Market has announced that the import of certain agricultural goods from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia is being halted until the end of this month. This is a completely unjustified discriminatory action and a fomenting of psychosis around the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. As is well known, after a special conference devoted to this question the World Health Organization officially reported that food products from the socialist countries are completely safe for consumption and are not radioactive, as is maliciously being asserted in the West.

Further Criticism of EEC Ban

AU131747 Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 13 May 86

["Discrimination or Subversion Against Peaceful Coexistence and Trade" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA commentator Ivo Garvalov) — Simply discrimination? Or maybe a provocation? And why not an attempt at subversion?

This strong — unusually strong — language outlines the possible range of motives underlying the decision of the Common Market foreign ministers to ban the import of foods from the U.S.S.R., Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia until May 31. The pretext is the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Why comment on the ethics of government officials who try to make discriminatory policy out of a mishap? But if we would grasp the essence of such a puzzling decision, we should take a look back in time. Precisely when was this decision made? Perhaps when the scope of the Chernobyl disaster was still uncertain in quantitative terms? No, it was taken weeks after some quite competent Soviet and foreign experts had determined that the radiation hazard is insignificant and declining. Maybe there is still something unclear? No, if those statesmen would not give credence to the specialists on site, then let them trust their own press, which has repeated, time and again, that radioiodine 131 has a half-life of eight and a half days! Or maybe the West knows better, so that can afford [as received] to raise political noise? Yes, some countries do. such states as Finland, Austria, Greece and others, which are much closer to the accident site than the United States, and even countries who were first inclined to succumb to alarm, if not to panic, have now come up with official statements that radiation levels on their territory pose no danger at all.

The Common Market has decided to take discriminatory action at a point which has its explanation in other coincidences. It came only days after the United States forced its Western partners in Tokyo to put their signatures (if not to reach a consensus) on a declaration directed against the socialist community. And yet another coincidence. Months before the Chernobyl accident, disregarding the Soviet proposals on a nuclear testing moratorium, Washington carried out two nuclear explosions at the Nevada desert. And only days before April 26, official Washington decided to launch a campaign to convince the world of the impossible: that its nuclear tests are harmless, despite the undisclosed dose of radiation released in one of them.

The campaign is far-reaching in its objectives: It seeks to legalize nuclear tests, to undermine the road leading to peace and nuclear disarmament. The Chernobyl disaster is now taken as an unfair opportunity to suggest that nuclear tests are "harmless", while peaceful atoms pose a threat, although mankind simply cannot do without them at this stage.

That is why today's decision of the Common Market, as part of NATO's overall political propaganda campaign, can be only described as a subversion against peace and international cooperation, against East-West trade.

HUNGARY

Nationwide Radiation Levels Return to Normal

LD131302 Budapest MTI in English 1148 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) — The latest data of radiation level measurements show that the radioactive content of the air in Hungary has returned to the natural level. The radioactivity of the soil, plants and surface waters is close to the natural value.

POLAND

Urban on U.S. Milk Aid, EEC Ban on Food

LD131859 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 13 May 86

["Minister Urban's Press Conference" — by Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 13 — The main topics discussed by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at today's press conference for foreign journalists included the resolution of the U.S. Senate calling on President Reagan to deliver aid to Poland in the form of powdered milk, the Polish humanitarian aid for the homeless in New York, losses sustained by Poland as a result of the EC ban on food imports from Poland, the stand of the government towards the call of the episcopate to lift the law allowing abortions, and the stance of the Polish Olympic committee on the summer Olympics in both Korean states.

"American Aid"

"On May 7, the Senate of the United States passed a resolution calling on the U.S. President to send aid in the form of powdered milk to Poland. The Polish Government did not ask anyone for such assistance," stated Jerzy Urban.

"The shortage of this kind of milk in Poland is only temporary. The Polish Government ordered to purchase the immediately necessary amount of powdered milk for children in Western Europe on an urgent basis. The supply of Polish powdered milk will soon be exceptionally plentiful. Despite all these circumstances the Polish authorities are accepting with due gratitude every reaction of human solidarity and kindness towards Poles," he went on.

"Unforutnately we cannot limit our commentary to this statement," the government spokesman said and added: "Every tonne of milk designated for Poland is accompanied by a portion of abusive, arrogant words which the Senate's resolution contains and which were uttered in the American Senate during the debate on the milk resolution."

"One has an impression that the real aim of sending milk is not assisting Polish mothers but finding a pretext for more political declarations hostile to Poland. In declaring the milky gift, the Senate calls — with great exaggeration — the radioactive contamination over Poland a tragedy. It also implies that the U.S. Government is concerned with nothing else but supplying permanent aid for Poland. The Senate stresses in the resolution — with tact which is characteristic of it — that the U.S. Government has at its disposal great surpluses of powedered milk and connects precisely this surplus with the declaration of friendship toward Poles," Urban said.

The transport of powdered milk is treated by the U.S. Senate as an opportunity for questioning the good intentions and honesty of the Polish authorities. An amendment was adopted which puts to question the honest intentions of the Polish Government and which excludes cooperation with it even in distributing the milk among children, he went on.

This stirs surprise and indignation because it is contrary to the elementary principles of international relations. A question arises as to with whom the United States Government maintains diplomatic relations, Urban said.

Senator Dole spoke about the desperate need for milk in Poland which has, in his opinion, become a victim of a nuclear nightmare. He forgets that it is precisely the arms policy of the U.S. that threatens Poland and the world with a real nuclear nightmare, said he [Urban].

The American Administration is sending U.S. 50 thousand tonnes of powdered milk which, as is stressed, it absolutely does not need, stated Jerzy Urban further on.

Meanwhile, the American restrictions on Polish agriculture and food industry have themselves caused losses for Poland in the range of a few billion dollars. Talking about aid for the Polish nation on the part of the authorities of a country which in recent years tried to incur losses on it as only it could and did indeed cause immense losses, not only economic ones by the way, is at least an exaggeration, continued Urban.

At the same moment in which the American Senate was passing the resolution, full of hostility and hypocrisy, on the shipment of powdered milk which is being served to us on a dirty dish, the allies of the U.S. grouped in the European Economic Community groundlessly, under the pretext of contamination, adopted a ban on imports of food from Poland, the spokesman said.

The losses which Poland will sustain as a result of this will not be compensated by the donated powdered milk. One might say that forcing Polish products out of the Western market, which is being carried under an unfair pretext, will cause that Poland's position as an exporter of foodstuffs will be taken over by, among others, the U.S. The United States can earn many times more through new anti-Polish restrictions than what the cost of unnecessary for it surpluses of powdered milk is.

The Polish Government has declared and is currently declaring a wish to improve relations between Poland and the U.S, Urban continued.

Statements by some representatives of the U.S. Administration went in a similar direction of late. Unfortunately, not all of them. Vice President Bush delivered a speech extremely hostile towards people's Poland. The debate in the Senate which was characterized by hostility towards Poland proves that there are still forces in Washington which want to hamper the improvement of relations with Poland. We deplore this. Sending milk to Poland could have been a gesture of friendship. Unfortunately, American powdered milk has been more contaminated than the iodine-contaminated milk from Polish cows because it has been contaminated with hostility, Urban stated.

We are thankful for the shipment of milk sent from American non-governmental organizations which did not season their shipments with words full of poisonous hostility, added the spokesman.

We have learnt from the American press that in New York City alone there are many thousands of homeless people who sleep in the streets. For the Poles it is a shocking phenomenon. I have been authorized to state that Poland, being guided by humanitarian reasons, decided to give five thousand sleeping bags and blankets to the homeless in New York City, Minister Urban said.

This gift will be conveyed to the American charity organization CARE. Knowing the Reagan administration's dislike for the programme of social assistance, and for support to the extremely poor who are so many in that richest country in the world — we would rather entrust a non-governmental institution with distributing the Polish gift.

EC Ban on Food Imports From Poland

Losses following the ban on imports of Polish foodstuffs to Western markets will amount to 45-50 million dollars at the end of May, according to preliminary estimates, the spokesman said. No one knows, however, what the effects of that ban will be after it is lifted, the effects of pushing Poland temporarily out of its traditional markets, he went on.

Poland's food exports were expected to amount to over 900 million dollars this year. So far, some 200 million dollars worth of exports were materialized, Urban said.

Recently Poland has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on increasing her exports of fresh vegetables to the Soviet border republics.

Measures To Protect Poles From Radiation Outlined

LD130959 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 — Following are excerpts from an interview granted *RZECZPOSPOLITA* government daily by General Prof. Jerzy Bonczak, an expert in biomedicine. The general spoke on the preventive measures taken in Poland to protect our population from the influence of the radioactive cloud which passed over Poland's territory.

"We started informing people on the current situation as early as the first night hours of April 29 through the government commission's communiques," said the general. "First of all, though, we had to organize on a very short notice an action aimed at protecting the health of, let us say it frankly, 37 million citizens of our state."

"The main attention over that period, because of the character of the threat, which involved iodine 131, was focused on children and teenagers below 16 years of age. The nation-wide preventive action, which took only three days, encompassed more than 10 million children and teenagers. I will not mention here the several million grownup citizens who administered themselves with Lugol fluid on their own, which was utterly unnecessary."

"It would be good to realize, too, that the enormous preventive action we conducted in Poland on the first days of the radionuclide threat was, in principle, the first and the only action of such a wide scope in the history of medicine," concluded Nonczak. "For this reason, the opinions and postulates stemming from the Polish experience will certainly be used also by the World Health Organization, WHO, which pays much attention to the situation in our state, too."

YUGOSLAVIA

Loncar Explains SFRY Protest to EEC in Assembly

AU131722 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The last session of the present Chamber of Republics and Provinces was held today in the SFRY Assembly. A report and a sharp protest against the EEC decision to ban imports of agricultural produce from Yugoslavia were adopted. Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, made a speech and read the statement by the Federal Executive Council:

[Begin Loncar recording] The Federal Executive Council received with regret and concern the EC decision banning the imports of some agricultural produce from Yugoslavia after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The Federal Executive Council considers this measure unilateral and unfounded. It is contrary to the contractual relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC, which are based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and the necessity of consultations on all possible problems and difficulties that may arise between them.

The strict control and precaution measures which Yugoslavia has been taking since radiation appeared, and the comprehensive information offered to the domestic and international public about them, should have been a guarantee for unhindered development of economic cooperation with the said countries. Radiation in Yugoslavia did not reach a level to cause concern, and particularly not to justify the introduction of such measures.

It is unacceptable practice to adopt such and similar measures without EC-SFRY Government consultation which is one of the contractual principles between the SFRY and the EC. The Federal Executive Council believes that in the interest of mutual relations and cooperation, the EC should urgently reexamine its decision for the purpose of establishing normal conditions for a continuation of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the EC countries.

This statement was sent by Comrade Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to his colleague, the minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, as the chairman of the EC during this term. We are informed that the latter further informed the EC council. At the same time, we called all 12 ambassadors of the EC member-countries and the representative of the EC Commission to the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. We acquainted them with this statement and pointed out to them the following:

First, that such a unilateral discriminatory measure directly opposes the proclaimed interests of both the Community and Yugoslavia that efforts be made by the EC precisely now, when the second trade protocol is under consideration, to facilitate trade and to enable the relations to become more dynamic; it is known that relations are stagnating precisely because of discriminatory or restrictive measures by the EC.

Second, that such a measure will have an unfavorable chain reaction on other sectors of Yugoslav relations with the EC countries and beyond, such as tourism, and we pointed out to them the cancellation of some arrangements that have been contracted for.

Third, we underlined that it will have [Loncar corrects himself] may have some influence on the position of EFTA which is also concerned and is now considering its own measures, as well as on the position of the United States and Canada.

And fourth, we particularly underlined that aligning Yugoslavia, once again after a long time, with the group of the East european countries, cannot but reflect — not only apparently but also in substance — a political view, a regional placing of us on a political basis which is unacceptable to Yugoslavia and which contrasts with the contractual relations between the SFRY and EC. We pointed out that such a measure creates an atmosphere of distrust and that it cannot escape the indignation and even condemnation of our public opinion.

At the same time we pointed out that the parallel steps taken — for instance, their exempting the GDR because it guarantees by its seriousness and its well-known feeling of responsibility that it will take all the necessary measures — indirectly indicate that Yugoslavia has an unserious and irresponsible government, and that this is an indirect additional insult, which we reject and denounce. [end recording]

SFRY Correspondent Reports on Visit to Region

AU091625 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Special TANJUG reporter Slavko Stanic, who is otherwise a permanent correspondent in Moscow, with a group of foreign correspondents today visited the endangered area in the immediate vicinity of the damaged power station at Chernobyl.

[Begin Stanic recording] In Kiev, from where we are reporting, there are at least 1 million of its people out in the streets just now. One does not have the impression that they are adhering strictly to the rules of protection against radiation, although these were officially recommended. The level of radioactivity here this morning amounted to 0.2 milliroentgens, and in the Chernobyl region around the damaged Lenin atomic power station it amounted 130 milliroentgens.

Half an hour ago, a group of foreign reporters including your correspondent, returned from (?Kopilov), 60 kilometers outside the evacuated danger zone. The radioactivity registered there today amounted to 0.35 milliroentgens, but its level fluctuazes constantly, depending on the direction of the wind. Our hosts would not let us go further. In this region, there are about 6,000 citizens evacuated from Pripyat, the settlement nearest to the damaged power station. Reception centers have been organized, a medical service has been set up and those avacuated are constantly beuing checked, and there is a check of water, food, and milk. According to the latest data which we received from our hosts half an hour ago, 92,000 people have been evacuated so far. However, there is no panic here. Many of the people — according to some data as many as 70 percent — began to work in the fields of their hosts who provided accomodation for them. [end recording]

AUSTRIA

Health Ministry Projects Long-Term Chernobyl Impact

AU131005 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 13 May 86 p 7

[Christian Nusser report]

[Excerpt] In Austria, radioactivity values of level three, that is, more than 100 microroentgen, were measured in only two provincial capitals, Linz and Salzburg. On 1 and 2 May our country's population was exposed to increased radiation. In Vienna radiation levels were always relatively low. Since this date values have been decreasing up to now.

The Health Ministry is now starting to calculate the effects of this radiation. According to these calculations, increased radioactivity levels will probably be maintained over the next 20 to 30 years. About 300 additional deaths from cancer are expected.

BELGIUM

TASS: Martens Says Country at No Risk

LD092106 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 9 TASS — The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station has not created the slightest health risk to the population of Belgium. Radiation levels in the air of the country, in drinking water or in food have never reached dangerous levels, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said here today.

Delivering a governmental statement to the Senate on the consequences of the Chernobyl accident to the country, he said that throughout the days since the accident the international radiation levels in the air had not been exceeded in Belgium. Readings taken by specialists showed that radiation levels in drinking water and fresh vegetables were far below the international norms.

FINLAND

Statement at UN Confirms No Radiation Risk

LD091549 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] New York May 9 TASS — The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations disclaimed "erroneous information" that has come up abroad concerning the radiation effects in Finland due to the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. At no stage after the accident have the radiation levels measured in Finland increased so much that they would have given rise to any special measures for protecting the population against health hazards, the statement of the Permanent Mission released at the U.N. Headquarters says. The accident has not increased the radiation level in northern Finland at all.

According to the information received in Finland, the statement says, iodine tablets have been distributed in some countries especially to children. On the basis of the radiation concentrations measures in milk, the Finnish National Board of Health does not consider it necessary to distribute iodine. The statement also says that, according to the Finnish authorities, there is no reason for limiting travels to Finland.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Bonn Counters USSR Embassy on 'Safe' Travel Areas

LD131841 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (DPA) — The Bonn Foreign Ministry today again cautioned people against traveling to the disaster area in the Soviet Union. A few hours after a Soviet Embassy statement that travel for foreign tourists to the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia along all routes and cities is safe, the Foreign Ministry advised against journeys to the Ukraine and Belorussia.

FDP Group Denies Western Anticommunist Campaign

LD121958 Hamburg DPA in German 1746 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 12 May (DPA) — A delegation of the FDP Bundestag group has reiterated in the GDR the demands for close international cooperation on questions of the safety of nuclear power stations. The members of the group's working circle on policy on Germany, foreign affairs and security expressed this in Rostock on Monday [12 May] in a talk with representatives of the Rostock Bezirk Council.

As a spokesman for the group reported in West Berlin, the GDR politicians stated that no danger to health has arisen for the population of the GDR from the Soviet reactor accident in Chernobyl. Besides, there were different reactor systems and different safety regulations in the GDR itself from those in the USSR. The FDP politicians rejected accusations made by their partners in the talk from the GDR that the reactor accident in Chernobyl had been reacted to with hysteria and an anticommunist campaign in the West. Safety for people was the only concern.

Bangemann Says Farmers To Lose DM1 Billion

LD131000 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Cologne, 13 May (DPA) — Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann (FDP) expects that German farmers and vegetable growers will have suffered about DM1 billion damage as a result of the Soviet reactor accident. However, the Federal Government still has no precise details and seeks to establish the damage from information provided by the Federal states, Bangemann said in an interview with Deutschlandfunk Tuesday [13 May]. He announced that by way of "emergency relief" farmers will receive partial payments without each individual claim being examined immediately. Such examination would take place at a later date.

MALAYSIA

Nuclear Unit Monitoring Chernobyl Effects
BK131317 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A working group coordinated by the Nuclear Energy Unit in the Prime Minister's Department has been set up to study possible indications to Malaysia of the recent Chernobyl reactor accident in the Soviet Union. Director General of the Nuclear Energy Unit Professor Datuk Mohamed Ghazali Rahman said today the group comprised representatives from the foreign affairs, health and science, technology, [word indistinct], and the veterinary services departments.

He said in a statement that the Nuclear Energy Unit would monitor the environment and all casualties coming from countries affected by the Chernobyl incident, although there were no records of increase in environmental radioactivity in this country.

Following the Chernobyl reactor accident, the Nuclear Energy Unit has set up monitoring of the environment from complex PUSPATI [Pusat Penyelidikan Atom Tun Ismail — Tun Ismail Atomic Energy Research Center] in Kuala Lumpur. Radioactivity in the air, rain, river, water, soil, and vegetation is analyzed at various stations within a 10-km radius at the complex. Professor Datuk Mohamed Ghazali said the unit will assist the health ministry in the control of food items imported from affected region.

NEW ZEALAND

Columnist Sees Chernobyl Supporting Labor Government
HK100938 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English
6 May 86 p 4

["Weekwatch" column by chief political reporter Tony Garnier: "Soviet Nuclear Accident Will Help Anti-Nukes Policy"]

[Text] It is not true that the Soviet Union stage-managed the Chernobyl nuclear accident to help out the Labour Government.

Of course not. But there can be little doubting that what is happening throughout Europe as a result of the accident will consolidate international respect for this country's anti-nuclear stand.

There can be no going back for New Zealand. By the end of the year its "world first" anti-nuclear legislation will be on the statute books. All that is left to do, really, is dot i's and cross t's.

Indeed, suggestions in some diplomatic quarters that New Zealand and, in particular, Prime Minister Lange, might yet water down the legislation enough to allow port visits by warships of nuclear powers on a "neither confirm nor deny basis" is simply wishful thinking. In a sense, too, the ANZUS row is now over. All the viewpoints have been canvassed at length, to the point that some of the latest claims and counterclaims between Washington and Wellington is simply recycled rhetoric.

That is not to argue that the heat has gone out of the ANZUS dispute. Neither is it an unimportant sideshow. The United States may well initiate moves to expel New Zealand from ANZUS. However, if it does, the process will take more than a year to achieve, and it remains far from established that it will get the required support of Australia, the third member of the ANZUS treaty.

Instead, what will happen will be no more than what has already happened: The United States will continue to display a degree of displeasure but — optimistic as I am — will gradually come to accept the New Zealand initiative as not only sensible in the context of New Zealand's unique South Pacific world view but a positive contribution to Western values and interests.

More proof of Mr Lange's personel commitment to Labour's anti-nuclear stand will come later this month, when he visits Europe. As this newspaper reported weeks ago, it was always intended that the visit to countries such as Sweden and West Germany would be used to highlight the nuclear policy. Chernobyl provides a ready-made platform.

He is to deliver a major speech to the Sixth World Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War in West Germany. True, the Cheronbyl disaster was to a power station — and not the result of using nuclear weapons — but connections can obviously be made. An anti-communist cynic might wonder whether the radiation cloud over Western Europe constituted a warlike act of aggression! In such an emotive anti-nuclear climate Mr Lange cannot lose during his forthcoming trip to Europe.

A recent visit to New Zealand by a high-powered delegation from Japan's Socialist Party, including its leader, showed how hungry some politicians are for global leadership on the anti-nuclear issue. Japan's socialists are using the slogan "Follow New Zealand" at upcoming elections. While they have little hope of defeating the ruling Liberal Party, the socialists are the main opposition group and have a following of millions.

New Zealand's attraction on this issue appears to be two-fold. While some other countries, including super powers like the United States, Britain, China and France, have politicians who espouse anti-nuclear viewpoints, only New Zealand has gone the extra step to put its objecitons into legislative form. Unlike Japan, Sweden, Greece, Australia and some other middle-ranked powers whose governments were elected on anti-nuclear policies, New Zealand has not backtracked but is proceeding with its promise.

The second main reason New Zealand is commanding interest overseas on the anti-nuclear policy has to do with the row that it has generated with the United States, and the implications for the collective Western alliance. There is a growing perception of New Zealand as an independent nation, and not simply a colonial appendage of Britain and/or the United States.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Merwyn Norrish touched on this last aspect in a recent speech: "New Zealand has arrived at the point where it is prepared to say to a valued friend, a powerful ally, 'This is how we propose to run our affairs; it is a bit different from before; but we believe you should be willing to fit in.' "

The US had not found it easy to respond positively. Indeed, for reasons which had more to do with its relations with other countries than with New Zealand, it had displayed a degree of displeasure, he noted. "But New Zealand has stood firm. And when the dispute comes to be viewed in its proper perspective, I think its true significance to New Zealand will be seen to lie in New Zealand initiative, rather than the American response.

"Whatever you may think of the ship visits policy on its own, we are moving into a rather new stand on defence and security issues which takes account of present-day realities here in the South Pacific," suggested Mr Norrish. "I believe that is a sensible course for New Zealand to take. Not only that, but it is in the present Western interest as well. Over time, the Americans and our other friends will no doubt come to accept that is so.

"New Zealand must now make its own way in the world. But that is not to say that we will willingly see traditional friendships lapse — only that we have moved beyond the colonial mentality that would make our own best interests subordinate to those friendships."

Mr Norrish's comments were in the context of arguing that New Zealand psychologically had finally achieved a distinct foreign policy because economically it was now no longer a colony. It is a viewpoint that has relevance to the rural crises.

In the last 25 years, New Zealand has dramatically diversified its trade away from dependence on a single market. In 1960, some 92 percent of exports went to Britain and other developed OECD nations. Last year, they took 67 percent, with Britain's share less than 10 percent against more than half 25 years ago.

You can't expect independent political relationships to blossom on the one hand, when in a position of chronic economic dependence on the other. Or as Mr Norrish puts it, "In the last few years we have just about broken out of the 'colonial' economic mould. It is a shift that has led us also to adjust our foreign policies."

Similarly, the growth to nationhood is reflected in the development of new products as well as many new markets. In the wake of the rural march on Parliament last week, government ministers conceded that farming was now facing its most difficult financial crises in 50 years. Fity years ago, such an admission would have been a sign of the whole country being in a deep recession or depression, such was New Zealand's total dependence on a few agricultural products. That is plainly not the case now.

This new and diverse economic reality, therefore, can serve to explain and link both the "pain" in the rural sector — it no longer dictates the New Zealand lifestyle — and also why New Zealand's foreign policy has broken out of the colonial straitjacket so dramatically.

Maybe the pendulum and pace of change has swung too far, too quickly in a new direction. Maybe not. It is still too early to say. Rogernomics and the new foreign policy has not yet been sealed in place, let alone given a fair try. There is still more than a year to the next election.

But one point is certain. Diplomats and commentators are on a fruitless search by analysing every line of Mr Lange's lengthy post-cabinet press conference transcripts for hints of how the ban on port visits by US and British warships might be resolved.

Resolving the impasse depends less on what New Zealand does to change the antinuclear legislation than on what the US and UK do to send ships which are clearly non-nuclear.

For example, last week it was well publicised that Mr Lange noted that China (a nuclear power and one which doesn't have anti-nuclear legislation) was accepting a visit by two British warships, and the UK had acknowledged the Chinese "no nuclear" policy for visiting foreign vessels. The inference Mr Lange was obviously leaving was that if Britain could declare its "no nukes" intentions before visiting China, then perhaps it could also do so when wanting a warship to visit here. Also, if Britain could relax its policy, it might make it easier for the US to do so.

In other words, Mr Lange was not indicating a new initiative. He was saying it is over to the UK and US to disclose there are no nukes involved. More significantly, Mr Lange was at pains to say that while New Zealand could modify the legislation to help Britain and America over problems of disclosure he was emphatic on one point: "We are inflexible on the subject of having nuclear weapons in New Zealand. We are not seeking to have trouble but we want to have our nuclear-free position. We are not going to withdraw the legislation." There were no circumstances in which the government would be prepared to withdraw the legislation. And so on...

The one development in recent weeks has in fact been by the United States. In a radio interview a State Department deputy secretary, James Lilley, signalled an acceptance that the legislation would be passed. How adverse it will be seemed to be the new critical issue. However, the next day an unnamed State Department source was back to the earlier position; any legislation and the US will press ahead and expel New Zealand from ANZUS.

Take your pick. It is always difficult to read signals from Washington, as difficult perhaps as some diplomats and others have in untangling the thoughts of Mr Lange.

The US has not (yet) made official submissions to have the legislation changed, but numerous New Zealand interest groups (representing thousands of Labour votes) have. Overwhelmingly they have called for the anti-nuclear clauses to be strengthened. Like it or not, New Zealand's foreign policy is set on a new path, which even a change of government may not be able to greatly alter.

PHILIPPINES

Commission Says Chernobyl Fallout Not Health Hazard

BK130515 Manila PNA in English 0419 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 13 (PNA) — The Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) Tuesday [13 May] assured the public that the minimal level of radioactive fallout that entered the Philippine environment posed no health danger. PAEC commissioner Manuel Eugenio said traces of minimal amount of cesium 137 and iodine 131 in air samples that were detected earlier by the PAEC environmental monitoring team following the nuclear accident in Chernobyl, Soviet Union, are not alarming.

He said the amount of cesium 137 that was detected is still permissible within the maximum concentration of 2,000 picocurie per cubic meter in the air. Iodine 131, Eugenio said, reached one picocurie per cubic meter compared to maximum permissible concentration of 100 picocurie in the air. Cesium 137 and iodine 131 are used by scientists for radiation measurement of the atmospheric condition.

He said prior to the Chernobyl accident, the specific activity of iodine 131 observed in the air was zero. He said direct radiation measurement over the weekend showed that the explosure dose rate decreased by one microentgens per hour.

As part of its fallout monitoring program, Eugenio said, the PAEC will now include rainwater, drinking water, soil, grass and agricultural products for specific radionuclei analysis.

QATAR

University Studies Show No 'Abnormal' Radiation

GF121644 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 12 May (WAKH) — The outcome of studies made by Qatar University's scientific and applied research centre showed that state of Qatar is free from any abnormal radiation.

A statement issued by the centre today said it is unlikely that radioactive dust reached Qatar's atmosphere and if such a dust arrives it would leave very weak radioactivity, QNA reported. Tests made until this morning showed radiation levels remained the same as those of last year, the statement said.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry Bans Food Imports From West Europe

GF130544 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 12 May (SPA) — The Commerce Ministry has issued an order to ban the import of all kinds of frozen meat, vegetables, fresh fruits, and milk from West European countries. Citing a responsible source at the Commerce Ministry, Saudi papers reported today that this ban, which was implemented on Tuesday [13 May], will last for 1 week. The source added that this is to protect the Kingdom's citizens and residents from the traces of nuclear reactor radiation from the Soviet Chernobyl reactor. The ban period will be subject to an extension for another period if it becomes evident that the dangers have been eliminated and that the banned products do not contain any nuclear radiation.

TAIWAN

Premier Yu Seeks Chernobyl Report, Safety Assurance

OW121117 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 May 86 p 12

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday urged the Atomic Energy Council (AEC) to take all necessary precautions to ensure the safety of domestic nuclear power plants as the problem has concerned the people.

Many foreign countries have used nuclear energy to generate electricity, he said. To prevent and defend against possible safety problems which might occur in neighboring countries, the AEC should also work out concrete measures soon, he said.

Yu asked the AEC to collect more information concerning the accident at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear power plant and compile a complete report. Premier Yu gave the directives at the Executive Yuan meeting after hearing a report from the AEC on the accident in the Soviet Union.

The AEC, in its report, pointed out that the facilities at the Chernobyl plant lack containment and safety devices the nuclear power plants in Western countries and Japan have, so no similar accidents will occur in those countries. The AEC said it has notified personnel at domestic nuclear power plants to observe all operational rules and dispatch specialists to supervise.

WESTERN PACIFIC

AFP Sums Up Asian Reaction to Chernobyl Accident

HK130813 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 13 May 86

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] [No place-name as received] May 13 (AFP) — Several Asian nations are taking hard looks at their own atomic futures while keeping a close eye on fallout from last month's nuclear power-plant accident in the Soviet Union.

Taiwan has put off construction of its fourth nuclear plant for at least two years while Indonesian authorities pondered whether to go ahead with their first.

The April 26 disaster at Chernobyl probably dealt the coup de grace to the Philippines' only nuclear facility, a 2.1 billion dollar white elephant that had been kept closed because of cost problems and safety concerns.

"In the wake of the Chernobyl tragedy it seems impossible now to operate the plant, as a practical matter," said government spokesman Rene Saguisag. The options under consideration are to mothball the U.S.-built plant on the Bataan Peninsula indefinitely, sell its equipment abroad, or convert it into a conventional power generating unit, Mr. Saguisag said.

Chernobyl has forced India to reconsider an eight-year-old Soviet proposal to build an atomic power station using enriched uranium with light-water, graphite-moderated systems, reliable sources said.

Pressure was also mounting on other governments to burn their nuclear bridges.

The 4.5-million member General Council of Trade Unions of Japan joined with Japanese pacifist groups on April 30 to urge that all nuclear power plants in the country suspend operations after the Chernobyl accident.

Anti-nuclear groups in Hong Kong launched a campaign to pull out of a joint venture with China to build a nuclear power plant 50 kilometers (30 miles) to the north of [the] bustling colony.

They planned to petition local officials Wednesday and start a signature campaign later this month to block the long-planned Daya Bay project, which would be China's first major atomic plant.

In Australia, which has a quarter of the world's known uranium reserves but no atomic power plants, concern over Chernobyl has prompted new calls for the closure of two small scientific nuclear reactors on Sydney's outskirts.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden called for the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna to impose emergency procedures in the case of accidents. "Nations with nuclear reactors should have international legal obligations in these areas," he said.

South Australian Premier John Bannon also said his government would not allow any uranium to be exported to the Soviet Union because of the lack of adequate safeguards. But some countries said that the Chernobyl drama would have no effect on their own nuclear programs.

While voicing concern, China said it intended to go ahead with Daya Bay as well as other units to be built near the eastern port city of Shanghai, home to some 12 million people. Peking did not even cancel plans to send a team to the Soviet Union to study nuclear cooperation.

A nuclear energy official said China was using a pressurised-water system to cool its reactors, which was safer than the graphite used at Chernobyl. "The accident caused no panic among Chinese experts," he said.

Authorities in South Korea came to the same conclusion after a radiation-protection committee within the Science and Technology Ministry carried out security checks on the nation's five nuclear reactors. The Energy and Resources Ministry said that despite the Soviet accident, South Korea would go ahead with the planned construction of two additional nuclear power plants.

Officials of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said they too saw no need to change their nuclear-power program since their reactors were different from the one at Chernobyl. Japan has 32 atomic power plants on stream.

In Jakarta, nuclear-energy officials were optimistic that a scheduled June 3 meeting of seven ministers and experts would approve their plans to build the country's first nuclear power plant at Serpond, West Java.

Indonesia is counting on nuclear power to provide a third of its electricity by 2005. Officials brushed aside suggestions by anti-nuclear groups that they opt for alternative sources of energy. "They recommend solar, wind, water or biomass. It's ridiculous," said Jali Ahimsa, director of the Indonesian Atomic Agency. "If you want to industrialise Java, with a population of more than 100 million, you need a huge quantity of energy that you can only get with coal and nuclear."

Asians were still nervous, however, about radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl accident.

Reports last week that radioactive iodine had been found in domestically produced milk sent shock waves through Japan. Its nuclear pollution detection posts are on full alert and its meteorological agency says it is swamped daily with questions about local levels of radioactivity.

Any arrivals from the Soviet Union are carefully checked at Japanese airports.

Singapore's Environment Ministry said that it was regularly collecting and testing dust samples, but there had been no abnormal readings so far. "All meat, milk and other farm produce, such as fruits and vegetables, imported from Eastern and Western European countries will be tested for radioactive contaminants before they are allowed for sale to the public," the ministry said.

Malaysian health officials have also been monitoring the environment and checking food imports. They said that all ships from the Soviet Union and other countries affected by Chernobyl fallout would be closely inspected when they docked at Malaysian ports.

DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

Vol III No 094 15 May 1986

Today's edition of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement "Chernobyl Incident" will be the last of the special series that began on 7 May. Further reportage and comment on this nuclear accident will be published in the relevant regular volumes of the DAILY REPORT.

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DELEGATION TO MBFR TALKS ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD141209 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Valerian Mikhaylov has arrived here today for the next round of talks on Mutual Reductions of the Armed Forces and Armaments in central Europe.

SOVIET-U.S. STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP HOLDS TALKS

LD141105 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 14 TASS — A meeting of the group on strategic arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

U.S.-FRG BINARY WEAPONS DEAL DENOUNCED

LD141543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 14 May 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksey Grigoryev]

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, (TASS) -- So, what was secret has become reality. The accord that U.S. President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Kohl reached at the "Big Seven" meeting in Tokyo regarding the production and deployment of new generation binary chemical weapons has been confirmed at yesterday's session of the FRG Federal Security Council. As a REUTER correspondent reported from Bonn, the session, which was under the chairmanship of the head of the West German Government, adopted a "key decision" that opens the path to the diplomat of U.S. binary weapons in Western Europe, first and foremost in the FRG.

The flywheel of a new arms race is, to all appearances, gaining speed. As the West German DPA agency writes, "parliamentarians on both sides of the Atlantic in the near future have to discuss the monstrous, unimaginable specter of chemical warfare in Europe." On 15 May, debates on this question will be held in the FRG Bundestag. Similar discussions will be held in the House of Commons of the British Parliament also. Observers consider the decisive dates regarding this question to be 22 May, when defense ministers of NATO member-countries meet in Brussels; and 29 May, when foreign ministers of those states meet in Halifax, Canada. It is from these meetings that the final "go-ahead" is expected for the production of binary weapons in the United States, since the U.S. Congress is consenting to allocate the appropriate funds only on the condition that Washington's NATO partners permit the sotckpiling of the new generation combat toxins on their territory.

Once more a propaganda spectacle is being played out with the aim of giving some kind of "respectability" to the "monstrous specter of chemical warfare." Official Washington is making assurances that the mass of its chemical weapons deployed in Western Europe, mainly in the FRG, is already "obsolete" and needs renewing. But official Bonn declares that the removal of the old armaments will be completed by 1992, and that the new generation combat toxins will be delivered and deployed in the FRG only in "crisis situations" and only with the consent of the West German Government.

This subterfuge can only deceive those who wish to be deceived. In the FRG today the places for the deployment of binary weapons are being openly named -- the U.S. military depots near Pirmasens, Hanau, Allgaeu, and Mannheim. The sad lesson of the distribution [dislokatsiya] of U.S. first-strike weapons has not been lost on the Europeans.

So the parliamentary opposition in the persons of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] and Green Party is resolutely objecting to the production of the binary weapons and their deployment in the FRG. That is why the Governments of the Netherlands and Denmark are refusing the "gift" from across the ocean.

As you know, the USSR has proposed saving the planet from mass destruction weapons in this century, including chemical weapons, and made concrete initiatives on this question at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Our country attaches special importance to the idea of creating in Europe a zone free of chemical weapons. It is against talks on this subject, against drafting an international convention on an all-embracing ban on chemical weapons, that Washington's plans to embark on producing binary changes and deploying them in Western Europe are directed. Bonn, too, shares responsibility for this dangerous course.

FRG'S RAU SUPPORTS ARMS CUTS PROPOSALS

LD142003 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Duesseldorf May 14 TASS -- "The Social Democrats of the FRG welcome and support the USSR's proposals both on nuclear disarmament and on a considerable cut in conventional weapons and armed forces". a group of Soviet newsmen was told here by Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, the leading SPD candidate to the post of federal chancellor in the general parliamentary elections scheduled for early next year. These initiatives are the biggest proposals in the field of nuclear weapons cuts, that have ever been put forward in the world. They can serve as a solid basis for the resolution of urgent problems of putting an end to the arms race and of disarmament," he said [quotation marks as received].

The Social Democrat leader at the forthcoming FRG Bundestag elections again stressed that if he came to power at the head of the government, he would make efforts to ensure the start of a new stage of detente, to press ahead for the withdrawal from that country within the shortest time possible of U.S. nuclear "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles, a revision of the agreement reached with Washington on the FRG's participation in research work within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative". Johannes Rau said that the government headed by him would conclude with the GDR leadership an agreement to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe.

The prime minister of north Rhine-Westphalia said that to resolve all these problems he would have to ensure NATO's approval, to convince the FRG's allies of expediency of such a policy. He evaded giving an answer to questions pertaining to concrete steps of the Social Democrats to meet their election pledges.

Touching upon the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Johannes Rau said that the discussion started around it in the West had nothing to do with the development of the East-West contacts and relations and ties of the Social Democrats with the Soviet Union.

U.S. VIOLATES GENEVA PLEDGE ON SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD141504 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 May 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] The United States assistant defense secretary, Richard Perle, has said that the first components of a space weapons system being developed under President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative are going to be deployed in space within 10 years.

Washington has now taken practical steps to turn outer space into its miliary stronghold, to start an arms race there which would have unpredictable and irretrievable consequences. The fundamental agreement not to allow the militarization of space reached at the Soviet-American summit last November has been violated. One has to ask again and again, can the promises made by the Washington administration be trusted? Washington has been claiming that the SDI would rule out a Soviet missile attack, thereby making nuclear weapons obsolete. But the Soviet Union is not going to attack anyone. Unlike the United States it's promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As for the elimination of such weapons isn't it more reasonable to abandon the development of extremely dangerous space armaments in favor of taking the way offered by the Soviet Union and start eliminating nuclear stockpiles now?

However, the way prompted by reason is not the one preferred by Washington politicians. They need the SDI not for defense but for allowing the United States to develop first-strike capability by hiding behind a space shield. The Pentagon hopes that space weapons would make it possible to keep the entire world at gunpoint. The SDI is not a space shield, it's a space sword. It's not accidental that President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative has been dubbed the star wars program.

It's worth giving serious thought to the threat posed to humanity by the implementation of the program. The accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl has shown that even peaceful use of nuclear energy is fraught with risks. It's clear that a military nuclear conflict would spell catastrophe. The SDI is going to markedly increase the risk of such a disaster.

U.S. USING 'PROPAGANDA TRICKS' TO BREAK SALT II

OW140549 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 14 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Sergey Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] According to information received, the U.S. Administration intends to tear up the SALT II agreement. Our commentator:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades: Let me remind you that in 1979 this agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons was reached and signed between the USSR and the United States. There was a stipulation to reduce existing nuclear weapons, and restrictions were placed on modernizing old and building new weapons, and so on. I will not enumerate all the agreement's articles and rules. They are as well known as the deep satisfaction and sincere approval with which the whole world greeted these points.

But in the United States, from the very beginning, serious hurdles were placed in the path of SALT II. Under the pressure of the influential military, the agreement was not ratified by the U.S. Congress. With the coming to power of the present administration talk could be heard on the failure of the agreement, which supposedly gives a one-sided advantage to the Russians.

However, no decision to completely abandon SALT II was made. This is understandable. U.S. foreign policy would have been presented to the whole world as ugly as it continues to postulate its receptiveness and unchanging peaceable disposition and so on. Moreover, such an understanding gave birth to a new propaganda move. In essence, while breaking the rules or teetering on the verge of breaking a number of the agreement's articles, Washington began acting in the following manner: To start with, the needs of the Pentagon were determined and which particular article prevented the Pentagon from arming itself, for example so as to acquire a new long-range cruise missile.

Later, a suitable analogue was picked out of the Soviet arsenal. This was followed by the next stage: the selection of so-called arguments that are supposed to prove that the Soviet Union is the transgressor.

All this was supposed to have planted the seeds of doubt as to the honesty of the Soviet side. However, it became difficult, if not impossible, for Washington to hide its true attitudes toward SALT II and its open desire for an arms buildup by means of propaganda tricks. There is no other way of explaining the candid admission in the U.S. President's Recent letter to the leaders of the Western countries: We intend to break the SALT II agreement later this year when the number of U.S. B-52 bombers, equipped with cruise missiles carrying nuclear warheads, will exceed the limits established by the agreement.

REPORT ON CPCZ-SED-SPD MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD140954 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Prague May 14 TASS -- CTK news agency has released a statement on the results of a meeting in Prague of the representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany on the issue of setting up a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The statement says that the peace initiative for establishing such a zone in central Europe is exceptionally urgent now that the possibility is not excluded that the United States will start producing binary chemical weapons. In this situation it is of special importance to remove the chemical weapons arsenals from the territory of central Europe.

It is necessary that the countries, which border on the proposed zone, be suggested discussing this initiative and expressing their support for it. These countries could commit themselves not to store in their territory chemical arms which would be removed from the territories of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Besides, these countries could join an agreement on the zone free of chemical weapons and contribute towards its extension. This call is addressed to Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Poland and Hungary.

The removal of chemical arms kept in the arsenals of the military-political alliances confronting each other in the heart of Europe is in the interests of the European people. The peace-minded forces, says the statement by the participants in the meeting, should not let this historic opportunity pass. Chemical weapons should be outlawed.

14TH SESSION OF AAPSO COUNCIL OPENS IN MOSCOW

Dobrynin Speaks on 'Imperialism'

PM141741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Forum of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia and Africa"]

[Excerpts] The 14th session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) Council opened in Moscow, in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, on 14 May.

The participants in the AAPSO Council session were addressed by A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It gives me great pleasure, he said, to convey to the participants in the meeting and through them to the democratic, progressive public of the developing countries, cordial greetings and best wishes from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for success in your noble activity to rally anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for lasting peace, national independence, and the peoples' social progress.

This is not the first time that the capital of the multinational Soviet Union has received envoys from the struggling peoples, who invariably find support and a source of inspiration in the first state of victorious socialism. It was here in Moscow, in November 1919, that V.I. Lenin first addressed the patriots and revolutionaries of the East, when he delivered the report on the nationalities and colonial question in which he put forward the strategic concept of the unity of all anti-imperialist forces. We can say that this concept has been confirmed by history itself and by the outstanding victories of the national liberation movement. It retains its vitality in our day too.

Today the attention of the solidarity movement and its national detachments is focused on the tasks of strengthening national independence and the socioeconomic rebirth of the liberated countries, the struggle for the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism and racism, the elimination of neocolonialism and seats of military conflicts in Asia and Africa, and, of course, the problems of the peoples' universal security.

The times we live in have brought all these vital problems together in a single tight knot and made their resolution dependent on the implementation of today's most important task -- that of eliminating the threat of thermonuclear catstrophe and ensuring lasting, guaranteed peace.

Our country has embarked on a very important, crucial stage of its development. Soviet people are rightly calling the 27th CPSU Congress a congress of strategic decisions. It gave the answers to the vital questions posed by life itself for the party and people, revealed with the utmost directness and frankness the urgent problems in our society, and elaborated an impressive and at the same time realistic program of action reflecting the Soviet people's hopes and aspirations. The implementation of this strategy has begun. It is proceeding energetically and confidently. We are profoundly convinced that on the basis of the inexhaustible advantages and potential of socialism and the masses' creative force, we will be able to carry out all our plans.

This meeting is taking place at a special, extremely dangerous and alarming moment in the development of the international situation. Mankind has reached the stage where his future and the fate of our common home -- Planet Earth -- is being decided. The reason for this situation is the actions of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, its desire to take social revanche on a worldwide scale, and its attempts to overcome the deepening crisis of the capitalist system.

This desire, these attempts are expressed in the buildup of the arms race and the creation of new types of "superweapons," above all space weapons, within the framework of the notorious "strategic defense initiative."

The events of our time confirm that imperialism seeks to launch a massive, large-scale counteroffensive against the liberated countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America on the military, political, economic, and ideological fronts simultaneously. This imperial course has recently even acquired its "theoretical substantiation" in the form of the concept of "neoglobalism."

The speaker, having criticized imperialism's policy aimed at maintaining the social and political status quo in the world and preserving the system of exploitation and enslavement by imperialism of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, went on to stress that in the last analysis the historical process is determined and will be determined not by the wishes of American Administrations, nor by the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex or the transnational corporations. Just as it was not possible to stop the march of the people's revolutions in China, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Cuba, so it will not be possible to enslave once again the peoples of Angola, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Libya, or Nicaragua! Nobody will be able to make the Arab people of Palestine renounce their legitimate national rights or the patriots of Namibia and South Africa renounce the struggle for independence, against racism and colonialism!

The speaker noted that the global machinery of neocolonialist exploitation of the peoples is inseparable from the imperialist policy of material preparations for war. The arms race has a direct effect on the economic situation of the developing countries.

Mankind faces a number of complex and difficult tasks. But there is a supertask -- that of preventing nuclear war. You and I realize, A.F. Dobrynin said, that if we do not succeed in preventing nuclear war, then there is no point in all the efforts in the struggle for national independence and social progress for the peoples. At the same time, the ending of the arms race would enable the whole world to release vast resources which could also be used in the interests of the developing countries. We proceed on the basis that the struggle against the threat of nuclear war is also the struggle for the development of the liberated countries and peoples.

The report demonstrated in detail that the main avenue of the CPSU's activity in the world arena is still the struggle against nuclear war, for an end to the arms race, for a return to detente, for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace, and for ensuring a safe future for the present and future generations.

Going on to characterize the concept of an all-embracing system of international security which was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, the speaker noted that it represents the accumulation of the combined positive experience of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and of the entire international community, experience expressed in the decisions of the United Nations and the nonaligned movement and the constructive proposals of the "Delhi Six," other states belonging to different social systems, and the mass antiwar movements.

Particular emphasis was placed on the historic significance of the concrete program put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986, for the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and the removal of the danger of war, and on the foreign policy initiatives contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress and the speech delivered by the head of the Soviet delegation at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin.

The Soviet program for strengthening peace and creating a system of international security organically incorporates initiatives aimed at the political settlement of conflict situations in various parts of the globe.

The speaker expounded the detailed package of measure put forward by the Soviet Union aimed at establishing constructive dialogue between the states of the Asian and Pacific region, at jointly seeking ways to settle disputes between them, and at implementing close and mutually advantageous cooperation.

We note with satisfaction some improvement in the Soviet Union's mutual relations with our great neighbor socialist China, A.F. Dobrynin said. We proceed on the basis that despite the differences which exist in approaches to a number of international problems, the possibility exists of further improving relations between our countries, which would promote the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the normalization of the international situation in general.

The USSR firmly and consistently supports the efforts of Afghanistan's Government aimed at the strengthening of its country's sovereignty, the defense of its people's revolutionary gains, and the widening of the social base of progressive power. We wish for success in the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of the UN secretary general's personal representative, which have not reached a crucial stage, and we advocate the attainment of a political settlement which would ensure a real end to armed or any other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and would reliably guarantee its nonresumption.

Our country pays due tribute to the historical gains of the Arab national liberation movement and consistently advocates an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East crisis, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the satisfaction of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. We call on the international community to make urgent new efforts aimed at the radical improvement and normalization of the situation in the Near East. Today, as yesterday, the Soviet Union is confident that the path to this lies not through attempts at separate deals, which have led to a dangerous impasse, but through the convocation of an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Advocating the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, the USSR proposed the withdrawal of the USSR and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean. At the same time we put foward the idea of convening an authoritative conference similar to the all-European conference, at which it would be possible to examine the entire range of questions of strengthening peace in the region, including the confidence-building measures which have already proved their worth in world practice.

The USSR appeals to the governments and public of all countries and to all people of goodwill to mobilize efforts in support of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and the "Frontline" States, in order to promote the the speediest, just settlement of the problems which exist here in the interests of stability and lasting peace.

Our country consistently comes out in support of the developing countries' legitimate demands for a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic footing. The economic decolonization of these countries and the normalization of international economic relations would undoubtedly also be promoted by the convening of a world congress on problems of economic security, the idea for which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

In its economic, scientific, and technical relations with the developing countries, the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and consideration of the partners' interests. In terms of its principles, goals, and content this cooperation represents a new type of international economic relations, opposing the system of exploitation of those countries by the transnational corporations and strengthening the positions of the young states in the struggle against neocolonialism. The speaker showed with concrete figures that the Soviet Union's approach to this important matter is of a multifaceted nature, covers various spheres, and helps the young states to establish an independent economy, to develop their culture, and to train national cadres in a rational way.

We are firmly convinced that the principle imposed by militarism -- arms instead of development -- should be replaced by the principle of disarmament for development. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's proposals on cutting military budgets and transferring some of the resources thus freed to aid for the developing countries.

The speaker then dwelt on the role of the nonaligned movement, noting that in its 25 years of existence it has developed into a major anti-imperialist, antiwar force which has a beneficial influence on the entire course of world affairs. The USSR is fully resolved to continue comprehensively supporting the nonaligned countries' efforts in the struggle for world peace, against the forces of aggression and neocolonialism, for the settlement of all emerging disputes and conflicts by means of political talks, and for a new world economic order.

After reminding the participants in the AAPSO forum about the approaching 45th anniversary of the beginning of fascist Germany's aggression against the Soviet Union, A.F. Dobrynin stressed: The main lesson which the peoples derived from the last war is that aggression must be opposed by resolute joint efforts to prevent the flames of military conflagration from flaring up.

Aware of its historic responsibility to its people and all mankind, the CPSU -- the party of historical optimism -- proceeds from the premise that no matter how great the threat to peace posed by the policy of imperialism's aggressive circles, there is no fatal inevitability of world war. The forces of militarism and aggression are now countered by a powerful and ever-increasing potential of peace, reason, and justice. This consists of the socialist states' active peace-loving policy and their growing economic and defense might. It consists of the mass antiwar movements. It consists of the Asian, African, and Latin American states and peoples, who advocate peace.

In conclusion, the speaker noted the growing international standing of the AAPSO, which opposes imperialist aggression and neocolonial exploitation and renders invaluable moral support to the fighters against racism, apartheid, Zionism, and colonialism, and expressed confidence that the AAPSO Council session will serve to further unite the anti-imperialist forces.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1210 GMT on 14 May adds the following sentence from Dobrynin's speech: "Reports about a 'nuclear axis' between Tel Aviv and Pretoria that is being designed not without U.S. assistance are causing worry."]

The report on AAPSO's activity was delivered to the session participants by Nouri Abdel-Razzak, secretary general of this international organization. The session was addressed by representatives of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the Arab League, the OAU, the WIDE, and other international organizations. The AAPSO Council session is continuing its work.

On the same day the forum's participants visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier next to the Kremlin Wall.

'Anti-War Movement' To Be Stressed

LD141228 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- The 14th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) has opened here today.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, AAPSO President 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sharkawi noted that the main attention at the meeting in Moscow will be given to stepping up the anti-war movement and strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist forces at the present tense moment in the international situation.

He expressed confidence that the work done by the session would make it possible to draw up an effective programme of joint actions in the name of attaining the lofty principles of the anti-imperialist movement of solidarity, in the name of the triumph of the ideals of freedom, peace and progress.

The forum is being held under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, development and social progress" and is attended by over a hundred delegations representing democratic forces of the two continents, as well as representatives of some 300 international organisations, observers from European and Latin American countries.

On the agenda of the session are problems of disarmament and development, struggle for peace, against the danger of nuclear war, problems of establishing a new international information order and a new international economic order, questions of struggle of the peoples in the South of Africa, the situation in the Middle East and Asia.

Secretary General Addresses Session

LD141949 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- The current 14th session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization takes place at a time of sharp deterioration of the international situation, Nouri Abdel-Razzak, secretary-general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), said, addressing the AAPSO Council session, which opened here today. He stressed that imperialism has escalated its aggressiveness and has already decided to resort to the gun-boat policies to dispose of its staunch adversaries, be it national liberation movements, or national and progressive regimes which refuse to be a part of the imperialist global strategy of war and aggression. The recent American military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is, in fact, of great significance. Under the banners of a pompous propaganda campaign and with the false pretext of combatting terrorism, the U.S. Administration commits in public the most serious crimes of state terrorism in the international arena.

Threats are issued in Washington not only against Libya, but also against Syria and other countries.

A source of special concern for the peoples of Asia and Africa are systematic attempts to undermine all the peace efforts of the USSR and to escalate arms race and war hysteria, the AAPSO secretary-general stressed. The U.S. Administration provocatively carries out its nuclear tests, as it has lately done in Nevada, and stubbornly rejects all proposals towards real disarmament and is pushing the world to a confrontation. The Tokyo summit was thus a most eloquent manifestation of an escalation of the policy of arrogance of power and persistence of aggression.

The acute deterioration of the economic situation in the developing countries is a result of the predatory activities of Western states and their transnationals, Nouri Abdel-Razzak emphasized. Coupled with the unbearable debt burden the situation in most developing countries has become grave and is conducive to increasing subordination of the developing nations to the world capitalist system. In this respect the IMF and the World Bank play a leading role in the service of imperialist interests. To end dependence and resolve the problem of debts it is necessary to strengthen solidarity in the struggle for a new international economic order.

The imperialist policy of aggression and arrogance of force makes a strengthening of the solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America an urgent call of the times, the AAPSO secretary-general stressed. We always remember that in the struggle against the imperialist rule on the side of the peoples of the developing countries is the firm support of the Soviet Union, of all countries of the socialist community. The 27th Congress of the CPSU was a real demonstration of the common determination and firm political will to join forces with all peace and freedom-loving peoples all over the world to put an end to imperialism, exploitation and war.

We have gathered in Moscow today to reaffirm our determination to make a contribution to the common struggle for the noble cause of peace, strengthening the independence and progress of the peoples, Nouri Abdel-Razzak said. We must remember that there is no real development without peace, security and disarmament.

Syria Will Resist 'Aggression'

JN150601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow -- Comrade Rashid Akhtarini, member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party and head of the Syrian AAPSO delegation, has stated that Syria will confront any aggression with all its resources and that campaigns of threats will not scare it because it struggles for just causes.

Speaking during the 14th session of the AAPSO Council, which began in Moscow yesterday, Akhtarini said that Syria is standing firm in the face of all imperialist and racist Zionist plots aiming to dominate the Arab region.

'Adnan 'Imran, assistant Arab League secretary general for political affairs, made a speech condemning the imperialist-Zionist alliance and the campaigns of lies and fabrications against Syria. He also denounced the Camp David agreements and attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

A number of other delegates also spoke, referring to the dire consequences of the escalating Israeli and U.S. threats against Syria.

On another level, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has warned against the consequences of the serious situation precipitated by the U.S.-Israeli threats against Syria. Addressing a press conference in Moscow yesterday at the end of his visit to the USSR, Klibi said that there is a new Israeli-U.S. campaign of threats aimed at harming Syria, the bastion of Arab steadfastness against Zionist hegemony.

He warned against the consequences of this aggression which he said would create a very serious situation and expose the region to upheaval. Klibi also denounced U.S. and Western media attempts to confuse terrorism with legitimate struggle waged by peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

LOMEYKO ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AT BRIEFING

PM141337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current issues in international relations was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center on 12 May.

V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department who spoke at the briefing, commented on the work of the UN Disarmament Commission session taking place in New York. In particular, it was noted that despite U.S. attempts to avoid discussing major issues and to confine matters to debates on organizational and technical aspects, the participants in the session concentrated attention on the really important problems of international security.

The leitmotiv of the speeches of a wide range of delegations was the prevention of an arms race in space, the banning of nuclear tests, the reduction and elimination of nuclear arms, and the quest for solutions on conventional arms. There was a wide positive response from the session participants to the large-scale Soviet initiatives in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and reaffirmed in the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Soviet Union advocates breathing new life into the work of the entire machinery for the discussion of disarmament questions, including such an important component as the UN Disarmament Commission, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said. And this commission could undoubtedly have an important say on the question of the urgent commencement of talks on all aspects of nuclear disarmament and the banning of nuclear tests.

Answering a question during the briefing, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman exposed the plans entertained by the United States for new aggressive acts against Libya, as well as the campaign of blackmail and threats against Syria unleashed by imperialist circles. It was noted that the American Administration's provocative actions, which flagrantly flout the elementary norms of international law, whatever far-fetched pretexts may be used to cover them up, are nothing but a manifestation of the policy of terrorism toward sovereign Arab states. The Soviet Union will continue to take the side of the peoples of Libya and Syria and the other Arab countries which are defending their independence in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

IZVESTIYA NOTES NEW STAGE AT BERN CSCE SESSION

PM141119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "For a Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Bern — The participants in the conference of experts on contacts between people, which is being held within the framework of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), have embarked on an important stage in their work — the putting forward of concrete proposals in this sphere.

The proposals -- and more than 40 of them have already been submitted by various countries — are intended to improve the political climate in Europe and normalize relations between West and East.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries proceed on the basis that the conference's concluding document should take into account all aspects of the problems being discussed in Bern. In one of the basic proposals, the socialist countries expressed the conviction that the interests of the development of the CSCE process urgently demand that cooperation in the sphere of contacts take place with full observance of the principles governing relations between the participating states and set forth in the Final Act.

The principled position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is that they advocate the resolution in a humane and positive spirit of questions of reuniting families and concluding marriages between people, institutions, and organizations, and are prepared to further develop cooperation in this sphere, giving unconditional respect in international practice for each people's right to make a sovereign choice of its own paths and forms of development in strict accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, and in particular the right of each participating state to establish its own laws and administrative rules.

This approach should be extended to contacts on both an individual and a collective basis.

The position of the United States and the other NATO countries clearly lacks a constructive aspect and is characterized by a bloc approach to the questions under discussion and a desire to narrow the mandate received, by virtually excluding the development of contacts between institutions and organizations on the one hand, and on the other incorporating in the conference's concluding document a proposition which diverges from the powers contained in the mandate, amounting to an attempt to interpret the CSCE Final Act arbitrarily.

U.S. DEFENSE ATTACHE EXPELLED FROM SOVIET UNION

PM151046 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[At the USSR State Security Committee -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Erik Sites, a staff member of the military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was arrested in Moscow on May 7 when he had a secret meeting with a Soviet citizen who had been recruited by the U.S. intelligence service. A large espionage action of the U.S. secret services against the Soviet Union was thwarted.

Evidence materials were obtained at the moment of the arrest of the staff member of the U.S. Embassy and in the course of the investigation which fully disclose his intelligence activities which are incompatible with his official status.

Erik Sites was declared persona non grata for unlawful espionage actions.

An investigation is under way in the case of the agent of the American intelligence service.

HIGH RADIOACTIVITY LEVEL AFTER NEVADA TEST NOTED

LD150813 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] New York May 15 TASS -- Dangerous radioactive levels have been recorded 80 kilometers from the Nevada testing range following an underground nuclear explosion there on April 10, the U.S. news agencies UPI and AP reported, quoting an official spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy.

The atmosphere remained contaminated there until late April.

The nuclear test, codenamed Mighty Oak, was desinged to try out new kinds of U.S. arms, including space weapons. During the blast an emission of radioactive substances occurred and scientists have not been able to this day to determine what went wrong.

According to the Department of Energy's spokesman, two test site workers suffered radioactive exposure. The explosion destroyed electronic equipment worth 20 million dollars.

The spokesman said the mishap might cause delays in the United States' testing of new weaponry for efficiency.

It is thus only 35 days after the nuclear blast in Nevada that U.S. authorities admitted the consequences it has had - a fact illustrating graphically enough their attitude to keeping their people informed.

Yet at the same time a malevolent campaign has been maintained in the United States all these days over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

This bears out once again the obvious political goals of the outcry, which have been to throw up extra impediments to West-East dialogue and sow more seeds of mistrust of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIBYA, SYRIA

LD142032 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 14 May 86

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, has met in Moscow with the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi. Mikhail Glebov of our staff has this comment, and this is what he writes:

Quite naturally the exchange of views centered around the Middle East and the Mediterranean. It was said that the United States' attack on Libya and the current threats against Syria have worsened the situation in the region. Indeed, the same scenario is being followed. In speculations about some Syrian terrorism a hurried use is being made of the same explosion in a west Berlin disco which was chosen as a pretext for the strike against Libya. Although no evidence against Libya has been discovered, which was confirmed by Ganchau, one of the leaders of a special commission investigating the circumstances of the explosion, attempts are being made to hush up such admissions and to bring to the fore instead all kinds of horrors about the explosion, and all this is being used to frame up charges against Libya.

There are other facts to prove that these charges are groundless. When Britain decided to expel Syrian diplomats for their alleged complicity in a terrorist act, Syria, wishing to help the inquiry, invited police officers to question the Syrian diplomats in the embassy building. Yet the British authorities refused to take the opportunity, demonstrating thereby that they were interested not in establishing the truth but in whipping up hysteria. Indeed, the United States Administration uses all kinds of far-fetched pretexts to conceal a policy whose actual aims, as it was noted at the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and Chedli Klibi, is to try to dictate its own will to the countries of the region.

The anti-Libyan campaign was launched as far back as the seventies, when the Americans were shouting not about terrorists but about the loss of their bases in Libya following the revolution, about how good it would be to restore the former system in that country. American operations to overthrow the Libyan Government have actually never ceased since that time. Anti-Syrian actions did not start yesterday either. Syria has more than once come under attack from the United States ally in the region, Israel. Syria has been chosen a target [as heard] because, just like Libya, it firmly resists attempts by the United States to stage its scenarios in the region. Yet what its current moves in fact indicate is that the United States is incapable of imposing its will on the countries of the region.

The White House has come to face the failure of all its plans designed to consolidate the positions of the United States and Israel; to make the Arabs put up with the Israeli seizures and recognize them in separate deals with Tel Aviv. The Arabs have rejected these scenarios, and Washington's policy of military adventures is just a desperate attempt to make up for its diplomatic setbacks. It is obvious that here too Washington will fail to attain what it wants. The Arabs have already demonstrated an effective ability to jointly resist aggression and they have the Soviet Union behind their just struggle against foreign pressure. At their meeting in Moscow, Eduard Shevardnadze and Chedli Klibi warned lovers of adventure that the anti-Libyan and anti-Syrian campaigns are fraught with serious consequences which go beyond the boundaries of that particular region. It was reemphasised at the meeting that as a counter to this policy the Soviet Union and the Arab League are striving for a fair and comprehensive settlement in the region. It can be achieved only by a collective effort at an international conference with all the parties concerned.

MIKHAYLOV DECRIES 'ECONOMIC TERRORISM' AGAINST ANGOLA

PM140747 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 86 p 3

[Mikhaylov "Commentary": "Economic Terrorism"]

[Text] AP reports from New York that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has ordered a "feasibility study" of severing contacts with the American oil company Chevron. The Pentagon has thus joined the campaign to mount an economic blockade of Angola launched by ultra-right-wing circles in the country. And the reason why Chevron has become an object of blackmail is the fact that its subsidiary, Cabinda Gulf Oil, is cooperating with the Angolan state corporation Sonangol.

Let us remember that the last interventionist had not even had time to leave Angolan territory, in March 1976, before Pretoria, with Washington's support, launched anti-Angolan operations. The United States initially tried to hide its role in the attempts to eliminate Angola's progressive system, but with the present administration's arrival in the White House this course was elevated to the level of official state policy. In recent years it has been constantly increased and subversive actions are becoming increasingly extensive. Suffice it to say that the White House-approved "Guide to the Management of Political and Covert Operations Conducted by U.S. Government Establishments at Home and Abroad" describes Angola as a prime target.

Washington is arming and training bandits from the puppet organization the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], having declared it, in disregard of the norms of international law, a "legitimate factor in Angolan political life" and is providing South Africa with military, political, and economic support. U.S. citizens are also fighting as mercenaries against Angola; as has already been reported, the CIA is planning and organizing terrorist acts against the country's leadership.

Last January, when the American capital ostentatiously received Savimbi, leader of the UNITA gangs, the Conservative Caucus, one of America's leading reactionary organizations, launched a crusade against companies doing business with the Angolan Government. Washington officialdom readily backed the ultra-rightists. Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of African Affairs C. Corcker suggested more or less outright to American businessmen that they leave Angola and thereby help the administration put pressure on Angola. Now the Pentagon has rounded on a company which "failed to heed" the diktat. Such actions cannot be described as anything other than state terrorism -- economic terrorism.

U.S. SEEKING UNITED NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION

LD120700 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 12 May 86

["Cobbling Together an Anti-Nicaraguan Alliance" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

According to press reports, the Washington administration is in a hurry to cobble together something like a "united opposition" from among the contras' terrorist gangs, which are out to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua, but are torn by personal and ideological strife. The haste in Washington is explained by the fact that next month the U.S. House of Representatives is to vote for the second time on the request of the White House for the appropriation of 100 million dollars for military and "humanitarian" aid to the contras.

Therefore the aim of the behind-the-stage manoeuvres of the foreign policy department and the CIA is to create an impression of the gang of cutthroats, oppressors and killers of civilians as of some "single, respectable and representative" opposition force deserving United States aid.

It is within the framework of these efforts, the newspaper "NEWSDAY" said, that the CIA has convinced six commanders of the so-called Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, which is based on Costa Rica and was until recently headed by traitor of the Sandinist revolution Eden Pastora, to break away from him and join with the main group of rebels in Honduras known as the "United Nicaraguan Opposition."

Addressing a press-conference in San Jose (Costa Rica), Alfonso Robelo, one of the leaders of the "United Nicaraguan Opposition," admitted that the "rebel forces are torn by differences" caused by the fierce power struggle between its leaders. Apart from that, as the UPI agency said, the contras are responsible for the violation of human rights, shady financial machinations and drug trafficking.

Washington is not at all embarrassed by the fact that the "United Nicaraguan Opposition" is bossed by enemies of the Nicaraguan people, who served among the personal guards of tyrant Somoza. It is bringing increasing pressure to bear on the contras to make them settle their differences as soon as possible, "THE NEW YORK TIMES" said. To this end, the Reagan administration is planning to hold in Miami (Florida) next week a big assembly of the terrorists, where it will make another attempt at "reorganizing the leadership of the anti-Sandinist rebels, strengthen their political positions and increase military effectiveness."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ROLE OF U.S. BATTLESHIPS

OW121028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Parkhomenko commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to increase its so-called deterrent forces whose purpose is to take part in aggressive actions against political regimes it finds unsuitable. Our commentary follows:

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades: They are right to say that ships like people have their own unrepeatable destinies. Some perform modest and inconspicuous roles as navy and working men, others cover themselves with everlasting military glory and still others perform shameful and disgraceful deeds.

Complicated and complex is the naval destiny of U.S. battleship Missouri. This giant, displacing 48,000 tons, fitted with 12-inch guns, fought battles during the Pacific Ocean campaign in WW II. The unconditional surrender of militarist Japan was signed on its bridge on 2 September 1945. Then it took part in the U.S. shameful aggression against the Korean people. Years passed and the ship was mothballed in San Francisco Bay and a museum was organized in its armored compartments. However, its period of rest did not last long. The battleship was taken to the shipyard and fitted with most modern electronics and missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The Missouri is now to join the special Rapid Deployment Forces along with the combat group of battleships New Jersey, which mercilessly fired on populated Lebanese centers; and Iowa, a participant in the Libyan blockade.

Another and far from the most glorious and heroic page in the battleship's history is being opened. Judging by everything, it will have to take part in new blockades, in new actions for frightening recalcitrant nations which may fall victims of the neoglobalist policy now adopted by official Washington.

TROYANOVSKIY, ZHAO ZIYANG DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD141417 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 14 TASS -- Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang today received in Zhongnanhai the USSR's Ambassador in the People's Republic of China Oleg Troyanovskiy.

In the course of the friendly talk the head of the Chinese Government expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries in trade, economy, science, tehcnology and culture in the recent years. Both sides expressed the striving for further expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

COMMENTATOR NOTES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN PRC

LD050001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Political Observer Fedor Burlatskiy]

[Text] I would like to tell you about some interesting processes that are taking place in China. Wide comment continues to be made there on the fourth session of the Chinese National People's Congress, which took place at the end of March of this year.

In a report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, gave a retrospective review of the fulfillment of the sixth 5-year plan. Average annual increase in gross output of production during the 5-year period amounted to 11 percent, 12 percent in the field of industry, and 8.1 percent in agricultural production. In the new 5-Year Plan, the average annual increase in gross output of industry and agriculture is projected at 6.7 percent.

As the report says, it is expected that the foundation of a new socialist economic model with specific Chinese characteristics will be created mainly over the 5-year period or over a longer period. What does this new economic model amount to? What are its specific features?

Briefly, it includes three very important components: first, a changeover to the system of family contracting in the countryside, with the attachment of a plot of land for use by the family for a definite period within the framework of the cooperative. This has radically changed the attitudes of the whole 800 million-strong peasant population, and has raised its activity and its labor productivity to an unusual degree. The second component is the transfer of all basic economic rights of industry to the enterprises while preserving overall strategy and planning -- and what's known as macro-control in China -- as a centralized function. The third element is the attraction of foreign capital and foreign technology on a large scale.

An experiment that is being carried out in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone close to Hong Kong in the province of Guangdong is linked precisely with this third component. We have some film prepared by Chinese documentary filmmakers about this experiment, which has already been in progress for 5 years.

What has the experiment yielded? What are its results?

In 5 years of economic reform, volume of production in this zone has grown by a factor of 4, and the population has risen from 10,000 to 200,000 people. The economic reform has attracted people here who have started to come to Shenzhen from all parts of the country. [Video shows modern housing, apartment complexes. building sites, street scenes]

The new forms of economic life have received support from the population and have stimulated its initiative. Both imported and Chinese equipment is used widely in the industrial and construction facilities of this Special Economic Zone. Under conditions of intensive production the usual rate of economic development is no longer suitable. New and efficient forms of economic management are being actively sought. [Video shows operations being carried out on building site; interior of weaving shop; interior of factory in which workers are seen controlling processes with the help of microscopes]

Over the 5 years of the reform the appearance of the Shenzhen Economic Zone has changed completely. Everywhere there is new, well-appointed housing to be seen, clean and spacious streets; public order and the protection of the environment have improved. As you see, national architecture combines successfully with modern architecture here. [video shows modern building developments, a lake, parks and gardens],

Shezhen is situated half an hour's drive from Hong Kong, and it is not surprising that the main flow of capital, technology, and specialists comes from there. More than 20,000 sets of industrial equipment were imported into Shenzhen from Hong Kong in the years 1980-1983. A large number of industrial enterprises equipped with imported equipment have been built. The latest equipment and technology and the latest achievements of science are used widely in the enterprises. The workers at the enterprises in this zone participate actively in the modernization of production and this has an effect upon their pay. In some enterprises labor productivity has risen by 3 times and the average level of pay has reached 240 yuan per month, and this is much higher than in other parts of the country. [video shows scenes in factories; steel-rolling processes; Hitachi equipment]

The housing problem is also being solved successfully here. Every month a large quantity of well-appointed housing is put into operation. The rate of housing construction is even beating world records. A multi-story apartment house is erected in just 1.5 months: one story in 4 days. [video shows apartment complexes under construction]

A large number of joint firms are arising in the Special Economic Zone and some of them are building enormous 20-story office blocks for themselves. The services sphere has received considerable development in this area. A large number of private and cooperative shops, workshops, and little restaurants have been opened which make it possible to satisfy the population's requirements more fully. The most talented and work-loving representatives of the workers and intelligentsia are boldly put forward for leading work. This is how economic cadres of a new type make their appearance. [video shows Sanyo radio receivers being manufactured; shops selling television receivers; a cafe]

Shenzhen University grew rapidly. It has a qualified teaching staff and is equipped with the latest technical instructional resources. The university primarily trains specialists for modern production. Moreover, all students speak English fluently. And so, over the 5 years of its reform life, Shenzhen has changed beyond all recognition. Gone is the stagnation, gone is the routine, and this, perhaps, is the main thing. [video shows students using computers in class]

That is how the positive results of the economic reforms in China look in the most favorable, so to speak, "oasis" version of the Special Economic Zone. But in China itself they do not conceal the many problems which accompany this development which is on the whole favorable. The first problem is a lack of balance in the development of different industries within the national economy. For example, this has affected transportation, particularly railway transportation. Over the past 6 years the number of passengers and visitors from abroad has risen by 18 times and reached about 13 million people whereas transportation has remained almost at the old level. And another problem -- and this too is written about in China -- is that of environmental pollution, particularly in the countryside, because industry is growing rapidly here and about 20 percent of the whole labor force of the countryside is engaged in it. This process brings up the problem of the environment in an acute way. An as they write in China itself, there is trash everywhere; it is thrown from just where it falls in Beijing itself. Even in Beijing the trash bins have been filled to overflowing and everyday the authorities send out workers to find some new places for bins.

But the most acute problem is what they call spiritual pollution in China. As was reported not so long ago in documents of one of the standing committees of the National People's Congress, economic crimes, including bribery, speculation, smuggling and wheeling and dealing have reached a scale that sets a record since the time the PRC was founded. In this connection, the question is raised of actively improving and developing what in China is called the sociopolitical legal infrastructure which has to serve as a permanent shock-absorber for the economic reforms being carried out.

Of course, all these ultimately are problems that are capable of being solved. That is what they believe in China. They accompany the process of the rapid and dynamic development and the growth in the level of activity of the Chinese population, which is nearly 1,000 million strong.

TASS CITES PRC JOURNAL ON NEW U.S. TACTICS

LD142022 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 14 TASS -- The Chinese Journal "LIAOVANG" carries an article saying that the United States has lately been resorting to new tactics to preserve its economic, political and strategic interests.

The United States always protected, cost what it may, all pro-American, anti-communist regimes, the journal writes. The United States once sent to South Vietnam 500,000 soldiers and spent billions of dollars to save the South Vietnamese regime. But the American aggression and direct interference led to opposite results: to a defeat in the battlefield, to a strategic loss, a decline in its international prestige, political disorders in the USA.

The United States, supporting the regimes it needs, is adapting its policy to new conditions, without changing its essence. If one views the U.S. actions with regard to Nicaragua, the substance of the U.S. policy becomes more obvious. The Nicaraguan people overthrew the Somoza regime, which even in the United States itself was characterised as "undemocratic rule". But the U.S. Administration did not support the new Government of Nicaragua. On the contrary, it threatens it with the use of military force and conducts subversive actions against it.

JAPAN CONDUCTS SECRET PLUTONIUM TESTS IN TOKYO

LD140813 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 14 TASS -- The Japanese National Defense Agency has been conducting secret experiments with plutonium and other radioactive raw materials for the production of nuclear weapons in the very heart of Tokyo for fourteen years now, posing a threat to the 12-million population of the city, a group of communist deputies to the parliament and the Tokyo municipal assembly say in a statement to the authorities of the Maguro District, in which the closely guarded buildings of the first research and technological centre of the National Defense Agency are situated.

Answering questions from opposition, the Defense Agency admitted last March that experiments with radioactive materials "to simulate the consequences of nuclear war" were being conducted in strict secrecy at the centre. But the authorities refused to stop the experiments, which are contrary to the national legislation, demanding that atomic energy and fissionable materials be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Moreover, the government said that it did not see anything wrong with the supply of plutonium and other raw materials to the armed forces to make nuclear weapons.

The magazine GUNZI MINRON, published here by a group of military experts, says that the Japanese authorities have long been ready to produce nuclear weapons independently and are just waiting for a signal from Washington. As many as 31 plants producing fissionable materials are on stream in the country. Last year Tokyo bought from France 288 tons of enriched plutonium, enough to make 20 medium-sized nuclear bombs. The magazine learned that recently the Japanese Government lifted by a special directive some of the instructions demanding that radioactive materials factories be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The Communist Party officially demanded an end to these steps, which are at odds with the three non-nuclear principles of the country -- not to have, not to produce and not to introduce nuclear weapons. As an emergency measure, the communists called for the immediate removal of plutonium and other radioactive materials from the densely populated areas.

IZVESTIYA NOTES DPRK CRITICISM OF TOKYO SUMMIT

PM131114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "DPRK Foreign Ministry on Tokyo Summit"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May -- The Tokyo conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist powers was actually a political show based on a Washington scenario aimed at masking its own militarist course aimed at unleashing a new war. This is stressed in a statement by the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry published in Pyongyang.

The joint documents adopted on the results of the summit demonstrated yet again the aggressive nature of imperialism, which intends to continue to pursue a policy of strength vis-a-vis the socialist countries while hiding behind talk of cooperation and subordinating to its own will those states which have embarked on the path of independent development.

Bombastically stating their support for a North-South dialogue, the Tokyo summiteers, primarily the United States, are not taking any practical steps to promote an easing of tension on the Korean peninsula, the statement notes.

Moreover, as a result of the dangerous schemes of Washington, which along with the Seoul regime unleased the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers, the inter-Korean dialogue has been wrecked.

In order to maintain peace in this part of the world it is necessary to strive to stop U.S. interference in Korea's affairs and to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons. The republic's government and the entire Korean people will resolutely oppose any attempts to perpetuate the division of the country and will struggle for its peaceful and democratic unification, the document says.

USSR-DPRK DEMARCATION TREATY RATIFIED

PM141500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Documents"]

[Text] On 7 May in Moscow, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the USSR-DPRK treaty on the demarcation of the economic zone and continental shelf, which was signed in Pyongyang on 22 January 1986.

BRIEFS

USSR-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP PLAN — Tokyo May 14 TASS -- The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and the "USSR-Japan" Friendship Society have signed a plan for cooperation with Japan's Centre of International Friendly Exchanges in Tokyo. The plan provides for celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution and the 30th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet-Japanese diplomatic relations. It also envisages joint undertakings for peace, series of lectures on the Soviet proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and on ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 14 May 86 LD]

TASS POLITICAL OBSERVER INTERVIEWS DRA LEADER

PM141322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian First Edition 14 May 86 p 4

[Report on interview with Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, by unnamed TASS Political Observer; "Road of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 May -- Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has said in reply to a TASS Political Observer's questions that the supreme goal of his country's foreign policy is to provide the Afghan people with the opportunity to build a new life in conditions of peace and freedom. One of the most important aims of that course is to make active efforts to achieve the earliest settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, to ensure the real cessation of the armed interference in our sovereign country's internal affairs and reliably guarantee its nonresumption.

I believe it is particularly important to repeat this now, he stressed, when the talks that we are conducting with Pakistan in Geneva through the intermediary of the UN secretary general's personal representative are entering a particularly crucial stage. We are convinced that a just settlement is possible. What is necessary to make that possibility a reality? Just one thing: political will and a responsible and realistic approach from those Western cricles whose zeal created the "Afghan problem." Speaking about the PDPA Central Committee's main tasks in the domestic policy sphere, Comrade Najib noted that Afghan society is confidently building a life based on the principles of social justice, democracy, and progress. The party, he continued, is actively pursuing a course of accelerating the fundamental transformation in all spheres. National income has already surpassed the prerevolutionary level. As a result of the land and water reform, around 320,000 landless or small landowning peasant families have received over 340,000 hectares of land free of charge. National industry is increasing.

During Afghanistan's first 5-year plan, which began in March this year, over 130 new national economic projects will be built with the USSR's economic and technical assistance; the basic guidelines for the country's development for 1986-1991 have also been formulated. It goes without saying, Comrade Najib said, that our successes would have been considerably greater but for the continuing aggression against the DRA. The state has been forced to allocate half of its budget expenditure to defense, and the material damage caused to the country's national economy by the dushman gangs amounts to 45 billion afghanis -- a vast sum.

The essence of our domestic policy today is to comprehensively broaden the social base of the revolution and to actively involve the broadest possible strata of the population in carrying out tasks on a statewide and nationwide scale. Much has already been done in this area. Of course, the process of broadening the social base of the new power is no easy or simple one. However, it is already obvious today that the correct guidelines have been chosen and the PDPA's line is meeting with approval from the broadest strata of the population.

One of the PDPA Central Committee's most important tasks is the further strengthening of the country's Armed Forces. Our Army may be young but it already has both combat experience and glorious traditions. Operational units of the state security service, people's militia detachments, and tribal territory forces have been taking active part in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The military skill of our officers and men is forged and their moral spirit tempered in the battles against the dushman gangs -- in 1985 alone around 200 gangs raised abroad, numbering more than 30,000 mercenaries, were routed in the country. We are setting the Army a goal -- to ensure a fundamental breakthrough in the struggle against counterrevolution. And that goal will be achieved! Eight years ago, when the party raised the banner of the April Revolution, it had 18,000 members, whereas now its ranks number 155,000 members and candidate members.

Almost 65 percent of party members are under arms and we can proudly say that the PDPA is a fighting party. The time for actions has come -- concrete, resolute, and productive actions! It is necessary to work to ensure that the country's entire population itself, thoroughly aware of the prospects opened before it by the revolution, firmly stands guard over the revolution's gains.

We are deeply grateful to the heroic and magnanimous Soviet people, the CPSU and its leadership, for the tremendous, selfless, and truly internationalist assistance and support which they have been giving our country in building the new life and defending the gains of the April Revolution, Comrade Najib said in conclusion.

[For the Kabul BAKHTAR version of the Najibullah interview with the TASS Political Observer, see the Afghanistan section of the 14 May South Asia DAILY REPORT.]

NAJIBULLAH ADDRESSES KABUL CITY COMMITTEE

LD142221 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 14 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah addressed here a plenary meeting of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

"It can be said with confidence now that the revolutionary process in the country is developing in the right direction," he declared. "The struggle for the widening and consolidation of the social base of people's power, an end to bloodshed, the establishment of peace and tranquility on Afghanistan's ancient land, the readiness for fruitful cooperation with all patriots and democrats of Afghanistan -- such are the main tasks and programme provisions that must be implemented," Najibullah said. He confirmed again that Afghanistan declares for a peaceful political settlement of the situation around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan highly assessed relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for vast and disinterested assistance.

"The complexity of the problems we face necessitates the strengthening of the principle of collective guidance of supreme bodies," Najibullah went on. "The spheres of work should be divided in such a way that the Revolutionary Council headed by Babrak Karmal should effect the guidance of the activity of the new bodies of state power and management, their consolidation through drawing the best representatives of the national patriotic forces, while the Council of Ministers headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand should be upgrading the functioning of ministries and departments to implement the party's economic policy. As to the party and party work, close attention must be paid to the strengthening and widening of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan."

"Our party is the ruling party. It must ensure united action and the fundamental principles of the operation of all links of the socio-political system."

"The new political system of the Afghan society provides every opportunity for rallying people," Najibullah said. "This applies above all to the National Patriotic Front which was created precisely for the purpose. Correct implementation of the national policy should not be lost sight of in the struggle for unity."

Important role in this is played by education, newspapers and broadcasting in native languages, the development of economy and culture, taking into account the customs in distributing land and water, support by the state for traditional tribal self-government, protection of the honour, dignity and property of every family in the areas inhabited by tribes. We shall be cutting short any attempts to sow discord among various tribes, to disrupt the links between tribes on both (?sides of) the border," Najibullah said.

DRA DEFENSE MINISTRY EXAMINES STATE OF ARMY

PM141122 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 May -- A meeting of the DRA Defense Ministry party aktiv has been held here to discuss the results of the Armed Forces' combat operations to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs and tasks in further improving the combat and political training of personnel.

Participating in the meeting were Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Lieutenant General N. Muhammad, DRA defense minister; Lieutenant General M. Saddiqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate; and Lieutenant General Sh. Tanay, chief of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff.

In order to defeat counterrevolution once and for all and ensure reliable protection for the Afghan people's creative labor, Najib emphasized in his speech, it is necessary to strengthen the DRA Armed Forces' combat might in every possible way and enhance the effiency of work on educating personnel in the spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of April Revolution.

DUSHMAN CHANGE OF SIDES SHOWS DRA SUCCESS

PM141134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "To the People's Side"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 May -- More and more Afghans drawn into counterrevolutionary activity by deception are siding with the people's power. According to a BAKHTAR agency report, more than 1, 800 former members of two counterrevolutionary groupings have laid down their arms in Faryab Province. In addition to ordinary members of the gangs, former leader -- Kamalluddin Kahdzhi, Abdurrashid, and Mullah Azim -- have refused to fight against their own people too. They have also expressed a wish to atone for their guilt before the motherland by defending its freedom against encroachments by the hirelings of international imperialism and reaction. A large gang has also given itself up to the authorities in Kabul Province.

The dushmans' switch from counterrevolutionary gangs to the people's side attests to the successes achieved by the people of Afghanistan under the PDPA's leadership in carrying out progressive transformations in all spheres of life.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES IRANIAN ACTIONS AGAINST DRA

PM141128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "Pertinent Notes": "In Concert"]

[Text] The DRA leadership has repeatedly reminded the Iranian side of the need to observe the principles and norms of peaceful coexistence and a positive approach to the question of good-neighborliness. However, Iran is not stopping its subversive activity against the DRA.

We recall that, as was pointed out in an Afghan Foreign Ministry memorandum in connection with the expansion of Iranian interference in the DRA's affairs, that country's air and ground forces have carried out 63 acts of aggression against the DRA this year alone. The duration of hostile Iranian radio and television broadcasts has increased and the newspapers are publishing anti-Afghan fabrications virtually every day.

On 21 April Iranian television broadcast a program in which two representatives of the Afghan counterrevolution from the "Nasr" and "Hezb-e Harekat-e Eslami Afghanistan" groups took part. They made crude attacks on the DRA Government and also tried to distort the traditionally good-neighborly relations between the DRA and the USSR.

On 3 May the above dushman organizations as well as "(Pozdarane Dzhikhade Esmailiye) Afghanistan," "(Mikhzate) Eslami Afghanistan" and others (nine in all) held an anti-Soviet orgy in a Tehran hotel. The bandits did not restrict themselves to the slanderous attacks on the USSR and the Afghan people's power that are usual for such meetings but also made threats against the Soviet Union. They were effusively grateful for the material and military aid given by the Iranian leaders to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in order to carry out hostile actions against the DRA.

It is well known that gangs which are sent into Afghanistan to commit murder and subversion are trained with the blessing of Iran's supreme spiritual authorities in Tehran, Qom, Yazd, Mashhad, Esfahan, and other parts of the country.

In an interview with the London-published magazine (ARABIA) Iranian Prime Minister Musavi stated that the Iranian leadership "believes it its duty to Islam to support the Afghan people in achieving their goal." But the Afghan people as understood by the Iranian leadership are not the millions of working people engaged in creative labor on their own land nor the defenders of the gains of the April Revolution, but the counterrevolutionary gangs of cutthroats which are burning crops, destroying schools, hospitals, and mosques, and killing children, old men, and women.

Musavi also proclaimed the goal of the Iranian authorities with regard to Afghanistan as being to create a government there which "accords with the interests of the country's Muslim population." Read "the interests of Tehran," which would like to see Afghanistan subordinate to its influence.

Resorting to subversive activity against the DRA, Iran's leaders are actually acting in concert with the transatlantic patrons of the dushmans and thereby giving invaluable service to the imperialist circles which would like to put an end to people's power in Afghanistan.

The Iranian authorities' anti-Afghan activity runs counter to the policy of states defending the course of independent development free from imperialist diktat.

MISSILE ATTACK ON JAPANESE, U.S. EMBASSIES IN JAKARTA

LD141100 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 TASS -- Unidentified extremists today fired home-made missiles at the Japanese and U.S. Embassies in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia. One of the missiles nearly hit a window in the Japanese Embassy and the other fell in the grounds of the U.S. Embassy. Neither caused any damage. Police think that the missiles were fired from the eighth floor of a hotel across from the Japanese Embassy.

GORBACHEV'S STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN PHILIPPINES

LD131430 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila May 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kiselev reports:

A ceremony was held here to mark the publication by a local publishing house of a collection of speeches and statements by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in English under the general title "Time for Peace".

Aquilino Pimentel, minister of local government, said that the statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were included into the collection, deal with the most urgent problem related to the destiny of all people -- the problem of curbing the deadly nuclear arms race.

In the present-day complicated international situation, the conclusion made by the Soviet leader to the effect that concerted efforts were needed to ensure auspicious international conditions for a peaceful and sovereign development of all nations -- big and small -- in the interests of mankind's progress is of tremendous importance, Pimentel said.

He said that Gorbachev's pronouncements on questions pertaining to the situation in the Asian-Pacific region where, the Soviet leader says, any disputable problems can be resolved by political means at the negotiating table, without the use of force will evoke special interest of the Philippine public.

ANNIVERSARY OF CAMBODIAN RELATIONS MARKED

BK140315 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow and Phnom Penh are today celebrating the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cambodia and the 20th anniversary of the USSR-Cambodia Friendship Association.

Cooperation between the two countries in various fields has developed greatly during the past few years. Along with Vietnam and other countries from the socialist community, the Soviet Union has always provided cooperation and assistance to Cambodia to build and restore the industrial and agricultural bases, transports and telecommunications, and public health. This has helped the Cambodian people to revive the country and heal the wounds left from the Pol Pot regime -- a regime which massacred more than 3 million Cambodians and which pushed the country to the brink of extinction.

CAMBODIAN AGENCY REPORTS ON SE ASIA TENSION

PM141541 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Who Is Fueling Tension"]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia is causing the world justified concern. The external forces which have provoked an undeclared war against the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] are using every means possible to hinder the settlement of the situation around the republic and are fueling tension in the relations of a number of the region's countries with Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. This is stated in a commentary by the Cambodian news agency, SPK.

The emergence of a "hotspot" in Indochina and the increased danger of an armed conflict here are consequences of the neoglobalist policy of U.S. imperialism, which nurtures plans for the achivement of world domination and seeks to subordinate to itself the independent developing countries, the agency remarks. The Asian Continent, where Washington is resorting to sordid methods to undermine the peoples' revolutionary and national liberation movement, is the center of the aggressive U.S. strategy.

The USSR's consistent, peace-loving course provides an example of a different approach to the region's problems. Of enormous significance for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia are the USSR's initiatives formulated in the Soviet Government's statement concerning Asia and the Pacific basin. This document envisages an extensive package of measures aimed at reinforcing the climate of trust and broadening cooperation among states, the commentary says.

The peoples of Cambodia and the other republics of Indochina are profoundly convinced that the Soviet proposals meet their fundamental interests. Development in conditions of peace is the sincere wish of the three fraternal peoples. This is why they are consistently struggling for a political solution to Southeast Asia's conflict issues and for the prevention of the bloody Pol Pot clique's return to power in Cambodia, SPK emphasizes.

PRAVDA CITES SRV'S LE DUAN ON FRIENDSHIP

PM131317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 May -- Consolidating fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam is the cornerstone of the foreign policy pursued by the CPV and the Vietnamese state, Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, said here.

The USSR's tireless efforts to strengthen peace and international security and prevent a nuclear catastrophe, he said, clearly attest to the Soviet state's great sense of responsibility for the fate of the present and future generations.

The Vietnamese leader expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and to the government and people of the Soviet Union for their great assistance and support of Vietnam in its struggle for freedom and independence and in resolving its large-scale tasks of building socialism. Le Duan wished the fraternal Soviet people new achievements and success in their fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

LOGINOV RECEIVES SFRY COUNTERPART FOR TALKS

PM141453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 6-7 May, Soviet-Yugoslav consultations were held in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which G. Cerovic, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and U.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

GDR'S HONECKER ON 'CHANCE' FOR PROGRESS IN ARMS TALKS

PM131235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Chance Not To Be Missed"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 May -- We must now use the chance to achieve arms limitation and disarmament contained in the proposals by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The main task today is to ensure peace on earth and in space. This was stressed at a meeting between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; J. Rau, minister-president of the North Rhine-Westphalia Government and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD); and O. Lafontaine, minister-president of the Saar Government and chairman of the SPD land organization.

E. Honecker said that the GDR will continue to strive to activate the efforts of all forces of peace to limit the arms race and achieve disarmament.

The sides pointed out that in the present aggravated international situation both German states must work actively, in word and deed, for peace and detente.

PRAVDA CARRIES HONECKER ARTICLE ON GDR PROSPECTS

PM141150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition pp 4, 5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State: "Along the Tested Course, Together With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Berlin -- No one will ever forget the moment in May 1945 when Soviet Army servicemen, having fought numerous hard battles, stormed the Reichstag in Berlin and raised over it the flag of victory and liberation. That was the moment of triumph for the anti-Hitler coalition and its main force, the Soviet Union, over Hitlerite fascism. Twenty million USSR citizens gave their lives for the sake of victory. This victory saved the peoples from fascist barbarism and brought freedom to the German people. It seemed that the objective for which freedom fighters in many countries, including German antifascists, were fighting was being attained -- prospects were emerging for a world without wars and without weapons.

Profound changes took place on our planet as a result of the victory over Hitlerite fascism in World War II and the postwar development. The world socialist system emerged. The imperialist colonial system disintegrated. The GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, was created. It is tied for ever to the Soviet Union by bonds of friendhip, and this provides a reliable foundation for its constant dynamic progress.

Being a staunch link in the community of socialist states, the GDR makes its active contribution to the strengthening of socialism's international positions and to the defense and preservation of peace.

The 11th SED Congress, held in Berlin recently, in the first half of April, which was attended by a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, adopted decisions marking the beginning of a new stage in the building of developed socialist society in the GDR. These decisions offer vivid proof that the theory of scientific socialism is being successfully translated into practice in the heart of Europe, in the motherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The new tasks of social development in our country are distinguished to a significant extent by the fusion of science and production and the unity of economic and social policy provides an incentive for socialist society's confident advance.

All this can be attributed to the fact that, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, the SED has been invariably guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The results achieved in building socialism in the GDR provide convincing evidence of socialism's capabilities when it relies on the creativity of the masses. Optimism, a militant mood, efforts aimed at carrying out lofty tasks, and broadest support by the young people -- these are the typical features of socialism that because the GDR is at the socialist community's Western border, offer an alternative for peoples in Western countries.

The results and prospects that were discussed at the 11th SED Congress create an equally profound impression on those who know that the GDR literally rose from the ruins left behind by World War II. Because of this achievement, we can assert that the 10th SED Congress decisions have been fulfilled, and that the party is ready and able to advance along the tested path toward the frontiers of the year 2000. It was noted at the congress that this advance takes place shoulder to shoulder with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and socialist community countries.

"The stronger socialism is, the more lasting" peace is," "My work station is my sector in the struggle for peace" -- these are the slogans inspiring very many of our working people. They were at the focus of the congress' attention on questions concerning the unity of economic and social policy. This was yet another expression of the lasting unity between party and people. The numerous initiatives to implement the 11th SED Congress decisions were a response to its course and results. It can be said that the GDR is now living under the sign of broadest approval for the congress results, comprehensive study of the documents it adopted, and lofty activeness and will on the part of the Communists -- workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, women, young people, and all working people -- to persistently strive for the implementation of all plans.

Indeed, we perceive ensuring the unity of economic and social policy as the main goal of our struggle. This provides an incentive for people's labor activeness and for their readiness to successfully implement the economic strategy for the period through the year 2000 that was adopted by the 11th SED Congress. This strategy is aimed at combining with increasing efficiency the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and at ensuring economic growth which would make it possible to further enhance the material and cultural standards of the people's life.

Despite the various and numerous intrigues by imperialist circles, socialism in the GDR has traversed a long path of development. It is true that socialism is still imperfect, but we have progressed quite well. Evidence of the attributes of real socialism is provided by the fact that our country has built a society in which the infamous exploitation of man by man has been eliminated and scope has been given to the complete manifestation of the people's creative energy.

For us unemployment is a word from another world, a world that is alien to us. Social security and assistance [ustroyennost], full employment, and equal opportunities for all children to gain education are guaranteed in our country. This vividly displays the fundamental contrast with what is happening in the capitalist world; it is the basic difference between the two worlds.

The participants in the 11th SED Congress wholeheartedly welcomed the delegation from Lenin's party and expressed total approval for the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our congress turned into a manifestation of the unbreakable combat alliance and fraternal unity of both parties, of our states and peoples. As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, the congress was a major event in the GDR's life, "a new landmark along the path of socialism, which has been consistently followed bv our German comrades for 4 decades now." During the meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU delegation, we drew the joint conclusion that the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated the complete coincidence of views and positions of our parties on the basic issues of building socialism and communism and foreign policy, and also on the durability of our fraternal alliance. Our comprehensive cooperation was highly assessed, and steps for its strengthening were coordinated. It is impossible to solve the complex problems posed by time without enhancing such close interaction by fraternal countries, by a whole order of magnitude.

Everything that was done and achieved, both in the past and in the course of preparations for the forum itself, provided a sound basis for the work of the 11th congress. Significant heights have been scaled in economic and sociopolitical development. On this basis we analyzed the demands of the late eighties and the more distant future, and set and adopted even greater tasks. The quantity and quality of our achievements inspire both the party and the whole people. Life itself has confirmed the correctness of our decision to continue, under changed international conditions, the course of unity in economic and social policy and to ensure the necessary growth of economic might by means of utmost intensification of production.

The national income produced by the GDR in 1981-85 stood at M1,087 trillion. Moreover, the volume of national income produced in the first 6 months of last year was equal to that produced in the whole of 1970. The fact that the qualitative factors of economic growth increasingly appeared in the foreground of this process had a decisive significance. For example, more than 90 percent of national income growth was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity. An indication of the same trend is shown by the reduction of relative consumption of raw and other materials, the fall in prime costs, and the increase of net profit. The output of products increased while production expenditures fell, and this is typical of the economy's intensive development.

As the 11th congress approached, the position occupied during the competition by pledges and results stemming from linking the latest since and technology developments with production became increasingly noticeable. This applies in particular to the key avenues of scientific and technical progress. The total average annual saving of labor costs resulting the utilization of the achievements of science and technology amounted to 500 million hours during the previous 5-year plan period.

The largest contribution to the growth of national income -- about three-fourths -- was made by industry. At the same time, socialist agriculture achieved extremely high results. The average harvest yield of grain crops reached 45.4 quintals per hectare during the last 5-year plan period, and as many 46 quintals were harvested in 1985. The material and cultural standards of the working people's life rose parallel to production. Housing construction is an example -- the core of our sociopolitical program -- within its framework some 2.4 million apartments were either built or renovated during the last 15 years. The construction of schools, nurseries, kindergartens, and medical institutions kept pace as well. Some 7.2 million persons acquired new homes.

Nevertheless, at the party congress noted, this does not at all mean there is not a lot of room for improvement. It was openly said that what had been achieved was not the limit, and that it is necessary to introduce order wherever it may still be lacking. It is necessary to utlilize the latest achievements of science and technology to ensure a greater upsurge in the entire life of society, in the way that is inherent to socialism.

We are increasingly bringing key modern technologies to the foreground of our economic strategy in our desire to ensure steady growth of the national economy. Top priority is given here to microelectronics; computer equipment; the application of systems for automated design, technological preparation for, and management of production; flexible automated production units; as well as bioengineering, laser technology, and others. These technologies are being applied on an increasingly broad scale in our national economy.

Here are a few figures as an example. The number of flexible automated production units was found to be substantially increased when compared to the initial 5-year plan targets. The share of output produced by automated equipment is due to triple by 1990. While we did not have a single industrial robot in 1970, at the end of 1985 we exceeded 56,600. The new 5-year plan period will see the commissioning of 75,000-80,000 more industrial robots. At present we have 11,200 computerized work positions, and their number will increase to 85,000-90,000 by the end of the 5-year plan period. The initial plan targets provided a figure around 30,000, but it proved necessary to substantially accelerate the pace, just as in other spheres. The output of microelectronic components and instruments will reach M30.5 billion in 1986, and will increase to at least M42 billion by 1990.

The powerful dynamics of economic growth and its intensive nature can be summed up with a few figures. For example, the national income produced in 1986-1990 is expected to increase by 24-26 percent to reach M1.3 trillion. The largest contribution will be made by industry under central jurisdiction, whose net output and labor productivity will increase by 49-51 percent. The relative expenditure of raw and other materials of national economic importance should be reduced by 4 percent a year, that of energy source by 3.3 percent a year.

The course and decisions of the 11th congress show that our party perceived in good time the demands of modern productive forces and made the appropirate decisions. The contents of the pledges being given by working people in the socialist competition and in fulfilling the congress decisions confirm that they are profoundly aware of the truth, that this involves the solution of questions which are vitally important for our country.

At the same time, we are fully aware that the pace of scientific and technical progress is being accelerated on an international scale. The objective, therefore, is not only to keep up with this pace but also to secure a headstart so that we ourselves can gain a leading position in important sectors, and this makes extremely high demands on us. We are setting our sights on fast assimilation of all innovations, rejection of old habits, and active and creative quest for all necessary solutions. Leading cadres bear very high responsibility. The achievements and experience of front-ranking collectives set the standards for everyone. We notice that now it is the front-ranking combines that march forward at a particularly fast pace. It is in the interest of general progress to more swiftly overcome the laggardness in other places, and even to prevent it from occuring altogether.

The widespread utilization of the achievements of science and technology imbues our entire economic strategy. This has an effect both on the accelerated growth of labor productivity and on the growing demands for savings in materials and energy. The role of trailblazers here has been assigned to electrical engineering, electronics, and machine building, with the remaining sectors moving simultaneously in the same direction and making an active contribution to the achievement of the set goals.

By 1990, for example, the proportion represented by light oils [svetlyye nefteprodukty] in the refining of petroleum at the GDR's disposal will increase to an average of 75 percent for the national economy.

The economic strategy that has been adopted also applies fully to socialist agriculture. In this sphere we are striving to continue making the best possible use of the great potential of the cooperative ownership of the means of production. We have planned that, by the end of the 5-year plan period, the average harvest yield of grain crops will increase to 47 quintals per hectare. Yields of 60 and even 70 quintals have already been produced in a number of Bezirks. Taking the total output of horticulture, the plans are to obtain 52 quintals of standard grain units per hectare in 1990. This will primarily make it possible to ensure the growth of most feeds for stockraising from home-grown output and to increasingly reduce feed imports. Moreover, stockraising output will continue to rise as a result of increased labor productivity while the animal headcount remains the same. Here it is also necessary to improve the correlation between expenditure and results produced, in line with the conditions for intensive economic management.

At present the GDR's socialist planned economy is coping with the demands of socialist intensification. We are working on its improvement. According to the principle of democratic-centralism, fundamental economic processes will remain subject to control by the state. Within this framework, the combines constituting the backbone of the planned economy will be endowed with considerable independence. Future progress will be distinguished by increasingly deep interaction between science and production. This affects the combines themselves, where there will be significant growth of scientific research potential and of the capacities for the production of means for rationalization. At the same time, in the struggle to secure leading positions, these major economic subdivisions are entering into an alliance with GDR Academy of Sciences institutions and with universities and higher education establishments on a contractual basis, utilizing economic criteria and accounting principles.

As outlined in the SED Program, the new stage of development will be distinguished by the close interaction of production, science, education, and the other spheres of social life. The integrated socialist system of education creates the need to get a headstart in knowledge for modern socialist production. Our policy is based on the premise that key technologies and thier application are not the preserve of some kind of elite. On the contrary, what is required is participation, great skills, and reliable high-quality work by all working people. Man still remains the most important factor in mastering the advanced methods of production. We achieve all goals together with man and for man's sake. The stipulation that socialist rationalization must march in step with enriching the content and improving the conditions of labor remains in force.

As apart of raising the material and cultural standards of the people's life, we give tremendous attention to settling the housing question as a social problem. Some 15 years ago we set 1990 as the deadline for this. A further 1 million apartments must be built or modernized during the current 5-year plan period. At the end of the 5-year plan period, every GDR citizen will be supplied with appropriate housing. Futhermore, the SED congress set specific tasks for each Bezirk with regards to improving apartment comforts.

The population's real incomes will increase by 20-23 percent during the 5-year plan period. The significance of this growth for the effectiveness of the socialist principle of payment according to labor is enhanced by the fact that the output of modern consumer goods plays an extremely high role. The prices for basic commodities and for services, as well as apartment rental rates, remain stable and low, as before. A number of important measures have been adopted in support of young families with children. For example, conditions are even more favorable with regard to the "baby year," as people in the GDR describe the paid leave for young mothers. Child allowances have increased considerably.

The tested principle, according to which good labor must yield good returns for the worker and his family, not at some indefinite time in the future but now, will be implemented even more tangibly.

Our close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is one of socialism's competitive advantages in the sphere of modern productive forces. It is well known that the GDR and the USSR have already defined the basic lines of interaction through the year 2000. The assimilation of advanced technologies, primarily in microelectronics, is coming increasingly to the foreground. The fundamental idea at the new stage in our fraternal cooperation is to jointly secure leading scientific and technical positions and to utilize together the great achievements for the benefit of our peoples. Add to this the major deliveries of petroleum, gas, rolled steel, cotton, and other raw materials from the USSR, which are so necessary for our national economy, and it becomes obvious how important this scientific, technical, and economic cooperation is for the GDR's national economy and social development.

Reciprocal commodity turnover in the current 5-year plan period has been set at a total of M380 billion, a volume which is, to a certain extent, a record in the practice of long-term foreign trade settlements between the two states. It is evidence of the great extent to which our countries' national economies are intertwined. Almost every speaker at the 11th SED Congress spoke about the specific advantages of our interaction and about the pledges made by different collectives concerning them. Moving examples were cited of how, in the process of joint work on the achievement of common goals, the bonds of friendship between major collectives and many citizens of our countries are strengthened and deepened. It is perhaps impossible to even imagine a better ground for the flourishing of our community.

When determining the tasks of our domestic and foreign policy at the 11th SED Congress, we confirmed the main stipulation -- to do everything to ensure peace, end the arms race on Earth, and prevent it from spreading into space. The imperialist course of arms buildup and confrontation has led to the exacerbation of the international situation. Serious alarm is caused by the fact that the U.S. Administration and its closest NATO allies are continuing to follow a line of stepping up the arms race, extending it into space with the help of SDI, and disrupting military-strategic equilibrium.

We highly value the Soviet Union's enterprising and innovative approach to the resolution of questions of international politics. This approach is vividly demonstrated in the program to free the world of all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and to create a comprehensive system of international security. Speaking at our congress, M.S. Gorbachev expanded this constructive program by advancing a proposal for a considerable reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. This initiative, which we fully support, generated a positive response throughout the world. It also exerts an influence on those forces in the West that are still not prepared to give up thinking in terms of an arms race and confrontation. It is necessary to end all nuclear tests. This would be a real step toward terminating the development [racrabotka] of all new mass annihilation means of unimaginable destructive power. Observing a unilateral moratorium on such tests since last year, the Soviet Union was the first to take a step which was acclaimed by all who seriously desire to preserve peace. Washington, however, is challenging all of mankind by continuing underground nuclear explosions. The USSR, confirming its readiness to abandon nuclear tests provided the United States finally accepts the moratorium, sowed the seeds of new hope in the hearts of all who have made their choice in favor of common sense and realism for the sake of the preservation of peace.

The destructive U.S. policy regarding practical measures for disarmament is backed by the FRG Government and this, as the SED Central Committee report to the 11th congress noted, complicates the FRG's relations with socialist countries, including the GDR, and damages the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

The situation in our continent could change considerably for the better if a major state like the FRG were to really take the path of detente and development of good-neighborly relations. Unfortunately, the policy of the current FRG Government leads in the opposite direction. What is important is not how often one speaks about peace, but what one does about it.

The 11th SED Congress condemned with anger and indigation the recent aggressive U.S. action against Libya, which will inevitably have a negative effect on the situation in Europe and throughout the world, and on the East-West dialogue in general. Peace all over the world is becoming less reliable and more fragile through the fault of imperialist circles implementing a strong-arm, adventurous policy. The International public is fully justified in persistently demanding that the U. S. Government display common sense to prevent further exacerbation of the danger. We express solidarity with the Libyan people.

The GDR will remain in the front ranks of those who apply all their energy to deliver mankind from nuclear catastrophe and to ensure a peaceful future for the present and future generations. Implementing a policy of constructive and businesslike dialogue and cooperation, our Republic contributes to the improvement of the international situation, to the return to detente, and to the unity of action by all forces of peace, on which so much depends in our time.

Purposefully expanding and deepening the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, we are contributing as much as we can to the complete strengthening of socialism's might and the enhancement of its attractiveness in the international arena. We are actively following a policy of anti-imperialist solidarity. We will continue to attach great significance to relations of peaceful coexistence with capitalist states.

When World War II ended in May 1945 we, in the face of the sacrifices, sorrow, and devastation which were its legacy, swore that war must never again originate from German soil. On behalf of our socialist state, I declare with utmost responsibility: War will never originate from its territory, and only peace will ever originate from it. All peoples may rely on the GDR as a reliable supporter in the struggle for a peaceful life. A world without weapons, without wars, and without the use of force -- this is our ideal, which inspired us in everything we are doing for the preservation of peace.

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and our liberation from the fascist yoke, I send fraternal greetings to the Soviet Communists and all friends and comrades in Lenin's land. I wish the great Soviet people further successes in the clause of implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. I wish all of us new victories in the struggle to consolidate socialism and ensure peace!

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES, MESSAGES MARKING VICTORY DAY

Honecker Greets Soviet Forces

PM141408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 May -- A cermonial meeting devoted to the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the German people's liberation from fascism has been held among the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. A report was delivered by Army General P.G. Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The meeting was attended by E. Mielke and E. Mueckenberger, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, other GDR politicians and milirary figures, and also V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

In connection with the portentous date, a greetings message from E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany was read out. The defeat of the fascist aggressor, it states, signified a victory of worldwide historic significance. It also brought the German people liberation from the Nazi yoke. The community of fraternal socialist states is now the chief factor for preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Sokolov Greets CSSR Counterpart

PM141415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister! On behalf of myself and the Soviet Armed Forces, I cordially congratulate you and all servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army on the national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, sincerely rejoice in the achievements of Czechoslovakia's working people, who are implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions on building a developed socialist society. The strengthening relations of friendship, cooperation, and close interaction between the peoples and Armies of our countries and all the Warsaw Pact states reliably serve the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish the Czechoslovak People's Army personnel further successes in military labor in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings,
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

Voronin Attends Meeting

PM141348 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 May 1986 carries in its Second Edition on page 4 a 400-word TASS report entitled "Portentour Dates," which states that L.S. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, participated in a 7 May meeting in Moscow "devoted to the 41st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors and the 16th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR." The report also states that one the same day he attended a reception given by M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

SFRY COURT SENTENCES ARTUKOVIC TO DEATH

LD141621 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Belgrade May 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Konstantin Vorobev reports:

The District Court of Zagreb today sentenced war criminal Andrija Artukovic to capital punishment.

The indictment laid down at the court noted that in the years of the Second World War Artukovic, being a ringleader of a pro-fascist state entity in the territory of Croatia, personally gave orders to put to death innocent civilians on a mass scale, to exterminate partisans and underground fighters who were taken prisoner.

The archive documents, presented at the trial in Zagreb, prove irrefutably that personal signatures on the "Balkan Himmler" are affixed to many orders authorizing the setting up of concentration camps in Yugoslavia. In the "Jasenovac" death camp along Ustachis, Croatian fascists, exterminated 7000,000 people, including women and children, which was confirmed by numerous witnesses who gave their testimony at the trial.

In the days when the Zagreb trial was under way, the "Borba" wrote that U.S. and British intelligence services helped Artukovic, Pavelic and about 500 other Ustachi ringleaders to flee to the West. Klaus Barbie and 70 Nazis' accomplices who committed outrages in territories temporarily occupied by Hitler troops fled to Latin America with their assistance. . The weekly :KOMMUNIST" wrote that Artukovic managed to live calmly in a country which projects itself as an "advocate of freedom and democracy" because the U.S. authorities needed him as a rabid anti-communist.

In Yugoslavia they point out that by far not all Nazi criminals were brought to justice and punished to the full extent they deserve, although it is known where they are in hiding and who patronizes them. In the name of the memory of the millions of people who perished during the war against fascism, these criminals, like those who were tried in Nuremberg, should be punished. There is no and will not be any pardon to them.

POLAND'S PEASANTS PARTY CONDEMNS CHURCH USE OF ACTIVISTS

LD142011 Moscow TASS in English GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 14 TASS -- According to a report of the Polish news agency PAP, a meeting of the Presidium of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party was held here. It discussed the current socio-political and economic situation in the country, including in the countryside.

The Presidium of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party condemned the scaled-up use by the Roman Catholic Church of extremist figures from former "Solidarity" in the activities among the peasants -- the activities that had nothing in common with religion.

Such activities promote definite political aims, the transformation of a number of temples into places for holding political meetings and anti-socialist demonstrations, for falsifying history and using for one's own ends the names and ideas of the peasants' movement which the church used to fight in its time.

The mixing of questions of religion and politics is harmful and inadmissible. It damages the interests of the state and does not serve common good. It is essential to observe the constitutional principle of separation of state from the church, it was emphasized at the meeting.

TASS DELEGATION IN FRG MEETS PARTY OFFICIALS

LD132325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1152 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (TASS) — At the invitation of the Friedrich Ebert Social Democratic Foundation, a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists is here, headed by Ivan Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of KOMMUNIST. The delegation held political talks with a number of prominent FRG politicians: Egon Bahr, member of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] leadership, Peter Glotx, SPD federal secretary, and Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] Bundestag faction. The members of the Soviet delegation called the FRG politicians' attention to new, large-scale Soviet disarmament initiatives and informed them about the work taking place to overcome the consequences of the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station], accident, rebuffing the anti-Soviet conjectures and insinuations circulated in the West, including the FRG, about the accident.

FRG METALWORKING EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD141412 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (DPA/VWD) -- Martin Gruener, parliamentary state secretary at the Federal Economics Ministry, emphasized the Federal Government's interest in "intensive cooperation in information and safety" in the area of nuclear energy at the opening of the exhibition, "Metalworking" Technology in the Federal Republic of Germany," in Moscow on Wednesday. Bonn wants as much cooperation as possible with the Soviet Union. This also applies to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, which is being (?discussed) throughout the world thanks to Chernobyl, Gruener said.

The state secretary said at the same time that cooperation between Bonn and Moscow in engineering fits well into the USSR's extensive and ambitious program for modernizing its industry. Gruener stressed, however, that an increase in the volume of foreign trade between the two countries is possible in the future only if the export structure is improved. New forms of cooperation could extend from more direct contacts between the companies up to joint enterprises.

NEW NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN GOOD RELATIONS

LD131545 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Oslo May 13 TASS -- Norway will further devote much attention to maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union. This was stressed by new prime minister of that country Gro Harlem Brundtland. Addressing a policy statement ot the Storting (Parliament) today, she pointed out, among other things, that one of the main trends in the activity of the cabinet will be struggle for international detente, against the nuclear weapons race. Along with that the statement stresses the government's intention to build the policy of Norway's security on the basis of cooperation and solidarity in NATO and strengthening the country's Armed Forces.

Policies Noted

PM131035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA-TASS report: "Norway: Social Democrats in Power"]

[Text] The world's news agencies are reporting that after almost 5 years of rule by the conservative-center coalition government, the Social Democrats have come to power in Norway.

It has been officially announced here that a new one-party cabinet has been formed by the Norwegian Labor Party. It is headed by Labor Party Chairwoman G. Harlem Brundtland. K. Frydenlund has been apointed foreign minister; J. Holst has been appointed defense minister; and G. Berge has been given the finance minister portfolio.

The change of power in Norway came about as a result of the acute economic problems the country has faced. The conservative-center coalition's attempts to make up deficiencies in the budget by cutting appropriations for social needs and by other belt-tightening exercises came to naught. Its attempt to force a package of "rigid austerity" measures through the Storting (parliament) also failed.

On the new cabinet's foreign policy, G. Harlem Brundtland noted that the government opposes U.S. intentions to develop a new generation of chemical weapons, which it wants to deploy in Western Europe. She also supported the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

SHIPS COLLIDE OFF INSTANBUL PORT; 'HEAVY DAMAGE'

TA141835 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Two Soviet ships have collided off Ahirkapi in Istanbul. No one was injured or killed in the incident. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from authoritative sources, the Soviet freighter (Kaptan Soraka), which was sailing from the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea, collided with a Soviet Navy ship sailing in the opposite direction. It is reported that both ships sustained heavy damage.

ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN SHOWS UK NEOGLOBALISM LINKS

LD131056 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 12 May 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] The Syrian Government has decided to expel three British diplomats from the country. The step is reported to have been taken in response to the groundless expulsion of three Syrian diplomats from London by the British authorities. Now a comment by Nikolay Borin:

The Syrian Embassy in London has issued a special statement refuting charges of Syria's involvement in acts of terrorism, including charges of involvement in the attempt to bomb an Israeli plane at Heathrow Airport. The statement says Syrians are becoming the targets of a smear campaign intended to justify Israeli and American military action against them. It is true that London's anti-Syrian action coincided with the concentration of Israeli troops on the borders of Jordan and Syria. These steps evidently show the mechanism of interference that was discussed in Tokyo and, as Margaret Thatcher was the initiator and supporter of resolute measures, Britain, after its involvement in the bombing of Libya is now becoming the main base for the anti-Syrian campaign in Europe.

Following Reagan's and Bush's charges against Syria, London exerted unprecedented pressure on the Syrian Embassy, trying to force staff members (?to) plead guilty of terrorism. Besides, the authorities turned down Syria's offer to participate in the investigation of the case. THE DAILY MAIL has assumed an openly hysterical tone today by calling to close the embassy if the police and special services think it is necessary. Today London has clearly picked up Washington's new aggressive behavior in the solution of complex international questions. This behavior, however, has not won much support in Britain. The recent parliamentary and local byelections reflected a picture painted by public opinion polls during the Libyan crisis.

Many news analysts link the defeat of the Conservatives with the fact that two-thirds of Britons disapproved of the Government's involvment in the American air raid on Libya. But Whitehall has apparently bound itself to a policy which is unpopular in the country but meets with approving resolutions of the U.S. Congress. Today the anti-Syrian campaign proves that the Tory Government is establishing ever closer links between its actions and the new globalism of the United States. This creates the impression that the approval of the United States and Israel is worth its weight in gold for London, while the opinion of (?Britain and its political press) is not more than small change.

UK-U.S. TALKS ON AWACS DEAL REPORTED

LD112001 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] London May 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov:

Talks between a delegation of "experts" from the American military-industrial concern Lockheed and highly placed British defence officials are currently under way behind the closed doors of the British Defense Ministry.

According to the OBSERVER, the talks are concerned with the prospect of concluding a contract under which Britain would receive modern Orion R-3 AWACS aircraft.

The cost of the deal is believed to be between 600 million and 1,000 million dollars.

Lockheed is only one of the giants of the American military-industrial complex bent on selling Britain its products. Boeing, manufacturing AWACS planes, and the Gruman Corp., producing Hawkeye E-2s planes, also fitted out with an early warning system, offered their "services" to the British Government. According to the OBSERVER, fierce competition started between the American companies to win contracts with the British Government.

Lockheed representatives, during their meetings with British officials, did their best to advertise their own products. Losing no time, they signed "memorandums of understanding" with 18 British firms, promising them subcontracts should the British defence ministry sign a deal with Lockheed.

Despite the outcome of the bickering between the American Corportations in which each of them is seeking to get the biggest piece of the pie, it is clear that the point at issue is the further expansion of Anglo-American military cooperation, the cooperation that would first of all meet the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

It is indicative that the British Marconi Company, with which the government orginally concluded a contract worth 800 million pounds for the manufacture of AWACS Nimrod planes, has now been moved to the background. The powerful American concerns have come on top in the keen competition.

TASS CITES FRENCH CP LEADER ON COMBATING TERRORISM

LD142020 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Paris May 14 TASS — The large-scale propaganda campaign around the problem of combatting terrorism, which is being shipped up by the Western countries, pursues political aims and is a new stage in the ideological offensive launched by imperialism. A statement to this effect was made by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, in his address to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, which was held here.

This offensive, he pointed out, constitutes a threat to the cause of peace. Under the pretext of combatting terrorism, attempts are being actually made at legalizing subversive aggresssive actions against all organizations and countries opposing imperialism. Yesterday it was Libya, but tomorrow the victims may be Nicaragua, Syria, Iran, Angola or Cuba, Georges Marchais said.

At home, police repressions are being built up and attempts are being made to convince the public of their countries to view and manifestation of class struggle, any action by the working people as a crime.

The campaign launched by the West is aimed at compromising the socialist countries, at undermining the prestige of the national liberation movements.

This doctrine, which provides for a broad interaction of the West in the fight against the progressive forces, a buildup of the arms race and stepped up confrontation against the East, was supported at the meeting of the seven major capitalist countries in Tokyo.

The French Communist Party, Georges Marchais said in conclusion, condemns acts of terrorism as a method of struggle, fully supports the recommendations of the United Nations organization on that issue. The French Communist Party will further wage a resolute struggle for respect of human rights, for strengthening peace and security, against aggression.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-MALTESE COOPERATION PROGRAM -- Valletta, 27 Apr (TASS) -- A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Malta for 1986-1987 was signed here today. It entails the development of bilateral links in various spheres, including culture, science, education and health care, and also the training of Maltese technical and educational cadres in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 27 Apr 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT

Gromyko Receives

PM151048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: Meeting Between Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and C. Klibi]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 14 May received in the Kremlin Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and the persons accompanying him.

During the conversation it was noted by the Soviet side that in today's world in order to protect humanity against the threat of thermonuclear self-annihilation, every state must be aware of its responsibility. It is precisely the awareness of this responsibility that is the basis of the entire broad spectrum of the USSR's foreign policy initiatives. Such are the multifaceted peaceful proposals set out in the statements of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the decisions of the 27th party congress. They propose the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century and an end to their testing.

The tense situation in the Middle East and Mediterranean was discussed in detail. The Soviet side confirmed the course aimed at rendering all-out support to Arab peoples in their just struggle against the intrigues of imperialism in the Middle East. Recent decades indicate that friendly relations between the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies with Arab countries are of principled importance. Arabs justly emphasize this thought.

"We are not accustomed to changing friends, and we reject the governing dependency of that international imperialist market where friendship is bought and sold," Andrey Gromyko stressed.

The Soviet side expressed support for the struggle of Arab countries and peoples for their national interests, for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, and independence.

Both sides noted that the unification of Arab peoples on a common political platform would promote the success of their struggle for independence and against the aggressor. If the Arab world jointly condemned the aggressive policy of Israel and those backing it, the picture in the Middle East would be different, Andrey Gromyko said.

The sides angrily condemned the irresponsible action of the United States in waging armed aggression against independent Libya and the mounting of a campaign of blackmail and threats against sovereign Syria by the U.S. Administration and Israel.

A new factor has appeared in the Middle East, Andrey Gromyko pointed out. This is Israel's consent to take part in the U.S. star wars program, SDI. Does this decision not confirm the fact that the Israeli ruling circles are obsessed with the striving to dominate Arab peoples?

The sides expressed the common view about the need for an immediate end to the pointless Iran-Iraq war.

Chedli Klibi warmly thanked the Soviet Union for its invariable assistance to and support for the Arabs who are faced with those who encroach on their independence and who prevent them from independently deciding their destiny.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Chairman Lev Tolkunov, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, Chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Department of International Relations Vasiliy Vysotin, Taking part in the conversation from the Arab side was PLO Charge d'Affaires in the USSR Rami Muhammad (al-Shaer).

Discusses Visit

LD141456 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- My visit to the USSR is taking place at a time difficult for the Middle East. Tension in that region is growing from day to day, and all the time threatens Arab countries, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by general secretary of the League of Arab States, Chedli Klibi.

The cause of profound concern was the recent U.S. aggression against Libya. We are worried by the concentration of Israeli troops on the Israeli-Syrian border. The situation there points to preparations by the Tel Aviv leaders of an aggression against Syria which they consider as the main Arab resistance fighter against Israel's policy of expansion.

Tel Aviv stubbornly rejects the peace initiatives, specifically the Soviet Union's proposals on convocation of a conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The situation in the Arab world is largely complicated by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which imperils peace and stability in that explosive region. The international community, said Chedli Klibi, should exert every effort to have that bloody war ended.

Terms Talks 'Useful'

LD141955 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab States, who was on a friendly working visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government has described as "useful and constructive" the talks he held in Moscow.

"We have discussed the key issues of the present and told the Soviet leadership about our view on these issues", he stressed at a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen, which was held here today.

Main attention at the Moscow talks was devoted to the Middle East Situation, the Palestinian problem and the Iran-Iraq conflict, Chedli Klibi said.

In that connection he spoke highly of the positive role invariable played by the Soviet Union in ensuring the security and the rights of the peoples of the Middle East region.

In the course of these talks I have once again convinced myself that the Soviet Union invariably holds a principled and clear stand of support for the struggle waged by the Arab peoples.

We have again seen that the Soviet Union is seriously interested in preserving security in that region.

Answering questions of newsmen, the secretary-general of the League of Arab States declared his support for the Soviet proposal on withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet naval fleets from the Mediterranean. "We certainly support this proposal", he said. "Had we succeeded in freeing the Mediterranean from all foreign military interference, it would become a sea of peace".

Speaking on the anti-Syrian propaganda outcry being whipped up now and the threats being issued against Syria, Chedli Klibi said that the main aim of that campaign is to distract attention from the Palestinian issue. Some people, he continued, are trying to mix the problem of terrorism as such, which is opposed by all Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, with the just struggle waged by the Palestinians for their legitimate rights.

We condemn that campaign, Chedli Klibi stressed. Syria is the main stronghold of the Arab people's staunchness and counteraction.

The secretary-general of the League of Arab states warned against possible aggression against Syria, and said that some countries have a special responsibility to bear in that situation.

Ends Visit

LD141700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) — Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, left the Soviet Union today. He was in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government on a working visit.

TASS REPORTS IDF MASSING FORCES IN LEBANON, GOLAN

LD141310 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 14 TASS — TASS Correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports:

Alarming news of the continued massing up of Israeli forces is coming again from the frontier enclave seized by Israel in the south of Lebanon and from the Golan Heights. Tanks, armoured personnel carriers engineering technology and troops were moved into the areas. The invaders have fortified their positions near the Jabal al-Shaykn mountain, where new fortifications are being built. According to the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN, the other day the aggressors reconnoitered along the line of contact between the Israeli and Syrian forces. Passages were opened in the mine fields laid by the aggressors on the Golan Heights. Israeli Chief-of-Staff Moshe Levi, who made a tour of the "northern front," made the threatening statement that a conflict situation with Syria might "arise."

Vasiliyev Comments

LD142222 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 14 May 86

["Preparations for Aggression" — TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS — TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasiliyev writes:

The Israeli military has sharply stepped up aggressive preparations against neighbouring Syria in the past few days. Undisguised threats coming from high-placed officials of the ruling Tel Aviv Zionist leadership are accompanied by concentration of troops in the occupied Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon. New fortifications are being established on the strategic Jabal al-Shaykh mountain, lanes were made in minefields planted by Israeli aggressors in the Golan Heights.

As it repeatedly happened before, Tel Aviv is carrying out preparations for a new broad-scale aggression in close cooperation with its partner in the anti-Arab strategic alliance -- the United States. Concentration of Israeli troops in the areas of contact with Syrian troops followed gross attacks on Syria and groundless far-fetched charges of its "involvement in terrorism", which were made by the U.S. President.

Noteworthy is the fact that Britain actively joined the anti-Syrian campaign. It expelled three Syrian diplomats with no ground whatever. It is appropriate to recall in this connection that American F-111 planes, which barbarously bombed Libyan towns, took off from NATO bases on British territory.

Just as in Libya's case, imperialist circles with the USA at the head, obviously do not like the independent course carried out by the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic on the inter-Arab and international scene, and the consistent stand of that country coming out against separate capitulatory versions of Middle East settlements under an American-Israeli scenario.

The malicious anti-Syrian campaign unleashed by the USA and Israel convincingly shows once again that the Israeli aggressors and the U.S.A. which gives them all-round support, stake, as before, and fully ignore the vital interests and the legitimate rights of their peoples and seek only to satisfy their own expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions.

CONFERENCE ON IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. RAID CLOSES IN SYRIA

LD141230 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 14 TASS -- TASS correspondents D. Zelenin and A. Subbotin report:

A theoretical and political conference on the dangerous implications of the American act of aggression against Libya and U.S. threats to Syria for the situation in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean and in the whole world has closed in the Syrian capital. That forum, sponsored by the AL-NAHDJ journal published by the socialist research centre of the Arab countries, was attended by delegates from 54 progressive, workers' and communist parties of the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. They strongly condemned the imperial "policy of new globalism," pursued by the ruling circles of the USA, and the adventuristic actions of the White House, which had aggravated the situation in the whole world.

The final documents of the conference speak highly of the principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its peace initiatives directed at removing the threat of nuclear war and at stamping out the existing conflicts and crisis situations through negotiations.

An address to the world community approved by the participants in the Damascus meeting stresses that unless close unity is achieved by the anti-imperialist forces, it is impossible to raise a dependable barrier to the expansionistic intrigues of world reaction, which pose a threat to the future of mankind as a whole. The document appeals to the people of goodwill to step up a campaign of solidarity with the victims of bandit attacks and the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and to struggle for the triumph of the principles of detente and cooperation in international relations and for peace and security for all the peoples of the world.

TASS CITES JANA CRITICISM OF W. EUROPE POLICY

LD141633 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 14 May 86

["A Threat to Security in the Mediterranean" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli May 14 TASS -- The stand of Western European governments on the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people bears witness to the fact that in their relations with Arab countries they are guided not by the interests of their own peoples but by instructions coming from Washington, the Libyan news agency JANA wrote. Western European countries, thus, become accomplices in the adventurist policy of the White House and bear together with it the responsibility for the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean, JANA emphasised.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH KUWAIT UNDER WAY

LD141034 Kuwait KUNA in English 1158 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 (KUNA) -- The Soviet-Kuwait economic talks begin here Tuesday between the Soviet State Committee for the Foreign Economic Relations and Kuwait Economic Committee which set up last February to follow up implementation of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The Kuwaiti economic delegation, led by Deputy Board Chairman of Kuwait Petrochemical Industry Corporation Husayn al-Jasim, arrived here last night to follow up implementing the economic protocol signed between the two countries during Kuwait oil and industry minister's visit to Moscow last February.

In addition to the economic delegation, Kuwait Ambassador to Moscow 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'a'j will also attend the Soviet-Kuwaiti economic talks.

The economic protocol includes cooperation on constructing oil installations and other schemes in Kuwait and the Soviet Union in addition to constructing oil installations and other economic and development projects in other countries.

The protocol also includes cooperation in the fields of banking and the exchange of oil and petrochemicals.

SHEVARDNADZE, CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSS TIES

LD141801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received the ambassador from Republic of Cuba to the USSR, Sota.

In the conversation, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on matters relating to the further development of Soviet-Cuban relations and also on some international problems.

DOCUMENTS ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION SIGNED IN HAVANA

For a report on documents that "extend cooperation between the Soviet Union's agro-industrial complexes and the Cuban Agriculture and Sugar Ministries" that were signed in Havana, see the Cuban section of the 15 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

TASS TO OPEN NEWS AGENCY IN URUGUAY WITHIN 60 DAYS

PY140215 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 4

[Article entitled: "Does TASS...agree?" from the "First Hand Information" column]

[Text] The official USSR news agency TASS will start operating in our country within 60 days.

The news service will dispatch and receive news, directly linking Uruguay with the leading East European cities and also with other capitals in the Western Hemisphere where TASS operates.

The official Soviet news agency will provide "First Hand Information" concerning main international events, from the Communist viewpoint.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST CRITICIZES NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PY150100 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Interview with Ananias Maidana, member of the political commission of the Paraguayan Communist Party by Radio Moscow; questioner unidentified; live or recorded -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What does the Communist Party propose in view of the current situation?

[Maidana] We, as do the people, propose to struggle for a deep-rooted democratic outcome, which can only result from the amenity and organization of the masses with the clear prospect of Stroessner's replacement by a provisional democratic government, in which all the forces that are currently struggling against the dictatorship would take part. We are aware that for this deep-rooted and truly democratic change to take place in our country it is necessary for the struggle of the masses to develop even more and become more organized. Right now the opposition forces are already proposing that Stroessner be replaced by a provisional government that may summon a free and sovereign national constituent assembly.

We agree with this, our party proposes an outcome of that nature and not the outcome sought through a national dialogue which the U.S. Embassy, with the mediation of the Paraguayan church, supports. We believe that this is an antidemocratic outcome and a way of detouring the revolutionary process from the course it is pursuing, thus once again allowing the dictatorial system to continue, without Stroessner, but with a team that they must have already chosen.

U.S., FRG 'INTRIGUE' IN PARAGUAY VIEWED

PY140101 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A tense political situation prevails in Paraguay. The opposition has decided to demonstrate against the dictatorship on 14 and 15 May, when Paraguay commemorates its Independence Day. The opposition will demand that the state of siege be lifted, political prisoners be released, and salaries be increased. At the same time, the United States and the FRG, which have considerable political and economic interests in Paraguay, are actively promoting intrigue behind the backs of the people, who are fighting for freedom and democracy. The United States and the FRG have adopted a two-faced policy. In fact, the U.S. and the FRG Governments comply with the terms of the economic assistance agreements signed with the Stroessner regime. The dictatorship's repressive forces continue to receive the recommendations and the means with which to smash the people's protest. But the United States and the FRG are also preparing for the future through their open contacts with the opposition. For example, the United States has chosen to deal with the leaders of the ruling Colorado Party and of the MOPOCO [Colorado Party Popular Movement], a Colorado Party splinter group. Not long ago, Carlos Romero Arza, of the traditional wing of the Colorado Party, was invited to Washington.

For its part, the FRG has courted the Christian Democratic Party. It has been learned that it was the FRG that convinced Stroessner to let exiled Christian Democratic leader Luis Resck return to Paraguay.

Apparently, the FRG and the United States are persistently looking for someone to replace Stroessner at Government Palace. The replacement must be less detestable than Stroessner and more acceptable in the eyes of the United States and the FRG.

It is thus clear why these two governments want to guarantee that Stroessner will have a place to go in case the situation becomes critical. It is particularly noteworthy that Stroessner's Foreign Minister Saldivar has visited Taiwan and Washington. It is believed that the minister made arrangements to let Stroessner move to Taiwan.

Paraguayan political circles are commenting on persistent rumors that Stroessner may visit the FRG to undergo medical treatment. It has not been ruled out that such a treatment may continue for an indefinite time.

Summing up, there are good reasons to believe that the FRG and the United States want to perform a Haiti-type operation in Paraguay, that is, to remove the worn-out tyrant and replace him with another front man. Obviously, the West wants its monopolies in the Paraguayan economy to remain untouched. It also wants the country to remain politically dependant on multinational companies, that is, it wants to perpetuate the order that Stroessner has imposed over more than 3 decades of dictatorship.

NICARAGUANS URGED TO TAKE PART IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE

LD141131 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Managua May 14 TASS — Carlos Nunez, president of Nicaragua's National Assembly, has urged the working people and the political forces of the country to take part in a nationwide debate on a draft new constitution, which opens on May 18. At open forums each Nicaraguan can express his or her point of view as regards the republic's fundamental law.

The nationwide debate, Nunez told a press conference here, will become an example for Latin America of the Nicaraguans' civic and patriotic approach to deciding their future.

Under the conditions of the unceasing military, political and economic aggression mounted by the United States against Nicaragua, the Sandinist government came up with the initiative for working out a new and the first in the country's history genuinely democratic constitution. It took the National Assembly several months of intense work to elaborate the draft of this document. This work involved, apart from deputies of the Sandinist Front, also representatives of a number of opposition parties. Making public last February and the draft fundamental law has exposed anew the attempts by the Reagan administration to project the Sandinist revolution as "undemocratic".

TASS CLAIMS CONTRAS CONTINUING ATTACKS

LD131454 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Managua 13 May TASS — Bands of Nicaraguan contras, suffering defeat at the hands of men of the Sandinista People's Army, are venting their anger on civilians. According to the Republic's Ministry of Defense, the CIA mercenaries have forced their way into the Los Santos settlement and killed six villagers, including two women and a ten-year-old child. Six children, aged between two and 12, were wounded.

Somoza's former guards kill defenseless peasants and burn down schools and hospitals to work off multimillion subsides made available to them by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The White House presses now American congressmen to allocate to the CIA mercenaries 100 million dollars in military and humanitarian aid. While the issue is pending, the Pentagon and the CIA bypass Congress to provide contras with weapons and ammunitions through clandestine channels.

Some of the weapons, intended for American soldiers involved in unceasing joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers, are supplied to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Aid is also given by the American monopolies which subsidise contras through private channels hoping to return to Nicaragua to extract huge profits by mercilessly exploiting natural and manpower resources, as it was under Somoza.

The U.S. Administration uses everything in its power to topple the Sandinista government which opted for independent economic and political development. Heads of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries hold a meeting today in Miami, Florida, under the auspices of official Washington. The very fact that such a conference is held in the USA provides proof that Washington is openly opposed to members of the Contadora Group and other Latin American countries, which favour peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America.

NICARAGUAN 'COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY' LEADERS MEET IN MIAMI

LD131029 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] New York, May 13 TASS -- A meeting of the leaders of the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary bands that make piratic inroads into Nicaraguan territory has opened in Miama (Florida) under the aegis of Washington.

The purpose of the meeting is to form a unified anti-Nicaraguan front capable of giving greater scope to the undeclared war against the republic, as the U.S. Administration presses for. In order to secure the realisation of those designs, the White House is now busy putting through the U.S. Congress a programme for the delivery of arms and combat equipment to the contras to the tune of 100 million dollars.

As is clear from U.S. press reports, the so-called "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" (FDN) headed by Adolfo Calero is to become the nucleus of a "united Nicaraguan opposition". Under his authority, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, are "numerous officers of the old Somoza regime" who are notorious for atrocious reprisals against Nicaraguan civilians. Contra detachments consisting of 15,000 men and stationed in the territory of Honduras are Washington's main "hope".

Sitting at the same table with Calero are also the traitors to the Nicaraguan people, Alfonso Robel and Arturo Cruz, who without having armed bands at their disposal, ostensibly represent a "political opposition" to the Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

However, in actual fact, "political opposition" is neither more nor less than a fiction. With such an alignment of forces, local analysts have no doubt that, after the contra meeting in Miami, former Somozistas and the CIA will be bossing a newly-formed anti-Nicaraguan front. Robelo and Cruz who are reckoned not to have stained themselves with connections with the Somoza regime will be assigned the role of a propaganda screen to "ennoble" the ominous alliance.

SOKOLOV ORDER OF DAY ON VICTORY JUBILEE

PM141605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 95"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May -- Comrades soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers! Comrades ensigns and warrant officers! Comrades officers, generals, and admirals! Comrade participants in the Great Patriotic War and Army and Navy veterans! Today our motherland, the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The victory festival is being celebrated in the atmosphere of the high political and labor activeness of Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen occasioned by the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which armed the party and the people at a new, crucial stage in the life of the country with a strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development and a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

The Great Patriotic War was a very grave trial for all Soviet people. The fate of the world's first socialist state and the future of world civilization were decided in it. Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces won a victory of worldwide historic significance, inflicted a crushing defeat on the strike force of world imperialist reaction -- Hitlerite fascism -- and then on Japanese militarism, defended the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland, and made the decisive contribution to saving mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

The immortal exploits of Soviet servicemen and the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia -- of all who fought for victory at the front and in the rear, not sparing their own lives -- will be preserved forever in the people's memory. The people and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition, fighters of the people's liberation forces, and members of the resistance movement and the antifascist underground made a great contribution to the common cause of victory over the enemy.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the indestructible nature of the Soviet social and state system, the superiority of the socialist economy, the life-asserting force of Marxist-Leninist ideology, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, the moral and political cohesion of Soviet society, and the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's people. It had a profound impact on the whole further course of world history and contributed to the upsurge of the revolutionary and national liberation movement, the creation of favorable conditions for people's democratic revolutions in a number of countries, and the formation of the world socialist system.

Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people quickly healed the grave wounds inflicted by the war, essentially built up the country anew, and achieved tremendous successes in the economy, the social sphere, science, and culture. The Soviet Union's achievement of military-strategic parity substantially limited imperialism's potential for unleashing nuclear war.

In close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries our country is firmly and consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy, persistently struggling for peace and the people's security and to deliver mankind from the threat of war, advancing new ideas and constructive peace-loving proposals, and proposing the destruction of weapons of mass extermination and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

At the same time, reactionary imperialist circles, above all in the United States, ignoring the lessons of history, are reluctant to reckon with the political realities of the modern world. They continue to conduct nuclear tests, developing [razrabatyvat] new kinds of weapons, intensively deploying strategic offensive forces, and striving for military superiority and to use space for this purpose. Flouting the will of sovereign peoples, with its bandit-like attack on Libya the American military threw down a challenge to the entire world public and demonstrated once again the imperial, brigandlike face of the neoglobalist policy. There is continuing U.S. pressure on Nicaragua, whose people have chosen the path of free and independence development.

All this, as the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, demands of Army and Navy servicemen and all Soviet people high vigilance and constant concern for strengthening the country's defense and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

Soviet servicemen, true to Lenin's behests and to glorious heroic traditions, are vigilantly standing guard over socialism's historic gains and the peoples' security in close unity with the Warsaw Pact Armies. They are always ready to fufill their patriotic and international duty.

I greet and congratulate Army and Navy personnel, veterans of the USSR Armed Forces, and all participants in the war on the great victory festival.

To mark the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, I order: Today, 9 May 1986, at 2200 local time, a festive 30-gun artillery salute is to be fired in our motherland's capital -- the heroic city of Moscow -- in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, in the hero fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the fighting for our motherland's freedom and independence! Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces! Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

KUNAYEV ATTENDS MEETING ON SCHOOL REFORM

PM140831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Instances of Pedagogical Experience"]

[Text] Alma-ata, 12 May -- The progress in implementing the reform of general education and vocational schools in Kazakhstan was discussed at a meeting of the republic aktiv of national education workers held here today.

The need to extensively implement the principle of combining teaching with productive labor and to improve youth training for independent life was noted. The meeting cited specific instances of front-ranking pedagogical experience. Measures to further improve communist education of the rising generation in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress were outlined.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the aktiv's work.

EDITORIAL HITS PARASITICAL APPROACH TO RESTRUCTURING

PM141326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: Restructuring Brooks No Parasitism]

[Text] Everyone, from worker right up to minister, is talking about restructuring today. This word, which has boldly entered our vocabulary, means that it is necessary to firmly establish everywhere the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress and an atmosphere of businesslike approach, initiative, creativeness, adherence to principle, and a self-critical attitude. This means that it is necessary to analyze work profoundly; seek out effective and realistic solutions; consolidate discipline and order; take people's opinions into account; have no fear of bold innovative actions; give up the generation of paperwork; and eliminate inertia, bureaucracy, and parasitical inclinations.

It is impossible to accomplish all this without changing anything. Where to begin, though? The party documents supply the answer: It is necessary to begin with one's own self, to restructure one's own thinking and mentality and the organization, style, and methods of one's own work. This restructuring must occur at the work station, in the labor collective, and in party and state organs -- everywhere. It presupposes in any case that everyone will do his work honestly and with total dedication of energy and knowledge.

It is clear that restructuring promises neither a tranquil life nor the comforts to which people are accustomed. But this is exactly what is liked by creative, enterprising, and conscientious people. Yes, restructuring is underway, people's attitudes toward the work at hand are changing, and its course cannot be reversed. Experience of working in the new fashion has already been accumulated, and the party committees and primarily the Communists must be extremely sensitive regarding this experience. Communists must gather it fragment by fragment, protect and augment it, teach it to others, and themselves learn from it how to act under the new conditions. It is also important to determine who has really embarked on restructuring, possibly committing blunders in the process, and who has, in a parasitical fashion, adapted to the new current of opinion without changing anything in practice.

"There may be some people who think: They held the congress, made their decisions, and now everything will settle down in the old ways." M.S. Gorbachev said at the meeting with working people in the city of Tolyatti. "But, comrades, where do the old ways lead? Nowhere near the goal set by the congress decisions. Greater speed is necessary in restructuring, new methods and new approaches to work must be mastered. If the old ways were followed, it would be difficult to expect successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party." Many of the letters received by PRAVDA describe the local state of affairs following the congress. Quite often one reads in them: "There has been no sharp turnaround in our organization... The problems that must be resolved have become routine matters." Changes for the better have still not occurred everywhere, the restructuring still cannot be felt everywhere even though there is no shortage of lip service paid to it. There are both leaders and ordinary working people who are not too eager to part with the old ways. Of course, they do not say this aloud. More often than not they loudly advocate restructuring, while essentially taking a stance of "noninterference" in it. Party committees must under no circumstances tolerate such a stance, because tacit consent here means approval for idle talk and parasitical inclination.

Restructuring brooks no parasitism. It demands purposeful actions by everyone. No one is allowed to hide behind other people's backs. "Let others restructure themselves; our own work was not too bad in the past, let us be in no hurry" -- this is what some people say at local level on occasions.

Others quite enjoy deliberating about restructuring on a countrywide scale as a whole and about its importance and the need for it -- again as a whole; they impatiently await its results, but are not even lifting a finger for restructuring at their own work station, at their own post -- they happily carry on working in the old way. Parasitism, no matter what form it may take, is the enemy of innovation. It must be combatted by all possible means -- by the effect of public influence, by principled party opinions, by monitoring, and, I necessary, by administrative measures when it becomes absolutely clear that someone is unwiling to abandon the old ways.

Parasitism is also manifested in the fact that some economic managers have still not given up their habit of shifting responsibility onto other people's shoulders. When talking about the reasons for nonfulfillment of plans or lagging behind, critical analysis is frequently replaced by references to others -- they, it is claimed, are to blame, they thwarted deliveries, we are totally blameless. It is necessary to stop putting the blame onto others and to proceed from the main premise: To conscientiously perform one's duty. This also applies to leaders of sovkhozes and bolkhozes whose fields yield considerably less than their neighbors, where stock unit milk yields are lower than the neighbors, where attempts are made to conceal their own inefficiency behind the rayon or oblast totals. It is, after all, impossible to hide from one's own conscience, from the awareness of one's own parasitical inclinations.

The collectives themselves must primarily strengthen discipline, improve the organization of production and labor at enterprises and shops, and correctly utilize equipment and resources. It is necessary to shoulder responsibility and operate without promoting from above, without reminders. This is precisely how front-ranking collectives work. Many social questions involving the conditions of people's life and their essential daily needs must be resolved more energetically pirmarily at local levels. Everything would seem to be perfectly clear. Nonetheless, at times one hears it said at local level: "Everything here is like before, help us to impose order..." And yet, order must be imposed by none other than the local party and soviet organs together with other organizations and the aktiv. And people, once they sense that things are changing, will respond to all sound initiatives.

Once again we turn to the example of communists in the progress of restructuring. Their strength has always been rooted in initiative and example. They are those who must set examples of work in the new fashion and must clearly perceive the close ties between restructuring and our glorious revolutionary and labor traditions. It is they who must set an example of concern for broad publicity of progress in restructuring and develop criticism and self-criticism. All this entitles them to ask any comrade, without hesitation: "You are talking about restructuring, but what are you personally doing for its success?" Our calendar shows the 1st year of the new 5 year plan period. It will be a serious trial for everyone. A trial of the skill to work in the new fashion, in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

INEFFICIENCY THROUGH 'DEPARTMENTAL BARRIERS' NOTED

LD112036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 May 86

[Report by correspondent Stanislav Chekalin]

[Summary] The television eye of a deep-water telemetric probe, which has been developed and manufactured by the scientists and designers of the Kalingrade Industrial Fishing Scientific-Production association, is able to take a took around at great ocenic depths. The underwater television installation is intended for research into fish reserves. However, requests for the new aparatus have been received from marine geologists, divers, and oil workers operating on the continental shelf.

Georgiy Pavlovich Petrov, deputy chief engineer of the association, has received letters from the All-Union Morneftegaz Research Institute, the Sevmorgeologiya Association, and the Oceanology research institute requesting assistance in obtaining underwater television probes for their own needs and proposing shared participation in their serial production. However, Petrov says that certain departmental barriers exist in the way of the geologists making use of the underwater apparatus. Apparently it is considered easier for the geologists to develop such costly equipment in parallel within their own department than to benefit from the Industrial Fishing Association's achievment and experience.

Let us say forthrightly that the association's attempts to carry out several orders for other departments have been appraised by inspectors from the Ministry of Fisheries, to which the industrial fishing scientific-production association belongs, as work for outsiders. This is not a state-like approach. There is no need to reinvent something if it has already been invented. Such narrow departmental approaches to the use of scientific developments were criticized in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

SOVIET SAILORS RESIST 'BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY' WORLDWIDE

PM141355 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 2 May 1986 carries on page 6 under the headline "Confrontation: Seamen in the Far East Repulse Provocations by Foreign Special Services" a 2,000-word article, datelined Vladivostok, by A. Lugovets, party committee secretary of the Order of Lenin and Order of the October Revolution Far Eastern Shipping Line.

Lugovets begins by writing about an incident during a call by the Soviet passenger liner Turkmeniya at Cebu in the Philippines. He says that a U.S. destroyer anchored next to the Soviet vessel and its commander organized an "open doors day;" the Soviet crew "provided the appropriate response to this propaganda show" by organizing screenings of "documentary movies about the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and U. S. piracy in Lebanon, Grenada, the Persian Gulf, and other parts of the planet." The author continues by scoring the "malevolent and hostile attacks by our ideological enemies," the broadcasts by "15 hostile radio stations" in the Pacific, and the "intrigues" by various religious organizations.

Lugovets writes at length about the measures taken by his party organization to ensure that "our seamen are always and everywhere fully armed and capable of most fittingly countering the bourgeois propaganda." He quotes the mayor of Wellington, New Zealand, in praise of Soviet seamen following a call by the ice breaker Vladivostok and describes other incidents involving the crews of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy in Sapporo, Japan; and the Baykal in Tsuruga, Japan. The author concludes: "Under present-day conditions, we cannot expect the preachers of capitalism to lay down their arms. No, the tension of the struggle against bourgeois ideology will grow. And we must be always prepared for this and fully armed."

MISHIN REPORTS AT 12TH KOMSOMOL PLENUM

WA151300 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at Komsomol Central Committee 12th Plenum: "Young People's Energy for the 5-Year Plan of Acceleration!"]

[Text]

I

Little more than a month separates us from the days in Moscow of the 27th CPSU Congress, which was a truly outstanding event of modern times.

The Political Report of the party Central Committee delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the congress resolution on the report; the new version of the CPSU Program; and the Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-90 and Until the Year 2000 are documents of tremendous historical significance. From Leninist standpoints they determine the strategic course of the country's development, a rise in Soviet people's well-being, the further democratization of society, an extension of the people's socialist self-management, and the struggle for peace and social progress. The concept of socioeconomic acceleration formulated by the party permeates the documents and material of the 27th congress.

The Lenin Komsomol and the country's young men and women unanimously approve the course mapped out by the party and are confirming this in actual deeds. For Komsomol members and the Soviet youth, socioeconomic acceleration means primarily an opportunity to display their enthusiasm, creativity, and informal interest in all that is new and progressive. They understand to the fullest extent their participation in the revolutionary accomplishments of our era.

The congress emphasized that the human factor is decisive in the process of acceleration. While paying attention to all sociodemographic groups, the congress particularly highlighted the problems of the youth. Questions of strengthening party leadership in the Komsomol and its enhanced role in communist building were studied at a qualitatively new level.

The new version of the CPSU Program adopted by the congress emphasizes the need for a "considerable INCREASE IN ATTENTION TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE YOUTH, primarily the development and fuller satisfaction of the young men and women's socially meaningful interests and requirements in the sphere of labor and social life, education and culture, vocational and professional growth, and the intelligent use of free time." It is planned to implement a broad set of measures to create the necessary conditions for raising the younger generation. "The CPSU rightly considers the All-Union Lenin Komsomol -- a multimillion-strong social-political organization which unites the progressive part of Soviet youth -- its active assistant and dependable reserve," the new version of the party program says.

The CPSU Program observes that the party will continue to enhance the role of the Komsomol in rearing the young who will replace us, improving the work of the Pioneer Organization, and practically accomplishing tasks to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development The particular significance of the organizational-political strengthening of the Komsomol ranks and the development of the independent nature of the youth union was emphasized.

The party's program requirements were specified in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev set the Komsomol a task of grat social and political importance -- actively supporting and developing the youth's endeavors to show what they are capable of in all spheres of social life.

"...This work more than any other," Mikhail Sergeyevich observed, "should have a questioning attitude, be interesting, close to the youth, and firmly connected with the young people's requirements at work and study, in social life, and in the use of free time."

The Lenin Komsomol and its personnel and aktiv are confronted today with the task of comprehending in depth the innovation, revolutionary character, and scale of the aims of the 27th party congress; organizing everywhere the Komsomol members' and youth's profound study of the documents and material of the party forum; and determining the precise place of each Komsomol organization and group and each Komsomol member in realization of the outlined decisions.

The meetings of the young men and women with the congress delegates, who on the initiative of the party and Komsomol organizations are traveling in the republics, krays, and oblasts of the country, are of tremendous educational significance. Implementing the priority measures pertaining to propaganda and explanation of the decisions and documents of the 27th CPSU Congress elaborated by the Komsomol Central Committee, the Komsomol committees are organizing sociopolitical readings and youth lecture series on congress subject matter. The Komsomol press and youth television and radio editorial offices have joined actively in the propaganda work. The Leninist lesson "Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in Practice!" which initiated purposeful study of the documents and material of the congress in the Komsomol political studies and economic education system, has been conducted successfully in many organizations.

Study of the congress material should be closely connected with the activity of the Komsomol organizations and with what interests and excites the young men and women; it should contribute to the development of their creative energy, labor, and sociopolitical assertiveness, as well as support and disseminate youth enterprise. The young Communists and members of elective Komsomol bodies should set an example of in-depth assimilation of the ideological richness of the party documents. They should not only set an example but also actively carry the party's mobilizing words to the youth masses.

The ideas and principles contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, the congress resolution, and M.S. Gorbachev's historically important statement of 15 January are of fundamental significance to the Komsomol's international activity. Considering the great interest of the youth of all continents in Soviet foreign policy and the Soviet society's development prospects, it is essential to publicize actively the congress documents and material among foreign peers. Mobilization of the broad forces of the international youth movement for the struggle against nuclear testing and the arms race and for complete disarmament should be a specific contribution to realizing the party congress' decisions for the Komsomol and Soviet youth organizations.

The United States has carried out a new underground nuclear explosion in Nevada. This was the U.S. Administration's response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals, which established and twice extended a unilateral moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons. Soviet young men and women are deeply angered by this action, which is extremely dangerous for the fate of peace. We understand that under these conditions a further extension of the Soviet moratorium would mean an increased threat to the security of our country and our allies. At the same time, however, we call on our foreign peers to continue the joint protests against all nuclear weapon tests in order to achieve a decisive change in the struggle for improving the international situation.

II

Acceleration and radical transformations in all spheres of our life are not, as the congress stressed, simply a slogan but a course by which the party will proceed firmly and unswervingly. The economy is the main sphere for converting the energy of the party's designs into specific action. In this connection it is essential that we reinterpret in depth the Komsomol's role and place in the accomplishment of economic tasks and determine the specific points of application of our efforts in various sectors of production and the general strategy of Komsomol participation in the revolutionary transformations of the Soviet economy.

It is important here to reorganize the forms and methods of our work and renounce stereotyped approaches and solutions. At the same time, however, all that is good resulting from practice and creative Komsomol searching and that works for acceleration should acquire new impetus in its development. We need to concentrate on ensuring that Komsomol-youth collectives be created in each sector where the youth work and strive to change the majority to progressive forms of the organization and to stimulate labor.

Today, at the start of the acceleration, it is necessary to support in every possible way the Komsomol-youth collectives. These collectives pioneered the organization of mass competition for economics, thrift, and quality based on personal accounts. However, only 70 percent of Komsomol-youth brigades and only one out of every four young industrial workers currently have such accounts. It is the duty of Komsomol organizations in accordance with the example of the Komsomol committees of such progressive enterprises as the Volga Auto Plant, the "Dneproshina" Production Association, the Minsk Tractor Plant, and others to concentrate the efforts of the young scientists, planners, engineers, and workers on the development and prompt application of new, resource-saving technology and the mechanization and comprehensive automation of production. It should be a matter of honor for young designers, inventors, and innovators to create machinery, instruments, and mechanisms that are not only comparable with the best world models but also are unparalleled and embody fundamentally new technical solutions. Such is the demand of the party, the demand of the times.

The now-traditional Komsomol sponsorship of realization of the Energy Program and capital construction should acquire new scale and purposefulness. It is the duty of the Komsomol and all its detachments to make a fitting contribution to the creation of the material-technical base of acceleration in Siberia and the Far East. The Komsomol Central Committee has recently adopted a number of practical measures pertaining to an improvement of this work. However, the list of unsolved problems in the priority Komsomol construction projects remains extensive. There have been serious shortcomings in the organization of labor, the Komsomol-youth collectives have frequently stood idle, and there has been an acute shortage of housing and everyday sociocultural facilities for many years at the all-union priority Komsomol construction sites of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification: the Kansko-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel-energy complexes, the Atommash, the Perm GRES, and the TETs-3 of Khabarovsk Kray. The measures being adopted by the ministry are incomplete and do not solve the problems comprehensively. We regard such an approach as directly compromising the very idea of priority Komsomol construction projects and a manifestation of consumerism, indifference, and callousness toward the youth. We are not asking for pampered conditions for the youth but demand that industrial managers create conditions per contractual commitments -- these are our right and duty. This is a most important task of the Komsomol committees and Komsomol Central Committee staffs at the priority Komsomol construction projects.

The qualitative composition of volunteer detachments also is in need of considerable improvement. It is essential to organize the careful selection, professional instruction, and industrial training and staffing of the brigades and production collectives where they are formed. The first results of the work of the All-Union Shock Detachment Imeni XXVII Syezda KPSS, which was formed in accordance with this principle, are reason to speak of the efficiency of such an approach.

The rebuilding of the Komsomol's work to organize sponsorship of capital construction demands an emphatic eradication of shortcomings. Thus the Kazakh and Tajik Komsomol Central Committees and the Kursk and certain other Komsomol obkoms failed to fulfill the plans of the public appeal throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau has confirmed the plans of the public appeal for all-union priority Komsomol construction projects. However, even now some Komsomol officers are appealing to the Komsomol Central Committee for a reduction in the aims of these plans. We will make a political evaluation of such instances.

The 27th CPSU Congress termed the country's complete provision with food a priority task. Participating in realization of the Food Program, the Komsomol committees have, in conjunction with the authorities concerned, exerted much effort to enlist young men and women in agricultural production and improve their work and social conditions. However, there has been no fundamental improvement or decisive turnabout in the retention of the youth and the creation of stable labor collectives in the countryside.

If we were to stick to the beaten path of "compiling reports," we would have to cite here the Komsomol committees of certain territories of the RSFSR, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, and Uzbekistan, which permitted a reduction in the numbers of Komsomol members among mass occupation personnel, and we would have to hand out assignments. However, let us look at the root of the matter. What is the reason, for example, for the so different work results in two neighboring oblasts -- Omsk, where in the past 2 years the numbers of Komsomol members among machine operators increased 25 percent and among stockbreeders 20 percent, and Novosibirsk, where the analogous indicators are plunging?

It is not the formal attitude of the Novosibirsk comrades toward the job training of the rural school students and vocational-technical school trainees? Is it not the absence of supervision by the Komsomol committees of observance of the benefits envisaged for the youth? It is not Komsomol leaders' passiveness in solving the everyday social and other urgent questions of the young rural workers? In increasing exactingness toward the local Komsomol committees for this state of affairs the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat must also be stricter with the leaders of the Komsomol Central Committee Rural Youth Department.

The task of raising the cultural-technical level and professional skill of the personnel is more acute than ever under the conditions of acceleration. It can no longer be accepted as normal today that two-thirds of the young workers are in the lowest skills category, and more than 70 percent are recertified later than scheduled. There has been no improvement for a number of years in Vologda, Yaroslavl, and certain other oblasts. It is fitting to inquire: What are the Komsomol committees of Pskov, Kalinin, and Smolensk oblasts and Dagestan doing toward production intensification if a good one-half of young machine operators have not improved their grade for 5-7 years or more?

The rejuvenation of the countryside is inseparably connected with its social rebuilding. The lagging farms are most in need of accelerated socioeconomic development. We currently have many examples of Komsomol organizations' effective sponsorship of unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moscow, Orenburg, and Ulyanov oblasts, in Stavropol Kray, and in the Ukraine.

The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau believes that sponsorship of economically weak farms is a specific concern of the Komsomol and should be raised to a qualitatively new level in all the union republics.

Now is a crucial time for the rural workers -- the livestock wintering is coming to an end, and spring field work is unfolding. It is important to ensure the effective contribution of the young workers of the agro-industrial complex to the successful performance of the most important agricultural operations and fulfillment of the plans of the 1st year of the 5-year period. A key indicator of the level of production and most important source of economy in resources under the conditions of acceleration is the high quality of the manufactured product. An important instrument of training is enlistement the youth to supervise product and work quality. The fully justified practice of creating Komsomol quality posts and composite youth brigades of excellent quality requires further development. M.S. Gorbachev spoke about the importance of this in his speech at the meeting with the workers of Togliatti.

In recent years the Komsomol committees have paid less attention to such time-tested means of training young craftsmen as competitive reviews of professional skill and competition for the right to work with the stamp of excellence. Indeed, the Komsomol Central Committee and its Worker and Rural Youth Departments are failing to display creativity, initiative, and exactingness here and are inadequately studying actual practice and disseminating progressive experience.

The party has determined that progress in science and technology and profound modernization of the economy based on the latest achievements in this field are the main lever in effecting an abrupt change toward the intensification of production and a fundamental improvement in quality and efficiency.

A uniform social-state youth system for creativity in science and technology must be regarded both as a broad springboard for enlisting youth in the acceleration of progress in science and technology and a most important component of the Comprehensive Program of the Development of the Initiative of the Youth in the USSR, proposals concerning the elaboration of which were raised during the discussion of the pre-congress documents. This system will also contribute to the accomplishment of these and other tasks of considerable importance.

The question of composite youth collectives and a broadening of their legal and financial rights was raised repeatedly at preceding Komsomol Central Committee plenums. These proposals were taken into consideration in the Regulations Governing Temporary Youth Collectives, which have been confirmed by the Komsomol Central Committee in conjunction with the departments concerned. A mechanism affording a real possibility of the combination of the youth's initiative with enterprise economic activity has been developed.

The Komsomol Central Committee recently approved the initiative of young scientists and specialists of a number of scientific and production organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Donetsk, Minsk, and Tyumen; these youths adopted specific pledges pertaining to participation in the creation and extensive application of modern equipment and fundamentally new technology on a new financial-legal basis. However, the majority of Komsomol committees has proved that they are not ready to organize the work of the composite youth collectives in the new way. There has as yet been no pronounced stimulation of the collectives' creative activity, and they are simply completely lacking in many organizations. It is essential in this connection to enhance appreciably the role and independence of the young scientist and specialist councils.

The CPSU Central Committee has studied and approved the guidelines to improve higher and secondary specialized education in the country. It is the duty of the Komsomol committees to find their place in accomplishing the tasks set by the party, to inculcate in the future specialists a responsible attitude toward study and work, and to endeavor at the VUZ level even to make their contribution to socioeconomic acceleration.

The Komsomol bears particular responsibility for the job training and education of school trainee youth. While sharing fully the dissatisfaction with the progress of school reform, which was heard at the 27th party congress, we must today self-critically acknowledge that in many respects due to our sluggishness, laxity, and inability to complete work that has been started, playing at work still substitutes too often for job training and education in school students.

We have not reached the point where each senior is provided with a job and the necessary equipment and land is assigned each student production brigade. In the RSFSR, for example, there is 1 tractor and 0.3 combines per 100 members of student production brigades! The Komsomol committees of Azerbaijan, Kaliningrad, Odessa, and a whole number of other oblasts are participating unsatisfactorily in the organization of the school students' year-round socially useful work.

Behind all this we have to acknowledge the fault of Komsomol Central Committee departments also. The Central Committee Secretariat, which is not holding the School, Worker and Rural Youth Departments properly accountable for the results of work in this field, is to blame here also. It is necessary by the concerted efforts of the Komsomol and all organizations concerned to improve considerably the school youth's vocational guidance, prevent formalism in this work, and not reduce it to vocational profanation. This work should be aimed at inculcating an interest in the leading worker occupations in the youth. There can hardly be any earnest talk about raising the prestige of engineering work without performing serious vocational guidance work in this direction. The Komsomol organizations of the vocational-technical schools require special attention. Unfortunately, much of that planned by the Komsomol committees for increasing sponsorship of the educational institutions of vocational-technical education has remained on paper.

On the initiative of the Komsomol committees of Tajikistan and Turkmenia a new interrepublic method to train and educate a worthy replenishment of the labor collectives was developed in the last 5-year plan. Over 13,000 indigenous young men and women from these republics were sent on Komsomol passes and taught in secondary vocational-technical schools of the RSFSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. Some 2,500 reinforced the ranks of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry of the non-Chernozem Region and areas of Siberia and the Far East.

The tasks of socioeconomic acceleration and the acute skilled worker shortage in a number of regions demand the extensive development of this experience, which has given a good account of itself.

III

A unique characteristic of the 27th party congress was the heightened attention to the development of the social sphere. Komsomol members and the country's young men and women are grateful to the party and state for the constant concern for the good of Soviet people and the paternal attitude toward the problems and needs of the youth. At the same time each young person must be fully aware that neither material nor spiritual benefits fall from the sky and that only by our own labor will we be able to provide more amenities, raise our culture, and organize interesting, entertaining, and meaningful leisure time.

The party congress set a task of tremendous social importance -- by the year 2000 to provide every Soviet family with self-contained well-appointed apartment or house. The problem of accommodation is often the most important for the youth and young families. Thanks to the assistance and support of the party and government, the Komsomol has been able to find an effective way to solve this problem. It is a question of youth residential complexes. Today, when there is a firm material-legal foundation for the construction of youth residential complexes, this movement must become a truly mass and all-Komsomol movement. I believe that the participants in the Komsomol Central Committee plenum will support me if we summarize the task thus: Youth residential complexes must be built wherever there is a need for them and even if only the minimum conditions for this exist: in the cities, settlements, and countryside.

The position of the Komsomol committees of the Central Asian republics, Penza, Sevastopol, and a number of others, which are as yet refraining from this work, seems strange, to say the least, in this connection. It is important to find the correct correlation between personal and public interests in the youth residential complex movement. This has to be mentioned because in some places the youth detachments are confining themselves merely to erecting housing. They build a house, and that is that. But this is only half of the matter. We must build complexes that incorporate children's establishments and cultural and consumer service facilities. After all, this is what the youth primarily needs.

Finding an opportunity for secondary units of detachment militants to work on reinforcing and developing the local construction industry facilities is seen as an important task in the youth residential complex movement.

A splendid initiative was taken by the youth of Togliatti while M.S. Gorbachev was there; they worked on no less than 4 of their free days on the construction of everyday sociocultural facilities. This patriotic initiative merits the broadest support of the Komsomol organizations and active universal dissemination.

At the party congress we pledged that the development of the material base of the sociocultural sphere would be a subject of particular Komsomol attention. Now is the time for practical action. Each republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon Komsomol organization must create a specific program of Komsomol participation in the development of the sociocultural sphere.

I would like to dwell particularly on questions of the social rebuilding of the countryside. The Komsomol has good experience here which demands further development. More than 270 everyday sociocultural facilities were erected within the youth's participation in the countryside in Kazakhstan, for example, in the last 2 years alone. It is useful to recall the interesting experience of the cultural-army movement, which, despite the Komsomol Central Committee Culture Department's lack of attention, is continuing to develop locally.

The student detachments are called on to make an appreciable contribution to developing the sociocultural sphere. They have good experience in such work. In addition to the contract facilities each student detachment must receive an assignment to construct a simple athletic field and children's playground and to repair a rural school, kindergarten, and club where it is deployed.

The reorganization of the Komsomol's work is impossible without including the sphere of the youth's free time. This will require the active ideologization of leisure time and a corresponding reorganization of children's extracurricular establishments, culture places, clubs, libraries, and sports installations. The need for this is also largely dictated by the fact that the ideological enemy is concentrating in this sphere.

A number of fundamental decisions of the party, government, and the unions which have been adopted recently have created the necessary prerequisites for the more intensive use of cultural and sports facilities. The Komsomol committees must put an end to the practice of reciprocal castigation of the cultural authorities and, rolling up their sleeves, jointly find new organizational principles and financial and material possibilities. This will open the way to the youth's initiative and interesting and contemporary forms of the youth's leisure which are socialist in content.

"Blue Sparks," "Wholeheartedly" evenings, and "Come On, Girls!" competitive reviews have entered club life from the television screen. Central and local television and their youth editorial offices should, we believe, be to a greater extent the organizers of effective collective forms youth's recreation which develop curiosity, aptitude, and artistic talents. This is the Komsomol's social order to the young television producers and journalists.

The Komsomol press has a great role in this work. Komsomol journalists must have a particularly assertive standpoint today. They cannot merely record facts and mention good and bad areas. It is necessary to raise our children actively and with concern to great things.

Stimulation of the human factor is inconceivable without a resolute, uncompromising struggle against the antipodes of communist morality and dependent sentiments, which still exist in a certain section of the youth, and such a shameful phenemonon in the youth environment as drunkenness. The nationwide struggle for sobriety, which has unfolded at the will of the party, is already producing positive results. But do not the Komsomol committees too often take credit for work with which they are not directly connected and which exists only on paper and not in real life? It needs to be said today with all certainty: There are as yet no tangible results in combating drunkenness among the youth. An analysis of the available facts points to the extreme lack of responsibility of individual Komsomol committees for the state of educational work with adolescents and the youth, the organization of their free time, and the prevention of drunkenness. This is precisely the area in which, as on a touchstone, our ability to tackle specific, complex, and socially significant tasks is tested.

The sacred duty of the Lenin Komsomol is to be concerned with strengthening the country's defense capability and preparing physically, ideologically, and morally conditioned young people for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy. We still have many gaps in this work. It is essential to more actively use the wealth of our veterans' educational potential and the experience, military-technical knowledge, and moral-political maturity of young fighters in the reserve. It is necessary to enlist them more extensively in participating in operational Komsomol detachments, organizing the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" paramilitary games, and working in the schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums, military-technical groups, and sports sections at their places of residence.

The party and the state are creating all the conditions for the harmonious development of the personality. It is the duty of the Komsomol organizations to make active use of existing possibilities to strengthen the physical and moral health of our youth and ensure that the young generation lives a full and meaningful life.

IV

The tasks confronting the Komsomol are complex and manifold, but practicable and feasible. We will only be able to tackle them if we do not substitute talk for organizational work. We need to acknowledge critically that after almost 2 years of work to realize the party's demand concerning a fundamental rebuilding of our activity, both the Komsomol Central Committee and local committees have not succeeded in completely overcoming the most malicious enemies of our life's work: formalism, pompous speech, and excessive organization and show. We have not removed the discrepancy between word and deed, which is, as before, typical of the Komsomol committees. Many of us -- from primary organization activists through Komsomol Central Committee secretaries -- sometimes evaluate the results of our work uncritically. This is preventing us from looking in the new way at the processes occurring in the youth environment and adopting vigorous measures to overcome existing shortcomings.

The situation is currently more conducive than ever to a fundamental improvement in the activity of the Lenin Komsomol, and we do not have the right not to take advantage of this. We must not wallow in appeals and slogans to "Work in the new way!" but really reorganize work in a plan-based and consistent fashion. The activity of the Komsomol committees must be distinguished to an increasingly great extent by specificity, practical efficiency, and fruitfulness; we must rebuild, not add on. Reiterating general slogans and disregarding practical work and the party rule of not trying to do too much all at once, taking the main issues, and completing started projects are typical indications of an ailment in the Komsomol which is proving tenacious. Its symptoms are being manifested particularly strongly in the activity of the Krasnoyarsk and Maritime Kraykoms and the Taldy-Kurgan, Kherson, and a number of other obkoms of the Komsomol, fettering the initiative and creativity of the youth and preventing the solution of urgent problems. The Komsomol Central Committee will firmly implement the line of the 27th party congress, demand the same kind of work from all Komsomol committees, and emphatically rid itself of those for whom talk about rebuilding has become a convenient shield concealing an inability and, at times, a reluctance to work in the new way.

We should not allude to objective reasons for failure but seek the optimum paths for overcoming problems that arise and existing shortcomings. Within the imagined global nature of problems being tackled and the notorious bustle, the Komsomol committees frequently lose sight of the main component -- the primary Komsomol organization.

The success of rebuilding will depend to a considerable extent on the concerned and responsible attitude and on the knowledge, skill, and personal attributes of each Komsomol officer and activist. The congress demanded that the Leninist principles of selecting and evaluating personnel based on political, professional, and moral qualities be unswervingly observed everywhere, from top to bottom, and that public opinion be taken into consideration more fully. Practical efficiency, competence, high political culture, modesty and a constant need to communicate with the youth -- this is what must distinguish Komsomol officers and activists. We Komsomol Central Committee members must ourselves set an example here.

"The need for the development of criticism and self-criticism," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report says, "is perceived now more acutely than before...." When criticism and self-criticism are not practiced, the principles of Komsomol life are deformed; this leads to the most serious consequences. We do not have and must not have organizations that are beyond supervision and closed to criticism. We do not have and must not have leaders protected against responsibility. A special role here should be assigned to the Komsomol meetings and Komsomol committee plenums and the responsibility to create an atmosphere of candor and concern.

The Komsomol committees are responding inadequately to the critical observations and proposals expressed by the youth. Frequently a Komsomol committees is addressed several times on the same issue, but there are no results. No just critical observation and practical proposal must remain unattended. The Komsomol Central Committee has elaborated a system making it possible to organize the registration and realization of critical observations and proposals addressed to it. I believe that such a mechanism should operate in each Komsomol committee. It is particularly important for this to be the case during the preparations for the 20th Komsomol Congress.

A questioning attitude, about the need for which the 27th CPSU Congress spoke, should be characteristic of the Pioneer Organization also. As in the Komsomol, a fundamental rebuilding of its work is required today, and not only of its forms and methods, but of the content also. Ostentation, idle talk, and the adult slips of formalism have appeared in the children's communist organization in recent years. Thousands of teachers are compulsorily replacing the young Pioneer leaders and substituting their own authority for the Pioneers' rights. The independent character of Pioneer work must not be lost. The practice of specific socially significant action needs to be extended broadly to the Pioneer detachments also. It is important to do away with the exclusiveness that exists in many schools in the work of the Komsomol and Pioneers, develop the movement of detachments of various age groups at their place of residence, and prepare the Pioneers better for joining the Komsomol.

The invincible strength of the Soviet system lies in the unity and continuity of all generations of Soviet people and the fidelity of our youth to the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people.

Alongside the Communists, on the right flank of the struggle for socioeconomic acceleration are the Komsomol members and the youth. They regard as their vital concern active participation in realizing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. These decisions represent a continuation of the great Leninist cause, the vital throb of Leninist thought, and Leninist purposefulness and profundity.

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind will soon be commemorating Ilich's 116th birthday. They will commemorate it with glorious labor deeds and new intensity in the struggle for ths establishment of the great communist ideals on earth. There is no doubt that the Komsomol members and young men and women of the country will be active participants in the upcoming all-union Lenin communist subbotnik. This day will be one of high labor productivity for the young workers of city and countryside and will set the shock work rhythm for the entire 12th 5-Year Plan.

Permit me on behalf of the participants in the plan to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Lenin Komsomol and Soviet youth, comparable in all things with the Communists, will fight selflessly, as the party demands, for each line of the decisions of the 27th party congress!

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

LD141439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In the fields of Russia: Aleksandr Ruvinskiy will tell you about spring work on the collective and state farms:

Half of the whole spring area was sown by the start of this week on the farms of the Russian federation. This is reported in a bulletin from the Republic's Central Statistical Administration [CSA] we received today. It has to be noted that lately the work rate has slowed down somewhat. The cold weather and noticeable night frosts are having an effect both in the European section of the republic and beyond the Urals. By the end of the first 10 days of May, however, a considerable volume of work has been carried out nonetheless, so that over all it can be said that the sowing is proceeding in optimum time.

Spring wheat has now been sown on over one-third of its allocated area. Its main sowing period lies ahead on the expanses of the fields of the Urals and Siberia where the most valuable varieties for break baking are grown. What is more, the scale of use of intensive technologies is being expanded considerably this year. That is technologies that guarantee stable harvest yields with high grain quality. Unfortunately the experience of sowing in the European section of the republic has shown that often, farms still allow noticeable digressions from scientifically founded technologies. These are caused by various reasons, such as the lack of the necessary technological discipline and the shortage of special equipment and plant protection means. As the experience of past years has shown this has a noticeable effect on harvest yields.

At present, groat crops are being sown in the republic. While rice has already been sown on a considerable area, millet and buckwheat for which well-warmed soil is needed, have only been sown on a small part of the area allocated to them. Corn has been sown on approximately one-third of the area earmarked for the purpose. Unfortunately, the cold weather of late has damaged the sown areas on individual farms of the Central Chernozem Zone and the North Caucasus. Measures are now in hand to resow them. Sowing of sugar beet is coming to an end, but has not yet been completed and potato planting is proceeding more quickly than in past years. It has to be said that even in the Moscow area ranking farms have already completely finished this work and are now carrying out tilling between rows and looking after the crops.

NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD141301 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1025 GMT on 14 May 1986 presents a telephone hook-up program entitled "News of the Agro-Industrial Complex," conducted by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy, who receives telephone calls from correspondents throughout the USSR.

Ruvinskiy begins by summing up present rural activities. In the south sowing has practically ended, and mass sowing of grain will begin in the next few days in the east.

Vladimir Plotnikov reports from the Crimea that rape and other feed crops are being cut. This work has now spread from the foothills to all farms. At the same time sowing of late crops, mainly soya, is ending. The aim is to get 30 quintals per hectare (q/ha), which is equivalent to 120 q/ha of wheat as far as protein is concerned.

Aleksey Guretskiy reports from Brest that farmers in southern Belorussia have completed spring sowing in the intended period, and are now starting to look after the shoots.

Konstantin Nikolayevich Popko, chief agronomist of the Brest agro-industrial complex, says in a recording that it is impossible to protect all the crops from diseases, pests and weeds, because the chemical industry is not producing enough chemical aids.

Sofia Semenovna Pakhomova, candidate of agricultural science, deputy director of the Institute of Potato Farming, comments that the use of intensive technology presupposes the use of protective aids. In the country as a whole potatoe occupy about 3 million, but several problems still exist.

Nikolay Semakov calls from Gorkiy Oblast. He describes the weather there as changeable. The farmers completed sowing of early grain crops in the first week of May, which is the best time for the area. They have moved on to planting sugar beet, flax and corn. Vladimir Ivanovich Shchemarov, head of the department for the production of fruit and vegetable production of the oblast agro-industrial complex, agrees with Ruvinskiy that last year they did not manage to gather and procure as many potatoes as they needed, so this year there is a problem with planting material. To overcome the shortfall, which amounts to about 30,000 metric tons(t), they are buying from the population, from whom they expect to get about 10,000 t. They are topping it off by redistributing between farms and by bringing in seeds from other oblasts. All measures are being taken to make sure that the entire area planned for potatoes in the republic should be used. Pakhomova stresses the importance of thinking now about next year's harvest, so that they plant areas with seed using the strains bred for the oblast.

Shchemarov assures her that every farm has been given the task of keeping at least 25 percent of its total sowing for seed, but they need strains which are more resistant to late blight, which is a very serious problem.

Pakhomova agrees that more work has to be done on the problem of blight. This is a task for breeders, but growers should be covering them with the available chemicals.

Plotnikov complains that there are no varieties good for the hot climate of the southern Ukraine. She tells him to use the volzhanin strain, which is used with success in the Northern Caucasus.

Pakhomova says that work is being done not only in her institute but throughout the world to get potatoes to grow from seed. Unfortunately, results have not yet been achieved which make it possible to recommend this for industrial use, but there are hopes that there will be some progress here in the not too distant future.

Yevgeniy Fedin reports by car phone from the Zavorov experimental farm near Moscow, which manages to dispense with extra help at harvesting time because of the simple but efficient machinery it uses.

Pakhomova says that the record yield for potatoes was a long time ago in Kemerovo Oblast: 1,200 q/ha, but that any variety now has a potential yield of 500-550 q/ha.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING TWO SATELLITES

'Cosmos-1,742'

LD150611 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) [date as received] -- The launching of another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1,742," took place in the Soviet Union on 14 May 1987.

On board the satellite is scientific equipment intended for the continuation of space research. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution: 90.1 minutes;
Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee): 388 km;
Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)" 209km;
Orbital inclination: 73 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit, and a radiotelemetric system for beaming to earth the data on the work of the instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computer center is processing the incoming information.

'Cosmos-1,743'

LD151224 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched today an artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1743", to continue outer space research. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of revolution 97.8 minutes,
-- maximum distance from earth surface (in apogee) 678 kilometers,
-- minimum distance from earth surface (in perigee) 657 kilometers,
-- inclination of the orbit 82.6 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS USE OF NUCLEAR POWER

LD112211 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 11 May 86

[Interview with station "science expert" Boris Belitskiy by Yuriy Reshetnikov, host of the special program "The Soviet Union to the 3d Millenium," including recording of A. Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, from a "recent" Moscow news conference; Petrosyants in Russian fading into superimposed English translation; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reshetnikov] First the item dealing with the Energy Program envisaged by this country in the wake of the recent congress of the Communist Party, the country's governing body. In the past 5 years, it was noted at the congress, half of the total increase in the country's energy production had been acheived through nuclear and hydraulic power engineering.

Now, why this emphasis on nuclear power production? How efficient is this method of power generation? I will discuss these and other related issues with my colleague Boris Belitskiy, who is our science expert. First of all Boris, what are the reasons for the rapid increase in nuclear power production? It seems at the present time something like 70 percent of all nuclear power in the Soviet Union is produced by thermal plants. Why is it felt necessary to change the balance in favor of nuclear power?

[Belitskiy] Well, it's true most of our electricity today is generated by thermal stations. Generally speaking, such stations have now been (?in) existence in the world for over 130 years and will continue to play a big role in the foreseeable future. But, at the same time, it's clear that there are definite limits to their role, two basic limits. First of all, there's an increasingly serious problem in supplying thermal plants with fuel. Most of them, as we know, consume coal, natural gas, or oil. While we do possess abundant quantities of such fuel, their supplies are by no means unlimited. Secondly, the major commercial deposits of fossil fuels are located in the eastern parts of the country, while almost three quarters of all the electric poser generated in the Soviet Union is consumed in the western parts of the country and in the Urals. This produces towering costs of transportation, and even with the massive development programs launched in the eastern parts of the country in recent years, all their energy needs can still be met by the hydraulic power abundant in the Soviet Union east of the Ural Mountains. Hence, the need for new energy sources in the western part of the country.

[Reshetnikov] I was under the impression that our planet had enough coal to last us for generations to come. Isn't that true?

[Belitskiy] Yes, that's certainly true. There is enough coal in the world to last for many hundreds of years at the rates at which it's now being burned. However, for a number of reasons, including ecological and economic, it's generally acknowledged that it cannot be used on too big a scale. Certainly not to meet the ever growing demand for power production which in some countries has tended to double each decade. And remember, too, that fossil fuels, including coal, gas, and oil are singularly valuable raw materials for the chemical industry. To squander them on power production would be highly irrational. As Dmitriy Mendeleyev, the famous Russion 19th Century chemist, put it, burning such fuels is like heating your stove with bills of money.

[Reshetnikov] Are we then to conclude that nuclear power is the best option?

[Belitskiy] Yes, it's generally acknowledged that at the present stage of science and technology the atom is the only reasonable alternative to fossil fuels. This is certainly the prevailing view of the Soviet scientific community. Even at the current, relatively low level of nuclear power production in the Soviet Union nuclear plants save us more than 30 million tons of valuable fossil fuels a year, to say nothing of the transportation costs saved. While the United States was the first country to use atomic energy for destruction, the Soviet Union was the first nation in the world to build an atomic power station, that was back in 1954, and it thereby initiated the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. To date, a dozen such stations are on stream, embodying ever more efficient and sophisticated technologies. In addition to traditional nuclear plants running on enriched uranium, there are a number of stations based on breeder reactors. These are highly efficient plants allowing the use of low grade uranium and breeding additional nuclear fuel which can be subsequently used for power generation.

Good progress is also being made in the Soviet Union in controlled thermonuclear fusion. This country poineered the tokamak concept, which is today regarded at fusion research centers around the world as the most promising approach to the problem of harnessing this virtually inexhaustible and limitless energy source.

In this effort the Soviet Union is cooperating with the United States, Japan, and the West European nations. By some estimates the first pilot power station based on controlled fusion should be operating at the turn of the century, and the Soviet Union has been leading the way in this kind of research.

[Reshetnikov] What with the present scale of nuclear power construction and its increasing importance to the Soviet Union and particularly in view of the recent accident at the Chernobyl plant, how safe is nuclear power and technology in general? And how do the standards of such technology in the Soviet Union measure up to the best world standards?

[Belitskiy] Well, Soviet experts believe that with any scale of nuclear power generation the state of the (?art) nuclear technology is safe enough for both man and his environment. At a recent press conference in Moscow, prominent experts dealth exclusively with the accident at the Chernobyl plant and the prospects for nuclear power generation in the Soviet Union. I suggest playing back the tape of their press conference. Speaking before a large gathering of foreign and Soviet newsmen, the chairman of the USSR committee for the utilization of nuclear energy, Andronik Petrosyants, assessed the standards of nuclear facilities in the Soviet Union in these terms:

The scientific and technological standards of the nuclear power effort and of the design of nuclear power plants and reactors in the Soviet Union are very high. Moreover, in some respects, concerning specific units, they are superior to those anywhere else. (?Yes), a major accident did take place at Chernobyl, but it should be remembered that there are currently 41 nuclear reactors in operation in the USSR, some working flawlessly for more than 30 years. By comparison with traditional methods of power generation, nuclear technology is young and requires particular attention in terms of safety precautions. But despite its relative novelty, nuclear power production in the Soviet Union is well within the norms of safety and reliability, and certainly it is not below the standards currently accepted internationally.

[Reshetnikov] In fact, Western experts familiar with the Soviet protective systems of nuclear facilities hold the opinion that the immunity of Soviet nuclear facilities to accidents is very high-much higher than in the case of Western power plants. According to Swiss nuclear physicist, Andre Ksoner of the Geneva University Center for Energy Research, the Chernobyl plant had an efficient and safe protective system and the accident may have been caused by something extremely improbable and therefore unpredictable. In his opinion, the technology used in the construction of the Chernobyl station is well known in the West and considered to the extremely safe. While the Chernobyl accident is by far the most untoward occurrence in nuclear facilities in the Soviet Union, given their high safety margin, it seems there have been numerous accidents of this kind in the West.

[Belitskiy] If you take the United States alone, well, since 1979 there have been something like 20,000 various accidents and failures at American nuclear plants. Hundreds of them were rated as particularly serious. According to a report by an American organization, Public Citizen, the Three Mile Island disaster near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1979, was particularly notable in this respect. And turning to Britain, just a few days ago a fire broke out at a power plant about 200 miles northwest of London, compelling officials tc shut down the nearby nuclear reactor. And according to American scientist Thomas Cochran, testifying on 7 May in the U.S. Congress, a nuclear accident similar to the one at the Chernobyl plant in the Soviet Union could happen in the United States at any time. It can happen anywhere, anytime, in any large operating reactor in the United States or abroad, the scientist noted.

[Reshetnikov] Thank you, Boris Belitskiy, our science expert. Meanwhile, at the press conference in Moscow dealing with the Chernobyl accident a high-ranking government official indicated that after careful assessment the Soviet nuclear power program will continue to develop.

In conclusion of this item, I should note that, to all appearances, nuclear power will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy, at least in the foreseeable future, provided, of course, it is properly managed. At the same time, the Chernobyl accident additionally points out the necessity of being extremely cautious in handling such energy. While in this case we are talking of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, one can imagine what a calamity nuclear weapons, if used, can wreak on mankind.

TV REPORTS WORK OF ARCTIC WEATHER STATION

LD112251 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 11 May carries a 4-minute report on the "Vremya" newscast from the Belyynos weather station in the Arctic, which is one of the most northerly in the country. It is surrounded on three sides by the Kara Sea and is currently covered by a 3-meter-thick layer of ice. The weather station is about 100 km from the nearest settlement and eight people work there. The station sends out reports every 3 hours for the use of seamen, pilots, geologists, and reindeer breeders.

An expedition of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA conducted sociological research at the station and found that the average age of the workers there is below 30, but each has spent more than a year in the arctic. The chief of the weather station [identified as A.V. Luginin] is then inverviewed on arctic living. The interview takes place inside the station with equipment in the background.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COMPLEX -- An onboard nuclear analytical complex, the first in the country, has been created by Far Eastern Scientists. "It opens new possibilities" in the search for the studies of mineral deposits in the ocean. The complex has been installed on board the scientific research vessel Geolog Petr Andropov of the USSR Ministry of Geology and has been tested in sea conditions. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

DRIFTING STATION -- The first landing of polar workers has taken place on the ice floe 600 km east of Zhokhov Island which has been selected to become the Severnyy Polyus 28 drifting station. At the moment, materials needed to set up the station are being delivered and assembly of the meteorological center is being completed. [Summary] (Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE -- The Program Systems Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been set up in the old Russian town of Pereslavl-Zalesskiy. The work of the Institute is directed at solving the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress that were posed by the 27th CPSU Congress. Its scientists are to carry out research in the sphere of the widespread use in the national economy of high-speed electronic computers and in the spheres of the automation of programming and the creation of control systems for the fundamentally new technology. The tasks of the institute also include projects that will open up great possibilities for the use of cybernetics in everyday life and the development of optimal programs and scientific methods for school computer studies. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 May 86 LD]

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Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**
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Chernobyl Incident

Vol III No 094 *15 May 86*

Today's edition of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement "Chernobyl Incident" is the last of the special series that began on 7 May. Further reportage and comment on this nuclear accident will be published in the relevant regular volumes of the DAILY REPORT.

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Text of 14 May Gorbachev Television Address

PM151200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86
First Edition p 1

[M.S. Gorbachev's Address on Soviet Television — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. As you all know, a misfortune has befallen us — the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. It has painfully affected Soviet people and caused the anxiety of the international public. For the first time ever we encountered in reality such a sinister force as nuclear energy that has escaped control.

Considering the extraordinary and dangerous nature of what had happened in Chernobyl the Politburo took into its hands the entire organisation of work to ensure the speediest liquidation of the breakdown and the limitation of its consequences.

A government commission was formed and immediately left for the scene of the accident while at the Politburo a group was formed under Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov to solve urgent questions.

All work is being conducted actually on a round-the-clock basis. The scientific, technical and economic possibilities of the entire country have been put to use. Operating in the area of the accident are organisations of many union ministries and agencies under the leadership of ministers, prominent scientists and specialists, units of the Soviet Army and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

A huge share of the work and responsibility has been taken upon themselves by the party, government and economic bodies of the Ukraine and Belorussia. The operating staff of the Chernobyl nuclear power station are working selflessly and courageously.

So what did happen?

As specialists report, the reactor's capacity suddenly increased during a scheduled shut-down of the fourth unit. The considerable emission of steam and subsequent reaction resulted in the formation of hydrogen, its explosion, destruction of the reactor and the associated radioactive release.

It is yet early to pass final judgement on the causes of the accident. All aspects of the problem — design, projecting, technical and operational — are under the close scrutiny of the government commission.

It goes without saying that when the investigation of the causes of the accident is completed, all the necessary conclusions will be drawn and measures will be taken ruling out a repetition of anything of the sort.

As I have said already, it is the first time that we encountered such an emergency when it was necessary quickly to curb the dangerous force of the atom that had escaped from under control and keep the scale of the accident to the minimum.

The seriousness of the situation was obvious. It was necessary to evaluate it urgently and competently. And as soon as we received reliable initial information it was made available to Soviet people and sent through diplomatic channels to the governments of foreign countries.

On the basis of this information practical work was launched to liquidate the accident and limit its grave aftermaths.

In the situation that had taken shape we considered it our top priority duty, a duty of special importance to ensure the safety of the population and provide effective assistance to those who had been affected by the accident.

The inhabitants of the settlement near the station were evacuated within a matter of hours and then, when it had become clear that there was a potential threat to the health of the people in the adjoining zone, they also were moved to safe areas.

All this complex work required utmost speed, organisation and precision.

Nevertheless the measures that were taken failed to protect many people. Two died at the time of the accident — Vladimir Nikolayevich Shashenok, an adjustor of automatic systems, and Valeriy Ivanovich Khodemchuk, an operator of the nuclear power plant. As of today 299 people were in hospital diagnosed as having radiation disease of varying degree of gravity. Seven of them have died. Every possible treatment is being given to the rest. The best scientific and medical specialists of the country, specialised clinics in Moscow and other cities are taking part in treating them and have at their disposal the most modern means of medicine.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government I expressed profound condolences to the families and relatives of the deceased, to the work collectives, to all who have suffered from this misfortune, who have suffered personal loss. The Soviet Government will take care of the families of those who died and who suffered.

The inhabitants of the areas that heartily welcomed the evacuees deserve the highest appreciation. They responded to the misfortune of their neighbours as though it was their own, and in the best traditions of our people displayed consideration, responsiveness and attention.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are receiving thousands upon thousands of letters and telegrams from Soviet people and also from foreign citizens expressing sympathy and support for the victims. Many Soviet families are prepared to take children to their homes for the summer and are offering material help. There are numerous requests from people to be sent to work in the area of the accident.

These manifestations of humaneness, genuine humanism, of high moral standards cannot but move every one of us.

Assistance to people, I repeat, remains our top priority task. At the same time vigorous work is under way at the station itself and the adjacent territory to limit the scale of the accident. In the most difficult conditions it proved possible to extinguish the fire and prevent it from spreading to the other power units.

The staff of the station stopped the three other reactors and switched them into a safe state. They are under constant control.

A stern test has been passed and is being passed by all — firemen, transport and building workers, medics, special chemical protection units, helicopter crews and other detachments of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In these difficult conditions much depended on a correct scientific evaluation of what was happening because without such an evaluation it would have been impossible to work out and apply effective measures of coping with the accident and its aftermaths. Our prominent scientists from the Academy of Sciences, leading specialists from the union ministries and agencies, the Ukraine and Belorussia are successfully coping with this task.

I must say that people have acted and are continuing to act heroically, selflessly.

I think we will yet have an opportunity to name these courageous people and assess their exploit worthily.

I have every reason to say that despite the entire gravity of what happened the damage turned out to be limited owing to a decisive degree to the courage and skill of our people, their loyalty to duty, the concerted manner in which everybody taking part in liquidating the aftermaths of the accident are acting.

This task, comrades, is being solved not only in the area of the nuclear power station itself but also in scientific institutes, at many enterprises of the country which are supplying everything that is necessary to those who are directly engaged in the difficult and dangerous struggle to cope with the accident.

Thanks to the effective measures taken, it is possible to say today that the worst has passed. The most serious consequences have been averted. Of course, it is too soon to regard the matter as closed. This is no time to rest content. Extensive and long work still lies ahead. The level of radiation in the station's zone and on the territory in the immediate vicinity still remains dangerous for human health. The top-priority task as of today, therefore, is operations to deal with the effects of the accident. A large-scale program for the decontamination of the territory of the electric power station and the settlement, of buildings and structures has been drawn up and is being implemented. The necessary manpower, material and technical resources have been concentrated for that purpose. In order to prevent the radioactive contamination of the water basin measures are being taken at the site of the station and on the adjacent territory.

Organizations of the meteorological service are constantly monitoring the radiation situation on the ground surface, on water, and in the atmosphere. They have at their disposal the necessary technical systems and are using specially equipped planes, helicopters and ground monitoring stations.

It is absolutely clear — all these operations will take much time and will require no small efforts. They should be carried out meticulously in a planned and organized manner. The area must be restored to the state that is absolutely safe for the health and normal life of people.

I cannot fail to mention one more aspect of that affair. I mean the reaction abroad to what happened at Chernobyl. In the world as a whole, and this should be emphasized, the misfortune that befell us and our actions in that complicated situation were treated with understanding.

We are profoundly grateful to our friends in socialist countries who have shown solidarity with the Soviet people at a difficult moment. We are grateful to the political and public figures in other states for the sincere sympathy and support.

We express our kind feelings to foreign scientists and specialists who showed readiness to come up with assistance in overcoming the cosenquences of the accident. I would like to note the participation of the American medics Robert Gale and Paul Terasaki in the treatment of the affected persons and to express gratitude to the business circles of those countries which promptly reacted to our requests for the purchase of certain types of equipment, materials and medicines.

We evaluate in a fitting manner the objective attitude to the events of the Chernobyl nuclear power station on the part of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its Director-General Hans Blix.

In other words, we highly appreciate the sympathy of all those who treated our trouble and our problems with a open heart.

But it is impossible to leave without attention and political assessment the way the event at Chernobyl was met by the governments, political figures and the mass media in certain NATO countries, especially the U.S.A.

They launched an unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign. It is difficult to imagine what was said and written these days — "thousands of casualties", "mass graves of the dead", "desolate Kiev", that "the entire land of the Ukraine has been poisoned", and so on and so forth.

Generally speaking, we faced a veritable mountain of lies — most dishonest and malicious lies. It is unpleasant to recall all this, but it should be done. The international public should know what we had to face. This should be done to find the answer to the question: What, in actual fact, was behind that highly immoral campaign?

Its organizers, to be sure, were not interested in either true information about the accident or the fate of the people at Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, in any other place, any other country. They needed a pretext by exploiting which they would try to defame the Soviet Union, its foreign policy, to lessen the impact of Soviet proposals on the termination of nuclear tests and on the elimination of nuclear weapons, and at the same time, to dampen the growing criticism of the U.S. conduct on the international scene and of its militaristic course.

Bluntly speaking, certain Western politicians were after very definite aims — to blast the possibilities for balancing international relations, to sow new seeds of mistrust and suspicion toward the socialist countries.

All this made itself felt clearly during the meeting of the leaders of "the seven" held in Tokyo not so long ago. What did they tell the world, what dangers did they warn mankind of? Of Libya groundlessly accused of terrorism, and also of the Soviet Union which, it turns out, failed to provide them with "full" information about the accident at Chernobyl. And not a word about the most important thing — how to stop the arms race, how to rid the word of the nuclear threat. Not a word in reply to the Soviet initiatives, to our specific proposals on the termination of nuclear tests, on ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, on reducing conventional arms.

How should all this be interpreted? One involuntarily gets the impression that the leaders of the capitalist powers who gathered in Tokyo wanted to use Chernobyl as a pretext for distracting the attention of the world public from all those problems that make them uncomfortable, but are so real and important for the whole world.

The accident at the Chernobyl station and the reaction to it have become a kind of a test of political morality. Once again two different approaches, two different lines of conduct were revealed for everyone to see.

The ruling circles of the U.S.A. and their most zealous allies — I would like to mention specially the F.R.G. among them — regarded the mishap only as another possibility to put up additional obstacles holding back the development and deepening of the current East-West dialogue, progressing slowly as it is, and to justify the nuclear arms race.

What is more, an attempt has been made to prove to the world that talks, moreover, agreements, with the USSR are impossible, and thus to give a green light to the further military preparations.

Our attitude to this tragedy is absolutely different. We realise that it is another sound of the tocsin, another grim warning that the nuclear era necessitates a new political thinking and a new policy.

This has strengthened still more our conviction that the foreign policy course worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress is correct and that our proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the ending of nuclear explosions, the creation of an all-embracing system of international security to meet those inexorably stringent demands which the nuclear age makes on the political leadership of all countries.

As to the "lack" of information around which a special campaign has been launched — a political campaign in both content and nature at that — the whole thing is an invention in this case. The following facts confirm that this indeed is so. Everybody remembers that it took the U.S. authorities ten days to inform their own Congress and months to inform the world community about the tragedy that took place at Three Mile Island atomic power station in 1979.

I have already said how we had acted.

All this enables one to judge who and how approaches the matter of informing one's own people and foreign countries.

But the essence of the matter is different. We hold that the accident at Chernobyl, just as the accidents at U.S., British and other atomic power stations pose to all states very serious problems, which require a responsible attitude.

Over 370 atomic reactors now function in different countries. This is reality. The future of the world economy can hardly be imagined without the development of atomic power. Altogether 40 reactors with an aggregate capacity of over 28 million kilowatts now operate in our country. As is known, mankind derives a considerable benefit from atoms for peace.

But it stands to reason that we are all obliged to act with still greater caution, to concentrate the efforts of science and technology to ensure the safe harnessing of the great and formidable powers contained in the atomic nucleus.

The indisputable lesson of Chernobyl to us is that in conditions of the further development of the scientific and technical revolution the questions of reliability and safety of equipment, the questions of discipline, order and organisation assume priority importance. The most stringent demands everywhere and in everything are needed.

Further, we deem it necessary to declare for a serious deepening of cooperation in the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). What steps could be considered in this connection?

First, creating an international regime of safe development of nuclear power on the basis of close cooperation of all nations dealing with nuclear power engineering. A system of prompt warning and supply of information in the event of accidents and faults at nuclear power stations, specifically when this is accompanied by the escape of radioactivity, should be established in the framework of this regime. Likewise it is necessary to adjust an international mechanism, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance when dangerous situations emerge.

Second, for the discussion of the entire range of matters it would be justifiable to convene a highly authoritative specialised international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices.

Third, in view of the fact that IAEA was founded back in 1957 and that its resources and staff are not in keeping with the level of the development of present-day nuclear power engineering, it would be expedient to enhance the role and possibilities of that unique international organisation. The Soviet Union is ready for this.

Fourth, it is our conviction that the United Nations organisation and its specialised institutions, such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), should be involved more actively in the effort to ensure safe development of peaceful nuclear activity.

For all this, it should not be forgotten that in our world where everything is interrelated, there exist, alongside problems of atoms for peace, also problems of atoms for war. This is the main thing now. The accident at Chernobyl showed again what an abyss will open if nuclear war befalls mankind. For inherent in the nuclear arsenals stockpiled are thousands upon thousands of disasters far more horrible than the Chernobyl one.

In conditions when the attention to nuclear matters increased, the Soviet Government, having considererd all circumstances connected with the security of its people and entire humanity, has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till August 6 of this year, that is till the date on which more than 40 years ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, as a result of which hundreds of thousands of people perished.

We urge the United States again to consider with utmost responsibility the measure of danger looming over mankind, to heed the opinion of the world community. Let those who are at the head of the United States show by deeds their concern for the life and health of people.

I confirm my proposal to President Reagan to meet without delay in the capital of any European state that will be prepared to accept us or, say, in Hiroshima and to agree on a ban on nuclear testing.

The nuclear age forcefully demands a new approach to international relations, the pooling of efforts of states with different social systems for the sake of putting an end to the disastrous arms race and of a radical improvement of the world political climate. Broad horizons will then be cleared for fruitful cooperation of all countries and peoples, and all men on earth will gain from that.

TASS Reports Gale, Armand Hammer Press Conference

LD151221 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS — Professor Robert Gale of the University of California, Los Angeles, who chairs the advisory committee of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry, spoke highly of the work done by Soviet medical experts to treat the victims of the accident at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl. The U.S. specialist is staying in the Soviet Union to help determine the levels of radiation the patients have absorbed and treat them.

By the time he had arrived, he said, a group of Soviet physicians led by Professor Vorobyev, Professor Guskova and Dr Baranov had already done much to determine the levels of radiation exposure of the 35 most seriously afflicted accident victims and give them corresponding treatment.

Gale was speaking at a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today, which was also addressed by Andrey Vorobyev, a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and head of the hematology department of the Central Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians, and Armand Hammer, a prominent U.S. public figure and member of the U.S. business community.

Gale said his view was that his Soviet colleagues had been exceptionally well prepared for such emergencies and that their preliminary estimation of radiation damage and the choice of therapy for the patients had been correct to the extent it had been possible in those circumstances.

He said he believed that despite the fact that the data base had been limited, the best possible patient evaluations had been made.

Gale expressed confidence that in the coming months specialists would be able to judge the results of the forecasts made and introduce certain corrections, although the original evaluations had been exceptionally correct. A total of 299 persons who had received significant doses of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear source were now hospitalized. A group of 35 persons appeared to have received the highest radiation doses. Twenty eight of them were now alive. A total of 19 bone marrow transplants had been performed. Gale voiced the hope that a substantial number of those people would survive.

Speaking of the problems of medical treatment given to the patients, he said he had been impressed by Soviet medical expertise and conditions at the clinic. But that kind of treatment on that kind of scale, he said, could be beyond the means of any single country, which was why it was essential to mobilize additional resources and means to treat the radiation patients.

Answering questions about the motives he had been guided by when organizing assistance to the victims of the Chernobyl accident, Hammer said they had been purely humanitarian. He recalled that 65 years ago he had first come to Soviet Russia as a physician to help fight typhus and famine.

After hearing the news of the Chernobyl accident, he said, he had decided it was the case where he could give another form of aid to those affected by the unfortunate event at Chernobyl.

Vorobyev spoke in detail about the medical service monitoring the situation in the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power station, pointing out that all data concerning the radiation situation there and on the borders of the USSR was being daily reported to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"We report everything we know in this field," he said. "And everything we report can be easily checked." Answering newsmen's questions, Vorobyev said the Kiev zone was quite safe and there was no danger either to the people's lives or to their health there.

AFP: Gale Expects More Deaths

AU151223 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 15 (AFP) — Of the 35 persons who suffered heavy radiation exposure in the Chernobyl nuclear plant explosion, 28 are still alive, but some of them will die of "irreversible injuries," an American specialist said Thursday [15 May]. Dr. Robert Gale, a University of California bone marrow transplant specialist, told a press conference that 299 persons had received "substantial doses of radiation" in the April 26 accident.

He said "35 have received the highest dose of radiation. Nineteen received transplants, 28 remain alive." Two other people were killed immediately after the accident. "Other victims of irreversible injuries will die," said Dr. Gale. "We anticipate more deaths." The doctor was to meet later Thursday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He said the most critically injured in the accident had suffered tissue and bone marrow lesions. But he said it was unlikely that persons outside a 30-kilometer (18 mile) radius of the plant had received "even moderate" doses of radiation. And it was "extremely unlikely," he said, "that individuals who are at considerable distances could suffer consequences of the accident." The accident, which some experts have termed the worst in the history of civil nuclear power, demonstrated "our very limited capacities to react to the consequences of a nuclear war," Dr. Gale said.

Dr. Gale declined to estimate the possibility that the accident could increase the future incidence of cancer, saying "no evaluation is possible for the time being." "In the near future we will be able to make the necessary estimations," he said. "For the moment, we do not have the dosage data to make the calculations."

He said treatment of the Chernobyl victims had been "very complex," and had met with "serious problems and difficulties." "The large number of individuals exposed to radiation may exceed the resources of a single transplant center," he said.

Dr. Gale, who heads an international exchange of bone marrow banks, said marrow transplants had been done on a total of 19 Chernobyl victims, some of them performed by Soviet surgeons before his arrival. He said bone marrow lesions from radiation doses above the 800-900 rad level was "probably irreversible," with little probability of survival. If the dose is less than 500 rads, "even a moderately intensive" treatment is sufficient for the patient to recover, he said.

Andrey Vorobyev of the USSR Academy of Medicine said 100 rads was the radiation dose beyond which there is a health danger. Only persons in the immediate vicinity of the Chernobyl reactor at the time of the explosion received radiation exposure in excess of 100 rads, he said.

PRAVDA Cites Blix Criticism of West's Reporting

PM141559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86
First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "If Only To Mislead"]

[Text] Vienna, 14 May — H. Blix, director general of the IAEA, has condemned the fuss made by American propaganda, with the support of a number of Western countries, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. At the general assembly of the International Press Institute which is taking place here, the IAEA leader stressed that Western reports, especially in the first few days after the accident, were "often misleading, especially as regards the damage and casualty figures." In this connection he expressed regret over the lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of certain Western observers, who published such panic items and often misled people. H. Blix noted that there are always some experts, or even politicians, who tend to panic in assessing a situation. The way the Western mass media covered the events in the Soviet Union could easily have caused unnecessary panic. In a tense situation, he stressed, it is necessary to maintain a correct awareness of the scale of what is happening.

The IAEA director general, citing WHO experts, noted that there are no grounds for restricting imports of foodstuffs from East European countries, including the USSR.

Loginov Briefs SFRY, PRC Envoys on Chernobyl

LD141706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian
1606 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) — Today in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were talks with Milojko Drulovic, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the USSR, as well as Li Zewang, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the USSR.

In addition to information received earlier, Vadim Loginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed them in detail about the situation at the Chernobyl AES and the measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

Moscow TV Shows Chernobyl 'Forgery' Videotape

LD141657 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1445 GMT 14 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In the West the unworthy hullabaloo in connection with the accident at Chernobyl AES continues. True, there has now been some sobering-up. Many experts have been forced to admit that the initially fabricated assessments of the incident were exaggerated. Western correspondents who have visited Kiev have reported their findings. From their reports it has become clear that life in the Ukrainian capital, despite the conjectures, is proceeding normally. Everywhere there are radiation checks and careful monitoring of foodstuffs and drinking water. Nevertheless, certain circles continue to spread fairy tales, exaggerating the results of the accident. This is being done to sow distrust toward the Soviet Union.

Obviously, this explains the broadcasting of another sensational bit of news from the Soviet Union. The U.S. television companies NBC and ABC, and following them the Italian state television, showed a videotape allegedly depicting the Chernobyl AES. You can see it now. [video shows very cloudy scene of industrial plant with buildings around and hills in distance, shot from inside a car] You see everything is smoky. It looks as if a fire is raging.

The tape was accompanied by an explanation that the scene had been filmed illegally from a distance of 14 km by a foreign tourist who had managed to get close to the site of the accident undetected and then secretly got the videotape out of the country.

True, when the film was shown on Italian television, some staff members said it strongly reminded them of something. Then the deceit was exposed. The television station received a phone call from someone in Trieste, which as you know is located in northern Italy, who said the plant depicted as Chernobyl AES was none other than the steelworks in Trieste. It always smokes like that, the town's people explained. Those who enjoy gloating at other people's misfortune found themselves in an unenviable position. The question remains as to whether that scandalous exposure will bring them to their senses.

USSR Journalists Visit AES for First Time 15 May

LD151013 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 15 TASS — A TASS special correspondent reports from the Chernobyl nuclear power station:

Soviet correspondents today were allowed for the first time to visit the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Our itinerary was strictly defined: first a medical control station, where we changed our clothing and underwent a gasometric check, then a change of vehicles as we got into armored personnel carriers which reduce the danger or radioactive exposure and make travel quicker.

The first thing that struck was that every group was busy doing a specific job of its own. If it is needed to join the efforts, for example, of power experts and builders, the instructions come in advance from the headquarters of a government commission through the operations staff at the station.

Today there were some 50 workers on shift duty at the first three generating sets, excluding repairmen. Those at the control panel were recording the parameters of the reactors' operation. Though the latter are shut down, the station keeps living even in this condition.

Operators were busy at the central control board of the station. Water supply services were ensuring quality purification of water. The temperature regime was being strictly observed. Fire and radiation safety were being closely monitored. The workshop of underground fuel utilities was functioning at an even pace. The people were working calmly, answering questions, smiling. The most often spoken word the journalists heard in reply to their questions was "normalno" ("Everything is O.K.").

On the territory of the station, lorries were bringing concrete to unit 4 every few minutes. Armoured personel carriers were coming and going and several people were seen walking. The journalists were told that, according to radiological tests of the air above the nuclear power station, the radiation level dropped nearly by a ratio of four to one over the past three days.

Chernobyl Firemen, Workers Leave Kiev Hospital

LD131504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Kiev, 13 May (TASS) — Fireman Stanislav Yuzishin discharged himself from the hospital today. During the first minutes of the accident at Chernobyl AES he arrived at the fourth power set together with his team. Along with his comrades he fought the fire boldly and helped the AES workers leave the danger zone. Yuzishin was taken with other injured people to Kiev Hospital. A whole floor and the best words were allocated to them. Leading specialists conducted their treatment. Comprehensive treatment aimed at the detoxification of the organism of people arriving with symptoms of primary radiation reaction was of help. Among those who discharged themselves from hospital were the firemen Nikolay Kurilovich, Stepan Shcherbak and Mikhail Kovalskiy, AES engineer Vladimir Lyamets, radiation supervisor [dozimetrist] Vladimir Moskin and others. Now almost half the patients who arrived at Kiev hospitals after the AES accident have already been discharged.

All the people taken out of the danger zone have undergone medical inspection. New medical establishments were deployed for this work, 230 medical brigades from other oblasts of the Ukraine were formed, 240 ambulances are on constant duty. The brigades consist of doctors, nurses and laboratory assistants.

The Lesnaya Polyana Sanatorium is ensuring rest for the reserve group of workers from Chernobyl AES. All conditions have been created for them to feel at home here. For they will have to coontinue the watch at Chernobyl AES. Although the reactors have been shut down, the necessary control has to be maintained there. And the people to whom such a responsible matter has been entrusted must be in good shape. The medical specialists of the santorium are looking for this. Along with other specialists, the medical experts have taken under their control the state of the environment and the quality of food products. A great deal of health instruction work is being carried out.

Kiev Oblast Children Begin Pioneer Camp Vacations

LD141427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] As of today practically all schoolchildren from the rayons of Kiev Oblast, which took in the evacuees from the area of the Chernobyl AES, have begun to be sent to Pioneer camps. After them, schoolchildren from junior classes in Kiev will be sent away too. Although doctors say the children are in good health, at present conditions it is acknowledged that it is desirable to offer them an extra vacation. The journey to the camps on the Black Sea and the stay there are free.

Workers Donate Pay to Red Cross, Red Crescent

LD122305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Odessa: Dock machine-operators of the No 308 integrated work team, led by (Nikolay Timun), Hero of Socialist Labor and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, have decided to help those who suffered in the accident at the Chernobyl AES. This is our aspiration: not to remain an observer but to come to the aid of those who have come to brief, says the fine team leader. And so at Quay No 14, where the Black Sea meter vessel *Nikolayev* lay at anchor, the port workers set to work. They displayed exemplary high organization in their labor, fulfilling their day's norm by 154 percent. The money earned by the work team has already been sent to Moscow into the current account of the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. Let us note that the collectives of many harbors in the Black Sea Shipping Company have warmly supported this initiative and decided to work an extra shift, transferring the money to the aid fund for those who suffered in the accident at the Chernobyl plant.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Rural Life Near Chernobyl

PM121638 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian
13 May 86 pp 1, 3

[S. Luzgan report: "Together Against the Disaster. A *SEL SKAYA ZHIZN* Correspondent Reports From Regions Adjacent to the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant"]

[Excerpts] The vernal land of the Ukraine is arrayed in the lush green of crops and grass and the white and pink of orchards in blossom. This spring has brought certain amendments to the Usual rhythm of spring tasks and concerns, to our great chagrin. Leaving Kiev we are stopped at a check point: the car is tested for "radioactive cleanliness." And later, wherever we happened to be, a great deal reminded us of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in one way or another.

At the "40 Let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz in Vasilkovskiy Rayon the woman on duty informed us that the chairman had gone to inspect the houses where it is proposed to accomodate those evacuated from Chernobyl. A middle-aged man comes into the office. He asks that the chairman be told that he is prepared to take any family into his home. Several other visitors make the same request.

N.P. Sobchuk, the kolkhoz chairman, soon arrived. Finding out about the visitors, he said that the kolkhoz will not have to take in any evacuees, that there is no longer any need.

Real people always treat a neighbor's misfortune as if it is their own, Nikolay Petrovich said. It is only our enemies who rejoice in what has happened. Honest people understand what is what.

The kolkhoz workers, N.P. Sobchuk said, are now struggling to make an appreciable leap forward in the 1st year of the 5-year plan.

When I entered the office of M.N. Burnashov, first secretary of the Vasilkovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom, the latest report on the radiation situation was placed on his table.

Although our rayon, Mikhail Nikolayevich said, is close to the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, background radiation has not caused and is not causing alarm. Our radiation monitoring posts "cover" the whole territory of the rayon and we are given information on the radiation condition of the soil, water, and crops twice if not three times every 24 hours. This information is regularly given out on local radio. Why is this done? So that people are aware of the situation.

And how are matters progressing in the rayon's fields and farms?

This is what has been reported by the rayon agro-industrial association. The plan relating to the sale of all types of livestock products has been overfulfilled, the sowing of spring crops has been completed, and the tending of crops is under way. The second fertilization of crops has been carried out in fields of intensively grown witner wheat.

To tend crops in good time and to a high standard, and to daily increase the output of farm products, M.N. Burnashov said, is our particular concern. But today the most important thing for us is to assist with feed the farms in those rayons of the oblast where people have been evacuated from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant zone. As arranged, we are sending our neighbors up to 20 tons of straw and up to 60 tons of silage every day.

...The village of Kopylovo. I talk with M.D. Makaro, head of the medical section. True, he still calls himself a sector therapeutist. But today he has dozens of specialists and laboratories at his disposal.

How are things going? Miroslav Dmitriyevich asks. Things are fine on the whole. We are doing what has been laid down. We are examining people arriving from the nuclear power plant zone. We are pleased that of the thousand people we have checked, only a few have aroused suspicion of illness, and we are testing them repeatedly. There is a lot to do. We are working around the clock.

From the numerous meetings and conversations, from the usual and unusual scenes I witnessed these days, no one can draw the comforting conclusion that no misfortune will break our good, heroic, human people. Misfortune is misfortune. It has also revealed the fainthearted and the feeble. When the bitterness of the unexpected losses and the passion and emotion recede, everyone who was involved in these events in one way or another will be given his due.

Someone once said: Heroism is crowned with tragedy, but tragedy gives birth to heroes. Tragedies are not needed, of course, to test us for fortitude. But if a tragedy happens... Any lesson, even a sad one, must be stored up for future use.

Any misfortune is easier to surmount and overcome together.

When this report had been dispatched to the editorial office N.I. Priymachenko, first secretary of the Polesskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, telephoned the correspondents office. He reported that the majority of those who had come to them temporarily from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant region had already started work. He also said that rural meetings, sessions of rural and settlement soviets, and meetings of primary party organizations of "hosts" and "guests" are being held in the rayon. Every vitally important problem is being discussed at them.

Komsomol Official Describes Work in Kiev

LD142100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 May 86

[Telephone interview with Anatoliy Plevachuk, secretary of the Kiev Komsomol Obkom, with unidentified correspondent; date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Work is continuing to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. Self-discipline [sobrannost] and precise actions are things which typify the labor of courageous people. While I was preparing this broadcast I phoned the Kiev Komsomol Obkom. Anatoliy Plevachuk, the obkom secretary is on the line. What is the obkom doing at the present time?

[Plevachuk] Our obkom is working and leading a normal life. Headquarters and working groups have been set up at the Komsomol and on site to render assistance to Komsomol raykoms which are in the area which people have been evacuated to. The activity of these headquarters is constantly monitored by the obkom and by the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the Republic.

[Correspondent] Do you often go to the site?

[Plevachuk] I worked there in the first group. Four Komsomol obkom workers and myself went out to Polesskiy Rayon. What did we have to do? Well, just the general work which was being carried out in the rayon; that is receiving and deploying the evacuees and all the work connected with that. My impression of those first days and what was striking about the people was, one could say, that they are true patriots of their town. Literally the day after the evacuation they were asking when they could go to the town, when they could help there in carrying out the decontamination of industrial enterprises and of housing. Well, it was obvious that they all loved both their town and the nuclear power station very much and that they were worried about the fate of the town and of the station and were impatient to see them again.

I don't want to separate Komsomol members and young people into particular categories, but I would simply like to say that our Komsomol aktiv showed its best aspects. A fire broke out at the wrecked fourth set of the station. It was a very severe fire and it was the men of the 7th militarized fire unit who took on the first blows of the flames. Among them was Viktor Kupinok, secretary of the unit's Komsomol organization; Viktor Romashevskiy, member of the unit's Komsomol committee was also there. And despite the fact that the fire was in the radiation zone, virtually all the workers on shift during the night of 26 April helped the firemen. People went to dangerous places. Aleksandr Lyushenko, member of the Pripyat town committee of the Komsomol — an operational worker in the No 2 reactor shop — did this. And as the specialists are now noting, it was due to the selfless actions of the teams of firemen who came from the oblast and also the workers on the shift who helped that it was possible to localize the scale of the accident. It could have been far greater. And, of course, the injured who had been in the danger zone were given medical aid first. I can cite an example of real courage: It is Doctor Valentin Petrovich Blokhin. While helping others in the radiation zone he virtually did not think of himself. Valentin Petrovich gave aid and helped remove many of the injured from the danger zone. And what I would like to say is this: From the moment the accident occurred, the staff of the station carried out and are continuing to carry out its labor watch. Aleksandr Bacherov, secretary of the Komsomol committee, and his deputy Mikhail Borosyuk worked along with all the others. I wish to say that the lads were responsible for providing food for the shift on duty. They were at the station constantly.

[Correspondent] Yes, and yet Western propaganda has been continually speaking of panic.

[Plevachuk] I can tell you that this is nonsense and pure rubbish. There was no panic there. People arrived there calm and confident of the future, and the opinion expressed by the majority of the population is that everyone understands that the evacuation is a temporary affair. I have already said that what struck me was the great love for their town, the great love for the station, and their confidence in tomorrow. There was no talk there such as, for example: Where shall we go? I'm going to change my job to another town — there was virtually no such talk. All are waiting to return to their town. And despite the fact that Western voices are asserting that the waters of the Dnepr have been contaminated with radioactive dust, all of us young people, all of us representatives of all the towns and rayons, along with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, have been taking an active part in peace cruises on the Dnepr, and an antiwar meeting has taken place at the (?Bukrinskiy) bridgehead. Large functions have been taking place over the last few days. For example, in Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy Rayon there is our oblast rally of young peace fighters devoted to International Peace Year and the International Day of Youth Solidarity. In the village of (?Sinyalo) in Rakitnyanskiy Rayon a youth demonstration has taken place within the framework of the Keep Up the Revolutionary Pace actions. Many other examples could be cited.

The work of sections of the working rural youth is not stopping here. The spring sowing has been completed. They are summing up the results to determine the victors of the socialist competition. So the life of the Komsomol obkom is proceeding according to its work plan. We are now preparing to conduct a plenum of the Komsomol obkom.

I should also like to tell you this news. When we visit labor collectives and talk to people, we are sincerely convinced that eliminating the consequences of the accident has at present become the cause of our republic and the country as a whole. When you are in the villages, you meet medical specialists and other specialists who have come from all corners of the republic. And also, there were many calls to the obkom — especially in the first days after the accident — from Komsomol committees of fraternal republics. People are offering assistance to the population which has suffered and are expressing a desire to work on restoring the station. I should like to take this opportunity to thank all of them for their sympathy and concern for the town's inhabitants and for the fate of the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin nuclear power station at Chernobyl.

IZVESTIYA Interviews Officials, Students in Kiev

PM121513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent A. Illesh telephone report: "Kiev: Several Interviews on the Same Question"]

[Text] Kiev, 12 May — "What are the main concerns for you today?" — that was the question which *IZVESTIYA*'s Kiev correspondent Nikolay Baklanov and I asked people of various professions. Two prominent specialists answered us from the Headquarters for the Elimination of the Consequences of the Chernobyl AES Accident.

Academician B.A. Legasov, deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute:

"The reactor has lost its criticality and is not producing radioactivity. But, as is known, radioactivity was released to outside, and today intensive operations are under way aimed first at reducing it, and ultimately at completely eliminating it. The accident, as you know, has been localized, but there is still much work to be done, and it is being done in the most unusual and, frankly, difficult conditions. Nonetheless we are coping. I wish to note that all the scientists' and specialists' requests and recommendations are being fulfilled without delay."

Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control:

"The country's meteorological stations are constantly, intensively monitoring the level of radioactivity. To this end the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control is using specially equipped planes and helicopters and other equipment. The data obtained are being constantly analyzed at our scientific research institutions. As has already been reported, agreement has been reached for the regular transfer of data on the background radiation from one of the stations of the Ukrainian Administration of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control to the IAEA."

For students in the Ukrainian capital, this is the tense time before the examinations. Some 8,000 foreign students are studying at Kiev's VUZes. There are 700 at the Polytechnical Institute alone. The majority of these people took the news of the misfortune calmly, and only eight of them have left the city. Mohammad Kasem from Afghanistan says:

"Our concerns are everyday ones. Lectures, writing essays... This is my impression: The West wants to extract as much advantage as possible from the misfortune for its own policy. And that policy is a dirty, dishonest one. Remember, for instance, the nuclear explosions in Nevada..."

He is backed up by his colleague, Roli Sikst from Burundi, a student at Kiev State University:

"The slander campaign does not surprise me: the usual Western propaganda tactics. Everything is in order here. And as far as I know the consequences of the accident are being successfully eliminated."

A rather unexpected interview — A. Puzach, one of the trainers of Dinamo Kiev, whose team recently won an honorable trophy, the Cupwinners Cup, says:

"The last match which we were to play in the country's championship was canceled. But the reason the match did not take place was not because the team, on returning from its victory in Lyons, found itself under the influence of radiation at home. I would not be surprised if some people in the West try to 'explain' the cancellation of the match in that way, but it was only because the Dinamo Kiev team is well represented in the national team which will soon be setting off for Mexico for the world championship. The trainers have asked nine of our leading players to join the main team. Because of this, the question of our club's possible release from its match in the domestic championship is now being discussed."

Our conversation with V. Pechorin, a fifth-grade welder, took place after his return to the Lesnyye Polyany Sanatorium from his latest shift at the AES.

"What we were doing at the power station was, in general, an ordinary job, but in an unusual situation, it is true: We were sealing up doors to eliminate draughts and stripping down the electricity circuit [elektroskhema]. There is plenty of tidying-up work [khozyaystvennyye raboty] too. What is the situation? Well, for instance, we were given the job of repairing an aperture [vosstanovit okoshko] between the third reactor and the fourth — the damaged one. We had to do the job in no more than 12 minutes — that was the time set by the radiation specialists as safe for remaining in the work zone. The shift chief, the foreman, and the other guys were a great help in speeding up the work... As a result we kept within 10 minutes. Then, it goes without saying, the doctors examined us. Everything was within the norm. Now we have a rest, then we go back. We will be given our specific mission, as usual, immediately before entering the zone..."

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers resolution on organizing the labor and leisure of students and the health of children in Kiev and the oblast is commented on by A. Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health:

"This year it has been decided to end the school year at general educational schools in the Kiev Oblast rayons which have accepted evacuated schoolchildren on 15 May. The kids will then be sent to labor and leisure camps in the southern oblasts. In Kiev, the school year will also end on 15 May for the first through seventh grades. Students in those grades will be sent for their summer vacation to camps and health institutions in other oblasts of the republics. In the senior grades the dates of the summer vacation have not been changed. A large number of trains and motor vehicles are now being assigned to take the children out."

Kiev Daily Describes Initial Chernobyl 'Hell'

AU141427 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 8 May 86 p 3

[Report by V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko, TASS-RATAU correspondents: "A Battle Without a Front line — Resolute Actions Performed by Staff Members of Internal Affairs Organs at the First Hours and on the First Days of the Accident at the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] The general slipped his uniform off his shoulders. There was a golden flash of the epaulets, a sparkle of the colorful mosaic on the medal ribbon bar. The general took a last look at the uniform, which had been tailored only recently, thought for a moment, and removed the badge of the Honored Worker of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. His uniform and trousers with stripes now had to be destroyed; this was a requirement of the precautionary measures. This was how the battle field was left by the commander who, along with his combat comrades, had fought a bitter battle there.

In the biography of Gennadiy Vasilyevich Berdov, militia major general and Ukrainian deputy minister of internal affairs, there have been quite a few complicated situations. He has fought bandits and dangerous criminals... But the single combat that has now been going on for 9 days running in Chernobyl has proved to be a particular one. People have perhaps never been in contact with such a formidable enemy: invisible but powerful, and for this reason very perfidious. And responsibility in this clash was without precedent.

The war diary initiated by the general at dawn on 26 April, immediately after his arrival in the area of the Chernobyl AES, has become for Major General Berdov and his many colleagues a kind of chronicle. Behind the laconic lines of this document there is the chronicle of the feat performed by the thousands of staff members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs who were among the first to engage in battle against the accident. Firemen were alerted only two minutes after what occurred. The units commanded by Lieutenants V. Pravik and V. Kibinok immediately rushed to the fourth power block that was engulfed in flames. More than 50 firefighting teams were sent to the afflicted facility from Kiev and Kiev Oblast. The heat was unbearable, but the firemen courageously advanced into this hell. Smoke blinded the eyes, melted bitumen stuck to boots, and burning graphite hailed down on helmets. The fire could spread over to the roof of the third block. But Major L. Telyatnikov chose the right tactics to fight the fire and skillfully distributed his men. And the third block was in safety. And by 5 o'clock in the morning the fire at the AES was practically stopped. But the price paid for the first victory was considerable: 17 firemen, including Major Telyatnikov, were sent to the hospital.

The situation continued to be obscure. Radiation supervisers were in action, and specialists tried to assess what had happened in the fourth block. The militia took over the relay baton from the firemen. They blocked all roads to the AES and the settlement. After all, the AES area is very picturesque, and people like to spend time there on their days off. And it happened to be Saturday. since the recreation areas had now become dangerous, militia details, quite naturally, sealed them off.

An operational headquarters, set up by General G.V. Berdov at the Pripyat city militia station, was already in operation. Staff members of Polesskiy, Ivankovskiy, and Chernobylskiy Rayon militia stations arrived to help. The militia actually launched combat operations. Under those very unusual circumstances, militiamen on their way to the posts were additionally armed with dosimeters. Colonel V. Sporishko made more and more entries in his "war diary." Reinforcements were continuously arriving in the Chernobyl AES area. Thousands of militiamen were already engaged there.

One cannot assess the situation correctly without seeing things for oneself. That was how G.V. Berdov thought, and that is why he did not spend his time in the "headquarters," but was constantly at the "hottest" spots. Posted in the danger zone were not only sergeants and master sergeants, but also militia colonels. And under these highly complex conditions, no one left his post, and there was not one single refusal to carry out one's duty. The tasks to ensure order and to protect the danger zone, as well as to find the victims and to assist them were also accomplished by staff members of internal affairs organs. Colonel General I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs, quickly arrived at the site of the accident and took over command over all actions of the militia.

In the emergency, staff members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs also performed functions which seemed to be out of their competence.

"When the problem of evacuating the settlement rose," Gennadiy Vasilyevich said, "we gathered all divisional inspectors and told them: let us have all data on how many buildings and gates are their in your respective division. We obtained these data and determined the necessary number of motor buses, as well as worked out a plan for the evacuation. In this respect, everything must be clear and well organized. In such cases chaos is impermissible..."

Of course, the announcement about the ensuing evacuation disturbed the people. An entire delegation arrived at the executive committee headquarters. General Berdov was commissioned to meet the people and to calm them down. Gennadiy Vasilyevich went out to see the people in his general's uniform. Tall, grey-haired, and calm, he was able to find the most suitable words to use about the ensuing evacuation of the city.

"Someone tried to complain," the general recalls. "but the troublemaker was silenced by the others. Although with difficulty, people saw the real danger."

A thousand buses were already standing at the AES city. Their column moved in at exactly 1400 hours. A vehicle stopped at every gate. Many people did not think that they would have to stay away long, and left everything as it was. The militiamen checked every dwelling to be certain: all have left the settlement.

"Under those circumstances," G.V. Berdov considered, "a great deal depended on the acts of our staff members, on their calm and confident behavior. After all, the people were disturbed, excited. For this reason we had to be particularly restrained, tactful, kind, and willing to help."

And this was precisely why, in that tense and distressing situation, vigorous political and educational work was constantly conducted among staff members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Provisional party organizations and groups were set up in combined detachments, and meetings were held. All this work was spearheaded by Militia Major General A.I. Borovik, chief of the political section of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs. Political work was conducted in conformity with a clear plan which, under those emergency conditions, encompassed the most important issues, including enrollment in the party. Here is what Oleg Dmitriyevich Kazakov, militia captain authorized for the operation, wrote in his application: "As a Communist I would like to carry out my official and civic duty in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES..." V.A. Kuybin, Yu. G. Vergel, and A.S. Vdovichenko, party members for many years, gave the colleague the references he needed.

During the first 3 days, nearly 20 applications of this kind were made. In accordance with the statutes, all of them were immediately examined. We have been told in Kiev Gorkom that the decisions of the party meetings held in the settlement of power engineering specialists were given a priority treatment.

The work performed under the emergency conditions at the AES has become a test for the highest marks. The number of those who creditably passed the test includes Militia Master Sergeant S. Matyukha, Major V. Kucherenko, Junior Lieutenant V. Vishnevskiy, and Sergeant First class V. Denisenko. All militiamen — from private to general — received a baptism of fire in Chernobyl, and were part and parcel of the force that blocked the way of the sudden calamity.

The evacuation flooded the roads with thousands of vehicles. But, largely to the credit of the workers of the Automobile Highway Inspection, there were no accidents and no major bottlenecks. Transport militiamen were also actually masters at Yanov Station which is located near the AES.

There were small villages whose inhabitants were taken to safety by militiamen. The events in Chernobyl turned into a severe test for the characters and true moral qualities of people. They sharply revealed cowards and new heroes. The accident at the AES will be not only a bitter technical lesson for us, but also a moral one.

The days in the area of the Chernobyl AES have become the most important days in the lives of G.V. Berdov and of his colleagues: V.V. Durdinets, first deputy minister; Yu.A. Voshkin and V.D. Pitsyura, deputy ministers; and others.

The leaders of internal affairs organs are now alternating in their trips to the Chernobyl area, whose problems and concerns keep them busy. All that has to be comprehended and appraised. Justice has to be done to those who have distinguished themselves. In his thoughts, General Berdov again and again wanders to the danger zone where his comrades are continuing the combat effort. They are at their posts, patrolling the streets of the deserted settlement, and making responsible decisions. More and more entries are being made in the militia's war diary. Junior lieutenants and ensigns are going prematurely grey. Contact with a danger whose reality is hardly believable leaves a deep imprint on human souls. In the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, reports from Chernobyl are expected like reports from the front line.

Militia's Heroic Feats at Chernobyl Described

PM121544 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Polyakov: "The Soviet Character. From the Region of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] Everyone involved in liquidating the accident at the Chernobyl AES during these bitter days for us deserves to be mentioned in the loftiest and most glowing terms. Many names have already been featured in the press and have been heard on television and radio broadcasts. As a correspondent for a military newspaper, I would like to speak of people with shoulder boards — servicemen and representatives of fire and militia subdivisions — who are worthily fulfilling their duty under extreme conditions.

"Much has been spoken about the beauty of the soul of our people," Internal Service Colonel N. Khoroshok, chief of Kiev's Fire Protection Administration, said in conversation with me. "Chernobyl and the tragedy that has been played out there have brought to light many new colors in that soul. I am unable to speak without emotion with some of my subordinates: I want to doff my cap to them. Take Sergeant Aleksandr Nemirovskiy, driver and department commander. Outwardly he's unremarkable and taciturn. But when courage of a high order was demanded, he found it at once: He resolutely drove a special fire truck to the reactor to pump out water. Was the man aware of the extent of the danger? Yes, our people are competent and erudite. But Aleksandr did not think of himself, of his own fate. The chief thing for him was to divert misfortune and danger from other people. And that was precisely how all the other firemen acted." "Everyone is now under a great strain, with business cares," said Militia Captain A. Zarubitskiy, deputy chief of Kiev city Internal Affairs Administration's Political Department, continuing, as it were, the thoughts expressed by Khoroshok. "And when the danger is over and everything has calmed down, great gratitude will have to be expressed to many, very many people. On behalf of our entire people. And once again we shall have to take stock and take, a detached view of ourselves. Soviet character makes our individuals great and unflinchingly strong. No misfortune can bend or break them." Militia Captain A. Karachenko was one of the first to arrive in Pripyat with the subdivision he commands. It took him a matter of minutes to size up the situation and ascertain the details on the spot. Then came militarily precise and unambiguous orders comprehensible to everyone. People did not simply understand the militia worker, they derived calmness, coolness, and staunchness from him. The evacuation of residents was carried out quickly and with the strictest discipline.

I learned with pride that Capt Karachenko had Army training. He did his normal military service in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and was a platoon deputy commander. He is now one of the foremost militia officers.

"Several years ago," Militia Capt Zarubitskiy recalled, "the press carried reports on an incident connected with a temporary electricity outage in New York. There was an immediate outbreak of robberies and a sharp increase in the number of attacks on residents. I even feel awkward comparing that picture with what has happened at Pripyat. They are things that cannot be compared. The misfortune has brought Soviet people still closer together. They were and are a single family, in which everyone seeks to take upon himself the heaviest possible burden and to be wherever reliable, strong-willed people are most needed. During these days and nights we have encountered only man with a capital 'M'."

I have repeatedly had occasion to talk also with helicopter pilots. Before writing these lines, I met with Major General of Aviation N. Antoshkin, first deputy commander of the district's air forces. Nikolay Timofeyevich was in the power workers' settlement on the first day of the accident. He has been both over the reactor and around it.

I peered particularly closely and inquiringly into my interlocutor's face: How did he feel at heart? The general smiled in reply: "Of course, none of us has the right to belittle the danger or the scale of the misfortune. That would be an unforgivable mistake. But neither can we lose our head in the complex situation. My conclusion, my personal conclusion is this: Our people met this absolutely sudden and quite unforeseen occurrence fully armed. I am sure they could not have acted any better. People are showing themselves to be heroes. Lieutenant Colonel Yakovlev, for example, made more than 30 flights in one day and dropped loads weighing tens of metric tons onto the reactor. I will not be sparing of the loftiest epithets for Lieutenant Telegin and Senior Ensign Vyshkovskiy." My interlocutors repeatedly emphasized that their allies in a difficult situation are sensitive and accurate instruments which make it possible to constantly determine the real degreé of danger. Even those people resolving tasks at the very epicenter of events, which is the most dangerous spot, are not receiving radiation doses that would threaten their life. There is no need for such a risk.

"Everyone can determine at any moment with the help of an individual dosimeter what dose of radiation he has received," said Major General of Aviation V. Kobyakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Air Force Political Department. "And yet even we senior comrades sometimes need to have recourse to monitoring. Certain pilots are very reluctant to report the dose received and are afraid that it will be recognized as high and that they will be taken off flights and removed from the region. We have to explain: You will be replaced at once by another crew, a fresh one — don't worry..." We fell silent in meditation. After a pause Kobyakov summed up what had been said: "With such people no misfortune is terrible. They are ready for anything for the sake of the common cause."

Travelers From Kiev Say Food Shortages Worsening

AU111948 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 11 (AFP) — Travelers to Moscow from the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, 130 km (80 miles) south of the Chernobyl plant, said food shortages in the region were worsening under embargoes on livestock, dairy products and produce exposed to radiation from the April 26 accident. Long lines were reported outside food shops, which were offering only canned and frozen foods.

Draconian health measures were in force, and residents were being cautioned to go outdoors only when essential to avoid exposure to radioactive fallout, travellers here said. One mother who arrived here from the Ukraine on Friday to leave her three children with her sister said, "In the block of flats where we live, we take turns shopping, because we have to look after the children and reassure the old folks."

However, the Soviet Government newspaper, *IZVESTIYA*, said "economic activity in Kiev is normal." The paper quoted a specialist as saying the city's radiation levels were "above normal, but pose no danger for the population...and could return to normal around May 19."

West's Arms Posturing 'Main Lesson' of Chernobyl

LD131511 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 13 May 86

[By TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev]

[Text] Moscow, May 13 TASS — Influential quarters in the West have visually demonstrated over the past few days that they are prepared to exploit even such an unfortunate event as the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station to further their selfish ends.

Circulating bizarre allegations about "mountains of corpses around Chernobyl", they have sought to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria and the fear of a "nuclear threat from the East".

Some people in the West have proved capable, as British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe admitted in a BBC interview, of turning a human tragedy into political football.

There is also another conclusion to be drawn from the Chernobyl misfortune. Writing to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said the accident at the nuclear power station at Chernobyl had underlined most graphically the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe threatening mankind. Such a catastrophe, he added, could mostly be a consequence of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Greek leader urged the U.N. secretary general to take all necessary measures to bring about a moratorium on all nuclear testing and thus freeze the nuclear arms race. Andreas Papandreou also proposed constant and automatic exchanges of more important information on any events at nuclear power stations.

But the main and overriding need, he said, was world nuclear disarmament. All the responsible political leaders of mighty powers, he added, should ponder a nuclear catastrophe's consequences to the world as a whole and to everyone.

This appeal, which the Greek prime minister as well as the leaders of Argentina, Mexico, India, Tanzania and Sweden have addressed to the great powers more than once, has found in our country not only complete understanding but also a practical response. It is responding to such an appeal by the leaders of the six nations to suspend nuclear tests until the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting that the USSR has displayed goodwill once again, by declaring readiness to refrain from nuclear blasts also after March 31 — until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. The U.S. response to the humane Soviet position has been further nuclear tests in Nevada.

The propaganda outcry in the West is gradually dying out. More and more people are coming to realize that an accident like the one at Chernobyl could have happened anywhere else. "Chernobyl reminds us again that the power we are playing with is bigger than we are," Bruce McLeod, minister of the Toronto Metropolitan United Church, wrote in *THE TORONTO STAR*.

"No one can say for sure what won't happen. Nuclear accidents are not times for blaming or gloating, or for nourishing national self-righteousness. We are a single fragile human family. We still have some time left to learn to live together," he said.

The accident makes one think of what has not yet led to catastrophe but is a cause of great concern all over the world, namely the negative reaction of the United States and its allies to Soviet proposals for putting an end to all nuclear testing and eliminating all nuclear weapons even before the end of the century.

This posturing by the West is by far more dangerous than the unfortunate event at our nuclear power station. This is the main lesson of Chernobyl.

W. Europe Said Victim of Own Propaganda on Radiation

LD131957 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 13 May 86

["Propaganda Boomerangs — Losses"; "By TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS — Less than a week separated statements on the radio by two West German ministers.

First the West Germans were addressed by Friedrich Zimmermann. The Federal interior minister declared: "The serious accident at the Soviet nuclear power station has plunged us all into confusion", but he added right away: "For us there has not existed and does not exist any danger...the World Health Organization does not see any danger to people outside the affected area in the USSR either."

Contrary to any logic, however, Zimmermann's ministry immediately after began provoking panic among the West German population, urging them to seal their windows and wash vegetables and fruits, as if these had previously been eaten dirty.

The U.S. television network CBS admitted that the avalanche of often conflicting pieces of advice had stirred up fear. The official thesis throughout Europe, it said, was that there was no danger but if that was so, many people were wondering, why so many pieces of advice on safety precautions.

The results of the fear-fostering campaign were quick to tell. The anti-Soviet hysteria fanned up in the West by official propaganda services and the mass media made people buy less farm produce and so made farmers suffer losses.

This was why another West German cabinet member, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, went on the air to speak to the nation. He reported that tomorrow, May 14, the agriculture ministers of the country's federal lands will hold a conference in Bonn to discuss the issue of compensating the West German farmers for their losses. Bangemann said also that the government will consider the possibility of demanding that the USSR pay damages.

In the opinion of a whole number of officials in the Federal Republic of Germany, such a demand is groundless from the standpoint of international law. What happened was clearly a boomerang effect: It is anti-Soviet allegations about the "radioactive contamination of Western Europe" that caused losses to farmers in West Germany and other Western countries. Regardless of all this, influential circles in the West are obviously itching to launch yet another propaganda campaign against the USSR, only this time they are aiming to gain not political capital but capital proper.

The issue of a possible suit to be filed against the Soviet Union was raised also in the U.S. mass media, although there are no grounds, including international legal grounds, for it also there. [sentence as received]

It is relevant to recall that the increased radiation levels in Western Europe as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station were considerably lower than the standards set by the IAEA and determining when and what precautions are to be taken.

If the West German authorities took such precautions even if they were unnecessary, it is they that should bear responsibility for this. The opinion of most prominent experts on radiation safety did not give any causes for rash and panicky reports on the "contamination of farm produce" either.

At their meeting in the WHO headquarters it was stressed that as of May 6, radioactive substances over the European Continent had dispersed and most of the short-life elements of the radioactive substances had disintegrated.

The experts said that the coverage given in the Western mass media to the accident had caused an undesirable reaction among the population, which did not correspond to the actual extent of the danger. Since those scientists said there were no reasons to recommend restrictions on the import of food produce from East European countries, including the USSR, it was all the more unjustified for the West German authorities to make the people in their country scared over the "harmfulness" of the products of their own agriculture.

So the ones that have to pay now are those who have frightened themselves through their own efforts.

Zholkver: U.S. 'Crisis of Trust' Countered by SALT II

LD131836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] In June 1979 I had occasion to witness the signing of an important agreement at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna which is called for short SALT II. It is true that even then, certain of my U.S. colleagues who had gathered for the festive ceremony in the Vienna Hofburg Palace warned: SALT II will hardly be ratified by the United States since the military industrial complex sees it as a threat to its business.

These predictions have been fulfilled. The treaty has not even been presented to the Senate for approval. However, because of the popularity of the idea of disarmament throughout the world, including among the American public, Washington did not risk simply renouncing the Vienna accords and announced that the treaty, although unratified, would be observed by the United States. It is true that all this time SALT II has been a thorn in the flesh of American military industrialists, and they have been striving in all possible ways to get rid of it. Sometimes they expatiated on the treaty's imperfection and sometimes they accused the Soviet Union of violating it.

Meanwhile, the very idea of arms limitation was being undermined. And now that Washington has openly begun to implement a strategy of neoglobalism — from the bombings of Libyan cities to the stepped-up production of nuclear and space weapons — the present U.S. Administration evidently considers it possible to finally discard the SALT-II treaty too. In any case, as *TIME* magazine has reported, it was decided at a secret conference of the U.S. National Security Council to violate that treaty, in particular concerning number of cruise missiles. Appropriate plans, as *TIME* also points out, were expounded to the participants of the recent Tokyo conference of the Big Seven.

It is true that, as is noted for example in the West German press, these plans gave rise to no small degree of concern even among the closest U.S. allies. FRG Chancellor Kohl is even alleged to have sent a special message to President Reagan calling upon him not to violate SALT II. Of course, it is difficult to contemplate that Washington will in this case — as in all other ones — listen to the opinion of its partners. However, for the sake of fairness it is worthwhile asking the question: In connection with the Chernobyl accident, Washington has expatiated a great deal about the crisis of trust in international relations. But what trust is there at all when the Washington administration both practically, and now evidently also formally, breaks off a very important treaty under which stands the signature of the President of the United States?

Ponomarev: West Exploits Accident To Provoke Enmity

LD131651 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 13 May 86

[By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS — The governments of several Common Market countries are trying to take advantage of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station for the unseemly end of kindling enmity to socialist countries in Europe.

This is demonstrated by yesterday's decision by a session of the EEC Ministerial Council at foreign minister level to suspend the import of meat, dairy products and vegetables from the European socialist countries on account of their alleged radioactive contamination.

The attending ministers were clearly guided not by objective data now available to any government but by purely time-serving political and economic considerations and a reluctance to extend cooperation, strengthen trust and promote goodneighbourly relations in Europe.

Commenting on the EEC decision, the American and West European press called attention to the fact that the EEC "experts" had not had the objective scientific facts to work out acceptable universal standards for radioactive contamination levels. The EEC's actions are nothing other than sanctions, this time under the pretext of "safety".

The Polish Foreign Trade Ministry described the Common Market ruling to stop food imports from Poland as discriminatory.

The Hungarian newspaper *MAGYAR HIRLAP* said the decision is totally unjustified and is hardly explained by concern for public health.

The Yugoslav newspaper *BORBA* stressed the groundless nature of the EEC's actions which are not supported by any compelling arguments. Similar views were expressed by the press in other socialist countries.

The EEC leadership's actions, prompted from Washington, show very clearly a desire to draw public attention from the issues uppermost on the minds of people in Western Europe and elsewhere, namely the problems of delivering mankind from nuclear and chemical weapons and preventing the militarization of outer space.

The Soviet Union's proposals on these issues, taking into account the interests of all sides, have long been before the leaders of the United States, Britain and other NATO countries.

It is high time there was a practical response to these proposals but cold winds keep blowing from the West as before. There, they are looking for any pretext to dodge taking concrete measures and signing accords with the USSR on arms control.

NATO figures have tried to exploit even such an unfortunate event as the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station to poison international atmosphere and provoke strife and mistrust.

Socialist countries have been subjected to all manner of boycotts, blockades, economic blackmail and pressure more than once before but each time those disciminatory measures have failed. The same lot is awaiting also the EEC's cabbage and onion embargo.

Columnist Excoriates Senator Dole's 'Mud-Slinging'

PM151029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Melo Sturua article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Robert Dole's Anti-Soviet Aria"]

[Text] When, on the eve of the 1976 elections, President Ford made Robert Dole, senator from Kansas, his running mate, the uninitiated were rather surprised. But the connoisseurs of political intrigues understood very well the significance of this decision. Ford needed Dole, the magazine *U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT* wrote at the time, to "sling mud" at his rival Carter. Republican strategists were hoping that the "foul-mouthed Dole" would be able to "bring Carter out of his equilibrium and annoy him," provoking the rival to make mistakes. This strategy proved unjustified. The team of Ford and Dole lost the election.

It is no accident that I am recalling this old story. Robert Dole, who now heads the Republican majority in the Senate, is still considered leader in the sphere of "slinging mud" at his political rivals. And when it comes to the socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, Dole's eloquence begins to resemble a mud Niagara.

The other day the Kansas senator unleashed his latest Niagara against us, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The anti-Soviet radioactivity of his speech was unusually high even for this grand master of political bad language. Dole expatiated on the Soviet Union's "irresponsibility and cynicism" and its allegedly "unprecedented disregard for the fears and apprehensions of millions of inhabitants of the planet," saying that "the Russians have the potential to cause tremendous, potentially lethal problems for us all" and that they are "ignoring Chernobyl, but we cannot ignore it," and so forth, all in the same vein.

Frankly speaking, there is a great temptation here to fall into a rage. After all, according to Dole it appears that we all but deliberately provoked the accident at the Chernobyl AES, apparently in order to intimidate, if not actually destroy, all mankind. But despite the extreme irresponsibility and cynicism of such expatiations by the American senator, let us not lose our equilibrium, let us take a look at the sources of his "eloquence." And Dole himself leads us to those sources, warning in highly significant terms that "the Russians cannot be blindly trusted." (Blind hatred is another matter.)

Imperialist circles seized on the accident at the Chernobyl AES as an "argument" against the attainment of realistic accords with the Soviet Union on curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear missile war. To this end they distort not only the actual facts about Chernobyl, but also the lessons of Chernobyl, which have shown once again how fragile our planet is and how destructive is the might of the atom, especially if it is chained not to peaceful concrete, but to military armor. It is not we who cause "potentially lethal problems" for mankind, but the U.S. ruling circles, to which Robert Dole has the dubious honor of belonging. It is they who refuse to stop the nuclear tests, they who continue to create ever more powerful instruments of mass destruction, they who try to take atomic death into space, they, finally, who sow the seeds of distrust in order to reap the poisonous fruits of international tension. The latest example of this is the anti-Soviet song and dance around the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Into what muddy depths you have to plunge in order to accuse us of "ignoring Chernobyl"! We must admit that Robert Dole has succeeded, with the help of ignoring common sense, and, most important, the true needs and aspirations of mankind. But will he succeed in extricating himself from these depths? That is another matter. Malevolence once failed to bring him the position of vice president. Nor will it yield the expected dividends for him now. In trying to bring us out of our equilibrium he is losing his own. In trying to vent his spite on us, he is removing his own mask.

Chernobyl 'Pretext' for Banning Farm Imports

PM121626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder" under the general heading "Who Needs the Anti-Soviet Campaign in Connection With the Accident at the Chernobyl AES": "Warming Their Hands..."]

[Text] There is one infallible indicator of moral health — the desire to help someone who has gotten into trouble and not to profit from another's misfortune. Alas, this indicator is absent where the practice of pursuing profit is considered "ethical" and quite "moral." What connection could there be, you might think, between the "trade war" raging on both shores of the Atlantic and also within West Europe itself and the accident at the Chernobyl AES? It turns out there is a connection, albeit an artificially created one.

The United States, which long ago threatened to take "punitive measures" against West European suppliers of agricultural products to the United States, is forcing legislation through Congress "banning" imports of foodstuffs from the Old World on the pretext of the supposedly "sharply increased radiation there." Even though WHO experts publicly announced a few days ago that there are no reasons for such a ban, nor for continuing the precautionary measures originally introduced, fears continue to be stoked intensively.

According to the French TF-1 television channel, the accident at the Chernobyl AES was "a convenient pretext for certain politicians to establish an embargo on agricultural products whose importation was scheduled under agreements." It cites as an example Italy's refusal to accept certain French products. Italy in turn complains that its EEC partner-rivals are not buying its milk, even though it has been proved that its is safe...

The fabrications disseminated in the Western press have done direct harm to exports of foodstuffs from Finland and other countries. But the strategists of "psychological warfare" have directed their primary blow against the USSR and the other European socialist countries. Despite convincing proof submitted by these countries' national organizations and by international organs, and despite the painstaking measures to monitor the level of radiation and the quality of the goods, the EEC countries and also certain states which are not members of this grouping have announced a ban on imports of a number of kinds of agricultural products from East European countries.

L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE regards this measure as "overtly discriminatory and dictated by purely political considerations." The Polish PAP agency adds: "This is not the first instance when wrenches have been thrown in the works of the socialist countries and of East-West economic cooperation on farfetched pretexts." The Hungarian press points out that the EEC decision is scarcely motivated by health considerations but, rather, is designed to protect the "Common Market" countries' food market, which is burdened by tension.

In this situation the actions of certain "fighters against radioactive products" rather resemble attempts to profit from other people's misfortune and, at the same time, to trip up competitors. It was for this that the current massive "irradiation" with anticommunism was needed.

Shlenov on EEC Commission's Ban on Foodstuffs

LD131048 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal
2100 GMT 12 May 86

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] The EEC commission has imposed a ban, to last until the end of the month, on imports of foodstuffs from the European socialist countries. Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Shlenov writes:

The EEC has joined the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the West in connection with the fault at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. It has done so despite the fact that each day the inconsistency is becoming increasingly obvious concerning the rumors spread about radioactive contamination in the countries bordering the USSR and despite the fact that it has been officially declared that Soviet products pose no radioactive threat to the population of the USSR nor to citizens of other countries.

Other socialist countries are also monitoring the levels of radioactivity and are forwarding detailed reports to the International Atomic Energy Agency. It should be pointed out that consumption of the foodstuffs included in the EEC's banned list is not absolutely restricted [nao esta absolutamente limitados] in the exporting countries. The impression emerges that the EEC Commission's discriminatory measures have in no way been dictated by concern for the health of the people of Western Europe but rather by political considerations. And the question arises: Why has the EEC ban not been extended, for example, to Sweden, Denmark, and Austria where radioactivity levels have not been lower than those registered in the socialist countries?

The possibility cannot be ruled out that the EEC Commission acted on the suggestion of the farming and commercial monopolies seeking to supplant the socialist countries in the Western markets. In the capitalist world, all means of fighting the competition are acceptable, sometimes even base and unworthy means. It is also hard not to think that Brussels was waiting for a pretext to deal a blow to East-West economic cooperation. From the standpoint of the enemies of such cooperation, this is an opportune moment, for possibilities had recently emerged for the establishment of mutually beneficial trade relations between the EEC and CEMA.

Obviously such actions damage the international agreements concluded between the EEC members and the socialist countries on cooperation in the trade, economic, industrial, technical, and scientific spheres. It is also obvious that the EEC's discriminatory actions undermine the political confidence that is so necessary for the success of the talks under way in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Such actions also serve to show that while on the one hand the Europeans are coming out with increasing resolve against the nuclear threat hanging over the world, on the other hand certain politicians are doing their utmost to divide Europe and sow fresh seeds of mistrust and enmity.

'U.S. Nuclear Plants Safer' Claims Discounted

LD121639 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1445 GMT 12 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello comrades. Whipping up an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the accident at Chernobyl, a number of official representatives of the U.S. Administration have made gloating statements saying tht the safety techniques in Soviet nuclear power engineering are allegedly useless, and that U.S. nuclear reactors are much safer than Soviet reactors.

(Marvin Resnikoff), the well-known U.S. nuclear scientist, writing in the *PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER* refutes these conjectures. He claims that, on the contrary, I quote him: In some respects, U.S. reactors are more dangerous than Soviet ones. For instance, to generate the same quantity of electricity, U.S. reactors use much more radioactive substances than Soviet ones. In particular, the reactor of the U.S. (Limerick) nuclear power station, located near Philadelphia has, in the words of the U.S. scientist, 10 times more radioactivity than Soviet reactors, and in the event of any incident it would pose a serious threat to the populace of that city.

(Marvin Resnikoff) considers that the attempts of the leaders of the U.S. nuclear industry to give the public of their country a false sense of security can be qualified as criminal. This disinformation hampers the drawing-up of appropriate emergency plans to be usedin the event of an accident threatening people's lives.

And in the view of *TIME* magazine an important lesson learned from the accident at Chernobyl is the fact that the authorities must always be ready and able to evacuate people living in the vicinity of a nuclear power station, and to isolate them from the effects of radiation. In this connection, the U.S. observers draw attention to the fact that the Soviet authorities were able to carry out an organized and very rapid evacuation of 49,000 people from four population centers near Chernobyl AES. It is difficult to imagine how the populations living near the U.S. nuclear power stations of Indian Point, (Zion) and (Limerick) located near such major population centers as New York, Chicago and

Philadelphia could be quickly evacuated, *TIME* magazine writes.

Radio Criticizes Western Propaganda on Chernobyl

LD121816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Text] The events of the past few days convincingly show that resolute and effective measures are being taken in our country in order to restrict and eliminate in the shortest possible time the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. However, these measures have absolutely no interest to certain circles in the West. Confirmation of this is the fact that these circles are continuing to inflate the provocative ballyhoo, sowing panic among the population.

In this way, says the French Communist newspaper *L'HUMANITE*, in the West they are trying to gather as many political dividends as possible from what happened at Chernobyl, while the eminent Australian writer and journalist, editor of the magazine *SURVEY*, William Brown, called the West's reaction to the events in Chernobyl the fiercest flare-up of anti-Sovietism in recent years.

Washington is especially eager in this respect, having forgotten the most elementary decency. In the White House, for example, they have gone so far as to accuse the Soviet Union of uncivilized behavior. Let us leave such an incorrect — to put it mildly — statement to the conscience of its authors. Let us just note that it, like the entire inflated campaign of fear and hatred, was needed by some one across the ocean in order to distract world public attention from their own acts, which are a danger to peace, and which, according to generally accepted humane concepts, can in no way be described as civilized.

Suffice it merely to recall just a few terms which are currently especially in vogue among leading American figures. After all, they keep on about the nuclear stick, about the space stick, and other such sticks, clearly taken from the lexicon of some sort of troglodyte dictionary for contemporary neanderthals. And what is the worth of their arguments which are conducted with unconcealable lust for — having deployed their "star wars" system — the U.S. gaining the opportunity to deal an industrially developed country such damage as would set it back at least to the level of the 18th century? Surely such arguments are unworthy of a civilized peronality?

An unambiguous answer to this is given by every honest person on earth. And this answer reflects the miscalculation of the Washington organizers of the propaganda ballyhoo around the accident at Chernobyl. While shouting about this misfortune, which is incomparable in scale with the threat which Washington's nuclear space schemes represent, the U.S. Administration has merely emphasized what a lethal danger for mankind is contained in the plans of the transatlantic neoglobalists.

Literary Paper Cited on U.S. 'Hysterical' Press

LD132126 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS — The Soviet press reports on the accident at the nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "contained no hint of a speculation around other people's misfortune. Deplorably, this cannot be said about the American press, which raised an anti-Soviet propaganda wave around the Chernobyl accident," *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* points out in its issue of May 14.

The banner headlines in New York newspapers sound hysterical. "The Atomic Nightmare in Chernobyl," "A Death Power Plant", "The Lesson of Chernobyl Is That the Russians Should Not Be Trusted in Anything". The newspaper *NEW YORK POST* carried a colourful story of an anti-Soviet demonstration in New York where a crowd of dregs chanted: "Russians, go to hell".

The whipping up of mass anti-Sovietism is designed above all for the local man in the street, who is frightened with consequences of the Chernobyl accident. The U.S. press put the death toll as a result of the accident first at 60, then at 2,000 and later even at 15,000. Yet it was soon found out that the first faked report had been cooked up by a professional misinformer in Tel Aviv, the second — a liar named Kofman in the Netherlands, and the third was cooked up by an epigonus of Bandera men, who settled in New Jersey, USA. In conclusion it was found out that the clouds carried out by winds from the Ukraine and by which the Americans were particularly frightened, reached the United States but did not carry along any dangerous radiation.

Two groups of American tourists arrived from Kiev at Kennedy Airport in New York on May 2 and 3. They were met by sobbing relatives, a crowd of reporters and a special team of radiation experts. After a medical check on all tourists, Charles Maynhold, who was in charge of the check, said: "All of them are absolutely healthy." The relatives began to smile, and the tourists laughed. One of them, Alice Ehrensohn, exclaimed: "Everything in Kiev was normal, everything was superb". The next day *THE NEW YORK TIMES* again published under a panicky headline "Nuclear Disaster" five pages of absurd gossip stories, *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* says in conclusion.

'Anti-Soviet Hue and Cry' Continues Over Chernobyl

LD141503 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] What is the situation in the Chernobyl nuclear power station area? What is being done to eliminate the consequences of the accident? Are there any health hazards? These and other questions are asked by many people around the world. The Soviet Union has been giving extensive and detailed coverage to the accident. Summing up the opinions of experts on the situation leads to the conclusion that the main danger has passed, although many problems still exist.

Soviet papers and television have reports on the work to decontaminate the terrain and stop the radiation leak from the damaged reactor. Tens of thousands of square meters of the nuclear station area have been covered with a special film. Military helicopters have been dropping bags of sand and other materials on the reactor. Preparations are under way to encase the reactor in a solid concrete shell. There have been reports on radiation levels in various regions.

There has been extensive information on the situation in the Chernobyl nuclear power station area. There have been unambiguous statements by authoritative experts. And still a number of mass media in the West have continued the anti-Soviet hue and cry over the Chernobyl accident. The technique used by them is simply outrageous. For instance Italian television played a video recording of what it claimed to be a fire at the Soviet power station. It turned out later that the facility shown in the program was a cement mill in Trieste. It was Italian televiewers that caught the slanderers redhanded. The directors of the television have had to confess to the fraud. Incidentally, the same fraud was broadcast by two major American television networks, NBC and ABC.

This campaign has met with worldwide condemnation. And now one more report on the same subject: Washington has announced with much pomp and hypocritical sympathy that it is going to send dried milk to Poland, allegedly affected as a result of the Chernobyl accident. A Polish Government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, has told a news conference that the Poles do not need the milk offered by the American Senate because he said that milk is (?contaminated) [words indistinct]. However, if the United States (?does) send us milk, Jerzy Urban pointed out, Poland is ready to reciprocate by providing blankets and sleeping bags for the thousands of homeless New Yorkers.

'New Generation' Meeting Test of Accident 'Trial'

LD091615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The scarlet flag, the unchanging companion of our festivals, like everywhere else in the country of the Soviets on 9 May, Victory Day, has also appeared on the Chernobyl AES. It was raised by those who are on watch today which can be called, quite justifiably, a militant watch.

It is difficult now: Titanic work is under way, exhausting work, without the right to a rest, to a break. But these people who have gone though fire and ashes, who, with their courage are making progress every minute, are already victors.

Those with whom correspondents came into contact in Chernobyl, who were leaving to go on watch or were returning from it, were, for the most part, young people. There was no war in their biographies: War passed through the life and the hearts of their fathers and mothers, turning their hair to silver, leaving them with wounds, wastes and losses. But then there arose a trial for the new generation such as never existed in the day of the veterans. And in this unprecedented battle, not one of these young people faltered, gave way, gave up.

They are different years, the forties and the eighties, but the individual is the same, the Soviet individual.

ALBANIA

Radiation Levels Near Normal, Restrictions Lifted

AU151025 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 15 May 86

["Announcement of the Commission on Environment Protection of the PSR of Albania" — ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA) — The continuous examination of the radioactive pollution of the environment, made by the Institute of Nuclear Physics during the whole period after the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union, shows that now the level of radioactivity has fallen and has approached considerably the basic natural level.

Under such conditions, the prophylactic measures recommended through the press on May 3, 1986 are abolished. Hence, it is not dangerous for the children and the adults to stay in the open air, the drinking of water in open resources, the use of vegetables, fruits and medicinal herbs, after they are cleaned as usually. All the fresh foodstuff products such as milk, which is sold to the people, fish, oysters, frogs, etc. should continue to be used normally. Likewise, no restriction are imposed on taking bath in the seas, lakes, etc.

BULGARIA

Sofia Paper: Radiation Level 'Back to Normal'

AU141107 Sofia BTA in English 1029 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA) — As of 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, the atmospheric air in this country is practically free of radioactivity and the background gamma radiation is already within its normal values. Potable water throughout Bulgaria is good for drinking. Cow's milk and meat are also safe. There are still some problems with leafy vegetables and fodder which have been exposed to rain.

These facts have been announced in today's *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* by representatives of the Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiobiology with Bulgaria's Medical Academy. The data is reliable, because, as the scientists stressed, Bulgaria's regular participation in the I.A.E.A. programmes for analyses quality control is a guarantee that the results obtained reflect the real levels.

The feature explains that indications of the presence of certain short-lived products of nuclear fission in this country were first detected in the rain water at 15:30 hours (local time), on May 2. Since then atmospheric air, water supplies and food throughout the country have been constantly monitored. All food products for export are also closely checked.

The representiatives of the research institute emphasise that the slightly increased background radiation levels do not pose a threat to the population, including children and women in childbearing age. This categorical conclusion is based on the readings which show that despite the increased radiation levels for several days, the year's exposure will still remain far below the maximum permissible dose of annual radiation determined by the I.A.E.A.

The experts also stress that the analyses show so far that the contamination is mainly confined to the surface, which gives them reason to believe the crops will not be affected.

The article dwells also on the monitoring of the environment around the nuclear power plant in Kozloduy. The surroundings there have been constantly monitored ever since the first reactor was put into operation. It is stressed that if anything at all is being detected there, it is far below the sensitivity of the up-to-date equipment and it remains within the normal fluctuations of background radiation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Radioactivity Levels in Air Found Dropping

AU131345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) — The authoritative Czechoslovak agencies monitoring the occurrence of radioactive substances in the CSSR's environment announce that, according to the latest knowledge, the content of these substances in the air has dropped. Experts are devoting constant attention to ensuring that foodstuffs and drinking water are perfect.

HUNGARY

Budapest Paper Questions EEC Sanctions on Fallout

LD140819 Budapest MTI in English 0722 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) — Wednesday *NEPSZABADSAG* carries a commentary by its correspondent Sandor Gyori in Bonn on EEC's discriminatory measures affecting agricultural imports from Eastern Europe.

The commentary runs, "Contradictory decisions like that have been rare during the decades-long existence of the Common Market. We have no intention to debate the right of the West European governments to protect the health of their citizens, but the nature, extent and timing of the measure all allow to suggest that there were not only health considerations behind the decision.

"As the over the past decades EEC's internal agricultural production has increased far more rapidly than consumption, the accumulated piles of meat, butter, milk powder and other food reserves have become an unbearable burden for the organization. On the other hand, peasants in some member states, such as the Federal Republic of Germany, find themselves confronted with the contradictions of Common Market rivalry and its agrarian system. The suspicion is then justified: The EEC wants to get rid of this 'burden', if momentarily.

"There also are other, indirect indications of the protectionist and political considerations that motivated the Brussels decision. It is difficult to find a plausible explanation why do hothouse vegetables from Western Hungary pose a greater danger to EEC consumers, than from neighbouring Burgenland which is not affected by any embargo. And how does the argument hold up about 'inadequate information', while government circles from Bonn to Brussels appreciate Hungary for its examplary cooperation in the exchange of information."

Radioactivity Data Exchanged With FRG

AU131433 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 86 p 3

[MTI report: "Hungarian-West German Exchange of Information"]

[Text] People in Bonn appreciate the fact that good cooperation has developed with Hungary in exchanging data on radioactive pollution, stated the West German news agency in its report from Bonn. This DPA report notes that following the Chernobyl catastrophe, the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent doctors with Geiger counters to the West German embassies located in the Warsaw Pact countries and that no actual radiation pollution has been reported so far.

According to the experts of the Juelich (FRG) Nuclear Research Center, one single nuclear weapons test carried out in the atmosphere prior to the nuclear moratorium agreement provided a greater danger to the world than the latest catastrophe in Chernobyl.

According to the latest measurements — on Tuesday [6 May] — radioactive pollution in the atmosphere of our homeland was very low, and decreased compared to the level on Monday [5 May].

The population's attention was again called to the dangers of consuming iodine pills unnecessarily. This was done on Hungarian Television on Tuesday [6 May] by Laszlo B. Sztanyik, director general of the National Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Radiation Medicine. As was stated in the broadcast, part of the population intended to protect themselves against the presumed effects of radioactive pollution caused by the accident [baleset] at Chernobyl nuclear power station by buying and taking iodine preparations. In this context, the radiation biologist stressed that there are people who are sensitive to iodine and they would expose themselves to various ill effects by taking iodine tablets unjustifiably, since in our homeland the radioactive pollution of the environment is far below the level that is dangerous to health. He also pointed out that, by taking iodine tablets, after a while the system of a person who is not sensitive to iodine could also be damaged. Nobody can take iodine tablets indefinitely and if these tablets are used unnecessarily, it may happen that people are not able to take them when doctors need it, for example to examine the thyroid gland.

Radiation Differs Slightly From Normal Levels

LD141412 Budapest MTI in English 1243 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) — According to date of radiation level measurement on Wednesday [14 May], the radioactive content of the air in Hungary has returned to the natural level prior tc the Chernobyl reactor accident. The radioactivity of the soil, plans and surface waters slightly differ from the normal average value.

uf subsectPOLAND

Air, Water 'Almost Returned' To Normal Conditions

LD141925 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] The government commission at a meeting chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda analyzed the test results from 9-14 May and established that the air, surface water, and drinking water have almost returned to the state they were in before the accident [at Chernobyl and the radiation level is at normal background level.

The contamination of milk which was higher before is steadily falling and the maximum does not exceed 500 becquerels per liter, with the local permitted level being 1,000 becquerels, and according to the IAEA 1,000 becquerels for children and 10,000 becquerels for adults.

Tests on vegetables show that the contamination on Polish territory — which the commission has reported on in previous announcements — is also below the level permitted locally of 5,000 becquerels per kilogram.

On the basis of the favorable development in the radiological situation — which has been confirmed by assessments and analyses by Polish specialists, as well as specialists from the IAEA and the WHO — on 15 May the commission is lifting the partial temporary recommendations concerning the consumption of milk and some vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, and sorrel by children and pregnant and nursing mothers. The commission says that there are no grounds for restrictions on the grazing of cows in open pastures. There are no other restrictions on the normal life and work in Poland.

ROMANIA

Radiation Decreases, Presents 'No Health Hazards'

AU141851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 14 May 86

["From the Party and State Environmental Monitoring and Control Commission" — AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/5/1986 — The measurements carried out all over Romania showed that on May 13 and 14 radioactivity had continued to recede in all the affected areas, Bucharest city included, nearing normal levels and presenting no health hazards. Vegetables and fruit may be eaten after thorough washing. Radiation levels are being monitored by special stations and laboratories and the population will be kept informed until radioactivity reaches permissible margins.

YUGOSLAVIA

Call For Emergency EEC Meeting On Food Ban Issued

AU141454 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 14 (AFP) — Yugoslavia has sought an urgent meeting with the European Economic Community (EEC) following the EEC's decision to include it in a ban on imports of food products from seven East European countries, community officials announced here Wednesday.

A spokesman for the community's executive commission said the meeting would likely be held Thursday [15 May] at the earliest. Yugoslavia has called the ban an "inadmissible discriminatory measure" and has argued that radiation levels in the country following the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl have been lower than those of EEC members Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The EEC imposed the suspensions until May 31 on a range of food products from Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania to prevent the entry of potentially contaminated produce. The commission spokesman said Yugoslavia had requested the meeting, in accordance with a 1980 treaty covering its relations with the community, to discuss the prejudice that its agricultural exports are likely to suffer because of the ban. Yugoslavia last year exported 353 million dollars' worth of agricultural products to the EEC, accounting for 40 percent of its farm exports.

Radiation Preventive Measures no Longer Necessary

LD141932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1641 GMT

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) — The level of radioactivity has been falling throughout the country. Latest results obtained from authorized institutes in the republics and provinces show that preventive measures are no longer necessary. Further monitoring of radioactivity in Yugoslavia will be carried out within the framework of regular systematic examinations.

AUSTRIA

Expert Study Analyzes Radioactivity in Austria

AU141240 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1013 GMT 14 May 86

[Gisela Hopfmueller report on a 14 May press conference in the Austrian Institute for Ecology in Vienna — recorded]

[Text] Radioactivity-contaminated air has reached Austria in three waves since the Chernobyl reactor disaster, reports Dr Veronika Zwatz-Meise, basing this statement on synoptic calculations by meteorologists. The first wave occurred on Tuesday, 29 April, in the afternoon; the second — carrying most of the radioactivity — during the night of 30 April-1 May; and the third — via Yugoslvaia — during the night of 3-4 May. The final change for the better, the meteorologists say, came on 8 May for Austria. Since then, air has been fresh and uncontaminated, arriving from the Atlantic.

Dr Karl-Johann Hartig from the Ministry of Health now also knows a bit more about the composition of the radiation coming from Chernobyl. The data are not quite exact, he says, and nothing is being hidden. The analyses are lengthy and complicated, but:

[Begin Hartig recording] What we now see is clearly quite a a large amount, relative to each other, of iodine 131, iodine 132, and an equal amount of tellurium 132. Iodine 131 has a half-life of 8 days and it affects the thyroid gland; the same goes for iodine 132, but this has a half-life of 3 days, the same as tellurium. Molybdenum 91 — a half-life of 66 hours. Then ruthenium 103 in much smaller amounts — a half-life of 40 days. And then we come to the more durable elements: one is cesium 137 — i do not know the exact data, but it is something like 3-5 percent of the total activity of iodine at the beginning; then, of course, there is strontium — current measurements shows less than 0.1 percent of the total activity for strontium 90, and a bit more for strontium 89. [end recording]

In the case of plutonium we were lucky, he said — lucky due to the construction and purpose of the Chernobyl reactor. Hartig:

[Begin Hartig recording] It is good luck that it was a plutonium breeder reactor — I mean cynically speaking, it is good — where plutonium for bombs was produced. This means that in the reactor core there is very little plutonium 239, compared to light water reactors of the type we have in Austria's Zwentendorf power plant, and in this case this was good luck, one really has to stress this. [end recording]

Dr Peter Weiss of the Environmental Institute of the Academy of Sciences and declared critic of nuclear power does not want to use the original readiation values of 28 and 29 April as a basis for assessing the current radiation.

[Begin Weiss recording] If one now takes a dust sample, what is the percentage of durable radioactivity? I am not interested in what was higher at one time or other, in one place or other, but I want to know how the radioactivity level will continue in the future — the radioactivity level of the substance which is currently sticking to the leaf of a vegetable or which is in an egg. How must this be assessed? And there I think that at least one-third of that which we have been able to measure so far — or even a bit more than one-third — has a half-life of 30 years. And therefore, storing, freezing, fermenting, and so forth are no measures against this radioactivity. [end recording]

Pediatrician Dr Ferdinand Sator opposes the fact that the setting of radiation limits is always based on so-called standard human beings — the standard human being weighing 70 kg and being healthy. This is very, very rare in reality, Sator says, and in this connection criticizes the value of 10 nanocurie radiation per liter set as a limit for milk samples by the Health Ministry. This, the pediatrician says, might be safe for adults, but not for children.

[Begin Sator recording] That means we must except that infant mortality, which has been decreasing up to now, will rise again due to increased radioactivity. That means the prognosis calculating rising life expectancy has to be abandoned again as a fanatsy. Problems with children born prematurely are certainly due to radioactivity — that means that a large proportion of the problems which we in pediatrics are faced with are largely caused also by radioactivity [end recording]

DENMARK

Danish paper cites APN corredpondent on Chernobyl

PM131424 [Editorial Report] Copenhagen *BERLINGSKE TIDENDE* in Danish on 7 May publishes on page 5 a 2,000-word dispatch from Chernobyl by APN correspondent Vladimir Kolinko, dated 28 April, which describes Kolinko's visit to the area around the Chernobyl power station in the days after the reactor accident. Kolinko describes the intense activity in the area, the efforts to measure and control radiation levels, the attempts to contain the fallout by dropping lead and other materials onto the reactor, and the party's efforts in the village of Pripyat to bring the situation under control. Kolinko also sketches the steps being taken to protect the health of the people in the area and the preparations for the evacuation of the inhabitants of the town of Chernobyl.

Daily Criticizes USSR Secrecy Over Chernobyl

PM131530 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE SONDAG in Danish
11 May 86 p 16

[Editorial: "The Fallout From Chernobyl"]

[Text] It should not really surprise anyone that the Russians are Russian and behave as such. In the event of the biggest or the smallest threat to their security from within or from outside in the great unknown, they withdraw into their homes and surround themselves with silence. Weaknesses are covered up by unapproachability, not only to deny their existence but also to gain time to overcome them. It is the same in wartime and peacetime, under czars and general secretaries, when a submarine runs aground in an archipelago, when flight KAL-007 is shot down over Sakhalin, and when Chernobyl blows up. The closed society closes itself entirely; and only when it knows how things stand does it open up a little, and then a little more if necessary.

There is no reason to believe that the Russians did not know what they were dealing with in the Ukraine. Perhaps people down in Kiev were also trying to lie their way out of the danger in the first hours of the first day, but thereafter Moscow knew about it. The Soviet Union has carried out many hundreds of nuclear arms tests above and below the surface of the earth, and the Russian nuclear medicine specialists know as well as anyone else about the effects of radioactive emissions of all sizes. The communist system has a brutal attitude to the relationship between the needs of society and the needs of its citizens This attitude has an effect on the judgments which determine how much or how little is to be invested in unproductive and expensive safety measures at individual reactor construction projects; and the leaders of Russian society do not have the problems or the advantages of a body of public opinion which can demand that their misjudgments be corrected so that safety standards are improved. But when things go wrong, they know very well why and they also know what should be done. They do not deliberately expose their citizens to unnecessary danger, but they do have a very restrictive view of the difference between necessary information and frightening details which could lead to panic and criticism of the system.

The Soviet Union is not alone in the world, and by no means alone in Europe. Within its own borders the Soviet leadership can perhaps do what it likes; but when it spreads its radioactivity out across Western Europe, it comes face to face with a body of public opinion which makes justified demands for improved Russian reactor safety. The taciturn Soviet leaders, and the general secretary who has been totally silent in the last few weeks, could take the view that this is an overreaction in Western Europe to the fallout from Chernobyl and read a political motive into it. But it is there simply because public opinion is part of the foundation of European politics. The demand for security from Russian radioactivity has permeated deep into European grassroots in the last fortnight and it has been reflected in the urgent government calls to the Soviet Union to enter into a binding international cooperation agreement to safeguard human life. The Soviet Union's leaders will be forced to enter into more open cooperation on safety standards and warning procedures. Otherwise they themselves will give rise to stronger and even more negative political fallout.

FINLAND

Trade, Industry Minister on Nuclear Energy Bill

LD132234 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In the opinion of Minister of Trade and Industry Seppo Lindblom, decisions on Finland's fifth nuclear power station ought to be postponed until after the elections. Lindblom thinks that the building of a condensing power plant using coal and peat could be brought forward so that the necessary increase of 500 megawatts in electricity production could be realized in the next decade. In the Diet Finance Committee's discussion of the nuclear energy bill, Lindblom said that in taking a stance on nuclear energy one has to be careful because the attitudes also apply to plants that do not exist. Nuclear energy should not be entirely excluded as an alternative, said Minister of Trade and Industry Seppo Lindblom.

Ministry Sets 26 May for Safe Cattle Grazing

LD131904 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry recommends that cattle not be let out to graze before 26 May. Nor should cattle be fed with fresh grass in sheds before that date. The Institute of Radiation Protection reports that radiation levels caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident are still declining. For example, in Helsinki the reading at 1200 was 0.018 milliroentgen a hour. The normal reading is 0.014 milliroentgen.

Atmosphere 'Largely Free' of Chernobyl Radiation

LD140849 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
0700 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The atmosphere over Finland according to this morning's bulletin, has become largely free of radioactivity caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Radiation is now considered to be returning to the range of normal background radiation. The total radiation rate in Helsinki this morning was 18 microroentgen an hour, whereas the normal background radiation is 14 microroentgens. According to the meteorological office's forecast, the southerly airstream will not bring new radioactivity to Finland, nor is it believed that rain will raise the outside radiation level. Official recommendations that rainwater be avoided for household use still apply.

FRANCE

Produce Sales Fall; Radioactivity Decreasing

LD141111 Paris Domestic Service in French
1000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] As a direct consequence of the Chernobyl catastrophe, the Alsace market gardeners in the region of Village-Neuf have seen their sales fall nearly 80 percent at the market in Basel, Switzerland. Of course, there is no question of selling produce which is not safe; but according to the results of analyses made recently on all the vegetables sold in the region, no trace of radioactivity was detected. In any case, the market gardeners are worried and are wondering whether thought should not already be given to compensation on the eve of the tax settlement date.

Having said that, at the national level the radioactivity of iodine in milk is continuing to decrease more than 2 weeks after the Chernobyl accident. As far as food products are concerned, daily analyses of vegetables and milk products from various regions of France show that all these foodstuffs are fit for consumption. There is also no danger as far as water is concerned.

Ministry Bans Consumption of Spinach From Alsace

AU131848 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 13 (AFP) — Consumption of spinach from the eastern French region of Alsace was on Tuesday banned by Industry Minister Alain Madelin after tests showed a level of radioactivityabove international norms. The spinach registered 2,600 becquerels a kilo (2.2 lbs), 600 more than that permitted under norms fixed by the World Health Organisation. The spinach can still be frozen or canned since its radioactivity should disappear completely in ten weeks and drop to under 2,000 becquerels at the end of a week.

Mr. Madelin said on radio on Tuesday that the measure was just a precaution. "One would need to eat two tonnes of this spinach in a few weeks to reach the point at which medical supervision could be required," he said.

Alsace was reportedly one of the regions of France most affected by the radioactive cloud from the disabled Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Ukraine.

Radioactivity in France Found Insignificant

LD151034 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Radioactivity in France is insignificant. The Central Department for Protection Against Ionizing Radiation has just indicated this. As far as fresh produce is concerned, spinach from Alsace remains the most affected, although its radioactivity is well under the legal level, so there is no cause for anxiety, as Alain Madelin minister of industry said yesterday.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

XINHUA: Soviet Compensation 'Surely' Sought

OW140832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0624 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, May 13 (XINHUA) — Federal German farmers will suffer a loss of one billion Deutsche Marks (about 460 million U.S. dollars) as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, Federal Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann estimated today.

Bangemann said in an interview with the Federal German broadcast station, no accurate and comprehensive statistics can be compiled at present. But the government will provide subsidies to farmers immediately and postpone the examination on applications for the subsidies until later. He stressed the government will surely ask the Soviet Union to compensate for any losses occurred because of the accident although such effort may not be successful.

SPD Demands Reappraisal of Nuclear Energy Program

LD131950 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (DPA) — The SPD group in the Bundestag this evening put forward a motion on the government statement Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will make to parliament tomorrow on the Soviet reactor accident. The motion was adopted by a large majority of the SPD group. It criticizes Soviet information policy in connection with the reactor disaster as irresponsible, calls for a review of German emergency planning, and demands a radical reappraisal of energy policy.

The motion says that nuclear energy is acceptable only for a transitional period. The controversial fast-breeder reactor in Kalkar should not be put into service, and the plan to build a nuclear reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf should be scrapped. The Chernobyl disaster, the SPD says, exposed the inadequacy of international agreements to avert dangers posed by the use of nuclear energy.

Nobel Expert Warns of 'Thousands' of Cancer Deaths

AU141702 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, May 14 (AFP) — Fallout from Chernobyl will cause "thousands of extra cancers" in West Germany over the coming decades, the head of the West German section of the Nobel Prizewinning International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear war says.

"There is no threshold at which radioactivity is not a danger," Professor Herbert Begemann told the weekly magazine *STERN* in an interview published Wednesday [14 May]. "All the experts agreed that even the smallest quantities are harmful." "In general, leukemias occur after seven or 10 years, while cancerous tumours appear only between 15 and 30 years."

He warned that cancer-causing substances with a long half-life, such as cesium 137, plutonium 239 and iodine 129, "will enter the food chain in the next few weeks" after having been absorbed into the ground. However, Erich Oberhausen, chairing a government committee for radiological protection, said that rates of cancer caused by Chernobyl would be negligible "and disappear into (West Germany's) overall statistics."

FRG Press: Chernobyl Will Affect Elections

DW141040 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0505 GMT 14 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Editorials today deal with the possible effects the Chernobyl reactor accident could have on the FRG elections.

KOELNSICHE RUNDSCHAU writes: Chernobyl is located thousands of kilometers away from us, but elections in Lower Saxony and for the Bundestag are approaching. That brings us to an issue that is as interesting from the viewpoint of political opportunism as it is unappetizing as related to political morality. Everybody hints at it, but hardly anybody says that Chernobyl is being strongly exploited in the FRG election campaign. The more the radioactive clouds from the Ukraine dissolve, the more strong and obvious are attempts to activate the citizens' emotions to the disadvantage of the CDU/CSU. First it was only assumptions, but now that Bonn has given the all-clear signal while North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse are still an alert, the situation has become suspicious. Naturally, such suspicions can quickly hit below the belt. The coming election campaign will not take place in Chernobyl, but the events there could decide the elections. The probability that this assumption might be correct is more likely the more it is denied.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: These days one must listen carefully who the accident makes reflective and whose remarks are just tactics serving to disguise real intentions. The reminder that one should not misuse such catastrophes for an election campaign does not matter much, it is mostly a hypocritical and purely diversionary maneuver. All problems must be explained and handled out in the open. The people have a right to know what lessons the big political organizations want to draw from the catastrophe, whether everything will remain as it is, whether the nuclear energy program will be extended, whether discontinuation is advocated, or whether an immediate stop will be ordered in case of a change of leaders.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG maintains: In the heated debate on a possible discontinuation of nuclear energy as a reaction to the Chernobyl catastrophe, honesty seems to be suffering. Behind the justified concern, there is also trivial opportunism from those who suddenly feel equipped with effective election campaign munition. It is, therefore, only too natural that the challenger in the Lower Saxony election is acting as if he wanted to extinguish every nuclear fire tomorrow. It looks more like craftiness than responsible political action. So what if only the voter and his nuclear fear are mobilized that way. It is equally logical for the Greens to press for leadership in the renunciation movement, especially in Hesse where they can operate in the arms of the SPD. However, nobody says anything about what will follow the renunciation of nuclear energy, what economic and ecological consequences must be expected for an industrial state like the FRG. Compensation by using fossil fuels such as coal and oil is out. Whether windmills, the sun, or tidal power are sufficient replacements is speculative. What is now heard from the SPD and the Greens is, therefore, only for the transitory effect.

FRG Lawyer Sues USSR for Damages After Chernobyl

AU140842 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Dusseldorf, West Germany, May 14 (AFP) — Lawyer Hansjorg Loschelder has begun a damages action against the Soviet Union following the Chernobyl nuclear mishap, on the grounds his family has been subject to radioactive fallout. The consequences of radiation caused by the accident were still not well-known, but risked taking the form of many cancers in 10 to 15 years, he argued. "I owe it to my wife and children (aged six and four) to take up their defence and ask for damages for the harmful effects they could suffer," he said. Mr. Loschelder began his action in a court here under the West Germany civil code.

GREECE

'Anarchists' Hold Antinuclear Demonstrations

NC140719 Athens Domestic Service in Greek
0400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The nuclear accident in Chernobyl prompted the holding of two demonstrations in Athens yesterday to protest the use of nuclear energy. The first demonstration was held in the courtyard of Athens University at 1800. It was organized by the Nonaligned Movement for Peace, the Antinuclear Initiative, and the Alternative Movement of Ecologists.

A march toward the EEC offices, the French Embassy, and the Soviet Embassy's press office was then staged. It ended at the military museum.

A second demonstration to protest the use of nuclear energy was held in the same area a little later. This protest was organized by PAKOE, KIPAEA, and PEAK [expansions unknown]. A march toward the military museum was then undertaken.

The police arrested 16 people, 14 men and 2 women, for incidents instigated by groups of youth in Omonia [Athens square] and adjacent streets last night. Nine policemen were injured during these incidents, and three of them are now being treated in Hospital 301.

The trouble began as the march staged after the first antinuclear protest was passing through Omonia. Groups of young people, who according to the police are anarchists, burned a police emergency action motorcycle at the end of Panepistimiou Street in Omonia. The driver was not injured by the incident. The same individuals then threw rocks and a Molotov cocktail at an (?interrogation) vehicle belonging to TOSA [expansion unknown]. A seat in the vehicle caught fire and policeman Konstandinos Yiannakopoulos was wounded. The fire was extinguished immediately.

The youths also threw rocks at police in the Omonia area. A clash ensued and policeman Dhimitris Karalis suffered a neck injury. The young people responible for these incidents were dispersed by the police. Small clashes also took place in other downtown Athens streets.

Film Showing Chernobyl Fire Said To Be 'Fraud'

AU141052 Rome ANSA in English 1049 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 14 — The film reportedly showing the fire which followed the April 26 nuclear disaster at the Soviet Chernobyl power plant, and which has been shown by two American networks as well as Italy's state television network RAI, is a fake, sources said here.

The fraud was discovered after residents of the Trieste region of Northern Italy, who had watched the RAI's second channel afternoon news yesterday, began calling the local RAI TV station to say that the area filmed was, (?in fact), Trieste's industrial zone as seen from the Cattinara and Caresana hills.

The fraud was carried out by a Yugoslavian who claimed that he had been a tourist in the Soviet Union and that on April 27 he was in the area near the Chernobyl power plant and that he had filmed the blaze with amateur equipment.

After failing to sell his film to the local RAI station in Trieste, the Yugoslavian had no trouble in selling it to the "Visnews" news agency which, in turn, passed it on to the American networks who then, via sattelite, sent it to RAI central headquarters in Rome. The film, in fact, actually shows the smoke which rises from the "Terni" steel mill and the building shown is in reality the Cattinara hospital. Following the phoned-in protests, the RAI showed the film to its reporters who were acquainted with the Trieste region and all confirmed that the film depicted the Trieste industrial zone. The American "NBC" and "ABC" networks also confirmed the fraud after they had consulted with their own collaborators in Trieste.

Caorso Nuclear Plant To Close 10 Days for Repairs

AU141058 Rome ANSA in English 1011 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Piacenza, May 13 — The nuclear power plant in nearby Caorso will stop operating for a period of about ten days in order to repair a small leak in the reserver cooling system of the reactor's core. The leak occurred Saturday night and was defined as "slight". Guido Morandi, who runs the power station, took pains to stress that the reactor's main cooling system as well as its emergency system are fully in order. The ten-day closedown will make it possible for experts to make a thorough check of the plant's machinery and security systems.

SWEDEN

Plutonium Traced in Radioactivity Over Sweden

LD132121 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] For the first time, plutonium has been traced in radioactive emissions over Sweden from the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union, according to the National Institute of Radiation Protection. Plutonium has been found in studies of rainwater outside the nuclear power station at Forsmark in Uppland. But the Institute of Radiation Protection says the amount of plutonium found is so small that it will not have any noticeable effects.

Gotland Tests Show High Radioactive Iodine in People

LD141831 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The preliminary test results of measurements of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland of people living on Gotland show high values. The people on Gotland have higher radioactivity than people on the mainland and in several cases the Institution of Radiation Protection has found higher contents of radioactive iodine in the test group than has been found in people who visited Eastern Europe during the days following the nuclear accident in Chernobyl. However, according to the Institution of Radiation Protection, the amounts are not dangerous.

Radioactive Values on Food Lowered to EEC Levels

LD132028 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Sweden will now accept a lower limit value for radioactivity in foodstuffs which the European Economic Community, EEC, introduced after the nuclear power accident in the Soviet Union. The National Swedish Food Administration has announced to the EEC Commission in Brussels that Sweden will lower its limit value from 2,000 becquerel to 500 becquerel, which EEC demands. Before this, Italy banned the imports of meat and hard bread from Sweden. The 12 EEC countries have now agreed to stop all imports of fresh foodstuffs from Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union says in a comment on the import by imposed by the EEC that the West European countries utilize the misfortune of other countries. According to the news agency TASS, the accident in Chernobyl is used as a pretext to introduce discriminatory actions against the Soviet Union.

Austria's Gratz on Nuclear Power Agreements

LD132152 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 13 May 86

[Report on Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz' 13 May news conference in Stockholm by reporter Reinhard Krause; from the "Radio Magazine"]

[Excerpts] Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz said that it is important to remember that the accident in the Ukraine has caused fallout which, despite everything, is only a fraction of what would spread if a single nuclear warhead were to be exploded in Europe. In the midst of the current debate about the reactor accident in Chernobyl, the European peoples must not forget the iminent danger created by nuclear weapons, Gratz said. He added that the accident in the Soviet Union convinced Austria that the completed nuclear power station, Zwentendorf, should never be put in use. The plant was completed in 1978; in practice it was stopped by a national referendum and mothballed. Since then it has been known jokingly by the description: the only completely safe nuclear power station in the world.

Gratz said that he had discussed with the Swedish Government the possibility of achieving international agreements against the risks of nuclear power. Agreements between two neighboring countries are not sufficient, because winds carry fallout thousands of kilometers away. Political borders simply cease to exist when environmental disasters occur. We should at least try to achieve agreements between all countries on direct information and warnings when disasters at nuclear power stations occur, said Leopold Gratz. He also stressed that it would further be important to obtain continuous information about the pollution which follows in daily operation. According to the Austrian Government's view, there are two possibilities of achieving such an agreement: one would be to develop the convention on the IAEA in Vienna, the second would be to extend the European agreement on cross-border air pollution. He did not want to specify which would be best.

BRAZIL

'No Risk' Radioactive Cloud Awaited in '10 to 30 Days'

PY131807 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] National Nuclear Energy Commission President (Rex Nazare Alves) has said that Brazil can measure the amount of radioactive material in any imported food item, adding that if food is to be imported, additional measures will be adopted to detect radioactivity levels. As for the arrival of the radioactive cloud in Brazil, (Nazare Alves) confirmed that although it will arrive, it will entail no risks for either people or the environment. He said the cloud might arrive in 10 to 30 days.

JAPAN

Computer System To Evaluate Chernobyl Accident

OW131120 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 12 May 86 p 3

[Text] The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute [JAERI] has decided to try to calculate the extent of environmental contamination resulting from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident using a computer system which the institute developed recently for such a purpose.

Since the nuclear reactor disaster took place at the Soviet power station last month; little information has been divulged by the Soviet authorities as to the seriousness of radiation leakage and environmental contamination.

The JAERI's computerized forecasting system was developed to determine the levels of radioactivity which would be released into the environment by a nuclear accident. Authorities could use the information in evacuating people near a stricken reactor.

The development of the system began after the 1979 Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident in the United States, and was completed with the cooperation of the Meteorological Agency and others.

The JAERI is trying to calculate the scale of radioactive contamination around the crippled Soviet nuclear power plant by feeding into a computer data on radioactivity which was recorded in northern Europe and other countries around the world.

Milk Contaminated With Iodine 131 in Nagasaki

OW151205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Nagasaki, May 15 KYODO — Milk on sale here has been found contaminated with radioactive iodine 131 due probably to fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident environmental pollution control officials said Thursday [15 May]. The officials said the contamination levels were 42 picocuries per liter of the milk on Wednesday and 35 picocuries on Thursday, both too low to be dangerous to the human body.

The milk was checked when it was put on the market after it was produced in Nagasaki Prefecture on the previous day. Radioactive iodine 131 does not exist in the natural environment.

In Tokyo, meanwhile, health and welfare ministry officials said that they have not so far detected any abnormal radiation readings in imported food arriving at the international airport at Narita. The officials have been checking all perishable and frozen foods arriving from the Soviet Union, Poland, Sweden, Italy and 12 other European countries since May 2, following the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear accident. They said they have so far examined about 28 tons of foods, including three tons of salmon meat which arrived from Norway Thursday afternoon. The examination will be continued for some time to come, they said.

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Soviet Tourist Office Stresses USSR Travel Safe

OW150735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO — The Soviet travel office here said Thursday [15 May] travel to the Soviet Union is safe and regretted a printing error in a message to Japanese travel agents which caused misunderstanding about tourism to the country. There is no danger for foreign tourists despite the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in late April, the Soviet Government tourist information bureau (Japan) said.

The telegram, which the Soviet state-run travel agency Intourist sent to 31 Japanese travel agents, said "none of them (tourists) have been affected by radiation." It, however, contained a conflicting message saying "foreign tourists may travel throughout the Soviet Union visiting any tourist center being absolutely endangered." Viktor Turkin, director of the Soviet Government tourist bureau (Japan), issued a statement and said it was a simple printing mistake.

The telegram, which was signed by Intourist President Valentin F. Lebedev and originally written in Russian, was misprinted and should read "... absolutely undangered," a spokeswoman for the bureau said.

Lebedev issued a fresh statement later in Moscow, correcting "absolutely endangered" to "absolutely safe," said Kawasaki Enterprises Inc., the Japanese advertising agency for the Soviet tourist office.

Turkin issued the statement in response to Japanese English language newspaper articles based on a KYODO NEWS SERVICE report on the telegram, officials at his office said. Turkin said he was surprised to read those newspapers which reported the intourist telegram in the opposite sense to that intended. He added that one could have understood it was a mere printing error if he read the whole telex. A copy of Lebedev's telegram, available to KYODO NEWS SERVICE, explained the April 26 Chernobyl disaster and subsequent developments in detail.

NIGERIA

Radio Examines Chernobyl Accident, Nuclear Reactors

AB141740 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 14 May 86

[News analysis]

[Text] On the 25th of April a fatal nuclear accident occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear pmwer station in the Soviet Union. Fire had (?burst) one of the reactors, leading to radioactive leak into the atmosphere. The Soviet Union had said that only four people died as a result of the radiation emitted from the reactor. Western scientists are insisting that the death toll was on the order of thousands of people. What is, however, clear is that the incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is one of the worst nuclear accidents so far recorded, since nuclear reaction became a huge source of energy.

The fact that more than 20,000 people were evacuated from a radius of about 100 km from the scene of the accident underscores the dimension of the problem. Also, vegetables and (?meats) from the Soviet Union and some East European countries are being refused in Western Europe and other parts of the world. This is for fear of radioactive contamination. Neighbors of the Soviet Union have panicked in the wake of the nuclear accident. Some of them, in fact, recorded radiation much higher than normal.

But their fears are now being allayed as assurances are being given by the Soviet authorities that the situation is under control. However, for the past 2 weeks, the incident has made the use of nuclear reactors as a source of energy a topical issue around the globe. The current discussion on the issue, for one thing, has somehow increased average knowledge about nuclear reactors. Many people now know that these reactors are devices which generate a large amount of heat and radiation. It is also known that a dark compound of uranium is responsible for the release of the heat and radiation. Nuclear scientists have further explained that the resultant energy is being used to generate electricity and to satisfy heat requirements of heavy industries like food processing, pulp and paper, iron and steel, as well as chemicals.

The utility of nuclear energy is demonstrated by the fact that it is now responsible for 15 percent of the total power generation in the world. There are 101 nuclear power stations in the United States alone. The Japanese derive 26 percent of their total energy needs from their nuclear power stations. France must save up to 1.2 million barrels of oil daily by obtaining three-quarters of her energy needs from nuclear reactors. Today 26 countries are using nuclear reactors as a source of energy.

The misfortune of this development lies in the controversy surrounding it. Protagonists of nuclear energy believe that it is a field of engineering that has relieved mankind of heavy dependence on traditional sources of energy. Those opposed to it have supported themselves with the fact that no amount of safety measures would prevent fatal accidents that can threaten human existence. They argue that since the development of nuclear power stations, not less than 20,000 accidents have been recorded. At least 1,000 were said to be quite fatal. It is also the concern of those opposed to nuclear power generation that the disposal of its solid and gaseous wastes remains a big hazard to life.

In spite of these contentions, governments in countries where nuclear power stations are being proliferated insist that such stations are cost-effective. Therefore, they have ignored thousands of antinuclear power demonstrations. The demonstrations are bound to increase in intensity as the Chernobyl nuclear accident serves as a reminder to everyone that the search for alternative sources of energy has culminated in the storage of lethal radioactive material which constitutes a real threat to mankind.

SAUDI ARABIA

Royal Approval for Ban on Food Imports

GF150457 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Royal approval has been granted to proposals previously submitted by their excellencies the ministers of health and commerce for precautionary measures to avert the harm resulting from the pollution of foodstuffs in countries affected by radiation from the recent explosion of the Soviet nuclear power plant.

TAIWAN

No Radioactive Contamination in Imported Food

OW141443 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 14 (CNA) — An examination report shows that no sign of radioactive contamination so far has been found on the foodstuffs the Republic of China imports, says T.P. Wang, director general of the Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine.

Examined food grains included barley, wheat, oat, maize, sesame, and cassava which are imported from Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Thailand, Sweden, Indonesia, India, Canada, Portugal, Hong Kong, South Africa, Japan, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Singapore.

Since 1973, Wang said, his bureau has cooperated with the nation's Tsing Hua University to engage in inspections for radioactive contamination on imported foodstuffs. During the period of Jan. 1985 till May 1986, all 84 examined cases have been found safe and with no sign of radioactive contamination. Wang made the statement in reply to legislator Hwa Ai's interpellation at a Legislative Yuan's Economic Committee meeting Wednesday.

ZAIRE

First State Commissioner Receives Soviet Ambassador

AB131745 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] It seems that the situation is returning to normal at Chernobyl and the nuclear station, it seems, should be able to resume its activities in the very near future. This statement was made this morning by Valentine Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Zaire, following the audience granted him by the first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo. The two personalities also discussed relations between Zaire and the Soviet Union in the political, economic as well as cultural fields. This was the point stressed by Valentine Soldatov when he spoke to our correspondent (Bitinin Ndaye Kimtako):

[Begin recording] [Soldatov in French] First, we discussed at length problems concerning our bilateral relations, in the economic field in particular. I cannot tell you concretely the details of these discussions, but I can tell you frankly that we discussed projects that we want to implement in the shortest possible time.

[(Kimtako)] Mr Ambassador, I want to recall one of the projects. In the area of sports, you once announced the intensification of relations between the Soviet and Zairian Olympic committees. I do not know whether negotiations have begun or are at an advanced stage. At what stage are these negotiations?

[Soldatov] We are at an advanced stage concerning this protocol agreement between the two Olympic committees. However, we have already drafted the project for cultural relations. I think it will be signed in the forthcoming days.

[(Kimtako)] One is really not clear about what is currently happening at the Chernobyl nuclear station. Can you give us precise details on this issue?

[Soldatov] What happened at our nuclear station in Chernobyl was (?an accident) like any other accident. This accident happened on 26 April. But, in the meatime, the situation is firmly under control. During a trip to the Soviet Union, the general directors of the International Atomic Energy authority saw that the repair works being made by the Soviet Government correspond to the norms. Now, in the region where this station is located, the situation has returned to normal. The reactors are almost (?dormant) and the temperature has already fallen to 300 degrees. The radioactivity situation is almost [passage indistinct].

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MOSCOW TV REPORTS U.S. REACTION TO GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD151557 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 May 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A White House spokesman has said that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal for more international efforts aimed at increasing the safety of nuclear power stations deserves very serious study. At the same time, this spokesman tried, unsupported by evidence, to deny that the United States had unleashed an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station], and asserted, contrary to generally known facts, that neither the U.S. Government nor its partners at the Tokyo summit meeting had tried to make political capital out of the Chernobyl accident. Confirming the essentially negative U.S. position on disarmament matters, the spokesman passed over in silence the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear testing, and in fact spoke out against a meeting of the leaders of both countries that would be devoted to problems of banning nuclear testing.

TASS ANALYST: NUCLEAR AGE CALLS FOR NEW POLITICAL THINKING

LD151501 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his address on Soviet television on Wednesday, became another formidable warning that the nuclear age calls for new political responsibility. Means of annihilation and destruction capable of wiping all life off the face of earth have been developed for the first time in history. World civilization can fall prey to chance. The present-day nuclear arsenals harbour thousands upon thousands of catastrophes which are far more awesome than the Chernobyl accident, so one can imagine what an abyss would open under the feet of mankind if nuclear war breaks out.

The decision to hold the conference in Paris had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and met with great interest all over the world, particularly in the developing countries. And this is understandable, since the conference is to study the consequences of the arms race for the world economy and international social and economic situation, above all, the situation in developing countries.

It is no secret that ever more resources are wasted on unproductive purposes as the arms race whipped up by the imperialist forces spirals. It must be noted that one "Trident" submarine costs the sum that is enough to build 416 schools or to teach 16 million children in developing countries throughout a year. One modern fighter plane costs as much as 40 thousand fully equipped rural pharmacies. On the whole, according to the information of international organisations, the expenditures for armaments in the current year surpassed for the first time one thousand billion dollars.

This program includes proposals on the elimination of nulcear and other weapons of mass destruction, on reduction in other armaments to the level of essential defense, on the prevention of explosions, and on the establishment of a comprehensive international security ststem. We should add here a proposal on the mutual withdrawal of the Soviet and American Navies from the Mediterranean, on promoting friendship and goodneighbourliness between Asian and Pacific countries and other initiatives.

The Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests anew to August 6 this year is fresh important evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently pursuing a policy of peace. It is the Soviet Union's third extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions at a time when Washington, challenging the international community, is carrying on nuclear tests at its site in Nevada to develop new types of deadly weapons, including space-strike weapons. The Soviet leader reiterated his offer to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to meet without delay in the capital of any Eurpean state which would be prepared to receive them or, say, in Hiroshima, to reach accord on a nuclear test ban.

Judging by early responses from Washington officials to the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union, the Americans continue to rely on strength as an argument in world politics and would not respect the realities of the nuclear age.

ACADEMICIAN STRESSES MILITARY NUCLEAR DANGERS AFTER CHERNOBY

LD151649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Commentary by Academician Vladimir Nikolayevich Kudryavtsev, director of the State and Law Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The breakdown at the Chernobyl AES was an accident that led to the death of people and to material damage. A greater danger, however, is possible if an accident or more accurately, catastrophe, were to happen with military nuclear reserves, not to mention global nuclear catastrophe that might lead to war. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke very clearly and precisely about all this in his speech on television yesterday.

It seems to me to be very important that he once again called on our Western partners to change their political thinking and to approach world events, and above all the nuclear danger, in a new way, to take all steps in order to lower the danger, and to solve international problems only in a peaceful way. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbahcev proposed these specific steps: a meeting with President Reagan, the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests, the strengthening of the IAEA and the perfecting of the norms of international cooperation in this sphere. One would like to hope that this view of the state of affairs as expressed in the speech on television will finally exert a positive incluence on the position of the Western powers and on the whole international situation.

U.S., SOVIET DELEGATIONS DISCUSS NUCLEAR, SPACE ARMS

LD151159 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 15 TASS -- The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States to the talks on nuclear and space armaments held a plenary meeting here today at the initiative of the Soviet delegation.

On the same day, the group on medium-range nuclear armaments said a meeting within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

CONCLUSIONS OF PENTAGON NUCLEAR WINTER REPORT 'PECULIAR'

LD150926 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports:

After lengthy delays the Pentagon has at long last sent to Congress a report on the so-called nuclear winter, which was requested from it back last year.

The problem of "nuclear winter" -- a complex of thermonuclear war's catastrophic consequences for the climate of the entire globe of ours -- has been in the focus of attention of many U.S. scientists for several years now. Their studies show that smoke and dust lofted into the atmosphere by explosions of nuclear warheads can block out the sun's light, triggering a steep decline in the temperatures on the entire earth surface and the death of all life forms. The theory of the "nuclear winter" has become one of the arguments of the U.S. peace campaigners in favour of freezing and eventually eliminating nuclear arsenals stockpiles on the globe, and scaling down perilous tensions in inter-state relations.

The Pentagon experts, who were forced to attend the problem of "nuclear winter" on Congress' demand, have primarily expressed a multitude of reservations concerning this theory but, nevertheless, have not dared to declare it erroneous. Moreover, half of the Pentagon report is devoted to the "political consequences" of this theory where, for that matter, the authors of the study directly proceed from the assumption that the danger of a "nuclear winter" is quite real.

The conclusions drawn by the authors of the report are, however, rather peculiar: Instead of calling for progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, they suggest ... going on with building up U.S. "deterrance forces" under the programme for "modernizing" the Armed Forces, set in motion by President Reagan. They also advocate continued work to develop the "star wars" weapons. The report refers to the Geneva talks but in so doing it repeats old, threadbare proposals of the U.S. side, designed to secure by the United States unilateral advantages in the field of strategic armaments.

It is not fortuitous that many congressmen, on whose demand the Pentagon report was compiled, remained unsatisfied with this "study". One of the lawmakers told AP that it was incomplete and did not provide an answer to many questions raised.

WORLD POLITICIANS, SCIENTISTS ISSUED APPEAL ON 'STAR WARS'

LD150826 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- A big group of prominent political and public figures, scientists from the United States, Canada and ten Western European countries have released an appeal to world governments to oppose the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

They urged the governments of all countries "to abandon and actively oppose all space- or ground-based programmes for weapons in outer space".

The appeal stressed the need for strengthening and strictly observing the existing arms control agreements and the importance of banning anti-satellite weapons.

The civilization was at the important crossroads, it said. When these programmes of space weapons were fully launched, there would probably be no way back.

MBFR TALKS BEGIN; GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES FORUM

LD151343 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports: Another round of negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has opened here today. Andre Wieland, head of the GDR's delegation, spoke on behalf of the socialist countries. He stressed profound interest of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in stopping the arms race and in disarmament. In this context A. Wieland called attention of negotiators to the new Soviet proposal on a considerable reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces of all the European states, as well as relevant forces of the USA and Canada deployed in Europe.

We are sure, said the GDR's delegation head, that this new initiative will give a required impetus to the Vienna negotiations. The discussion of the question on reducing conventional arms and armed forces on all-European scale does not dim the socialist countries' interest in achieving positive results at the Vienna talks. Achievement of mutually acceptable understanding in Vienna could also contribute to implementing the Soviet proposals on an all-European scale. The socialist countries' proposals of last February 20, A. Wieland noted, are a realistic basis for achieving understanding in Vienna.

BLOC ENVOYS BRIEFED ON CHERNOBYL SITUATION

PM151428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings With Diplomats"]

[Text] Ambassadors S. Rajnai of Hungary, Kwon Hui-kyong of the DPRK, T. Gurbadam of Mongolia, W. Natorf of Poland, and T. Dudas of Romania; Charges d'Affaires Nguyen Van Quang of the SRV; S. Koerner of the GDR, and S. Sukhasem of the LPDR; and Minister-Counselors L.F. Vasquez of Cuba, M. Yotov of Bulgaria, and Z. Cerny of the CSSR were received at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 May.

In addition to the information passed on by the relevant Soviet organizations to the corresponding establishments of these countries on a regular basis, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.P. Loginov briefed those present at the meeting in detail about the situation at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station] and the measures that are being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Taking part in the talk were N.P. Kozlov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometerology and Environmental Control; and B.A. Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF WRITES ON WARSAW PACT JUBILEE

PM151116 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel General V. Verevkin-Rakhalskiy, first deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "On the 31st Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact": "Instrument of Collective Security"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact was signed on 14 May, 31 years ago. It brought into being an organization whose chief aim was and still is the defense of revolutionary gains and the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace, ease tension, achieve disarmament, and create conditions for very broad cooperation among states regardless of their social system.

The Warsaw Pact is an instrument of collective security. It was created as a countermeasure to the combined efforts of international imperialism, which seeks to destroy the world socialist system and reverse the course of history. As a mighty bastion, the Warsaw Pact Organization has been standing guard over socialism's borders for more than 30 years. The combat alliance of the fraternal peoples and armies has with honor stood the test of time as a constructive factor in European and world politics.

The Warsaw Pact states consistently and persistenly champion their policy of peace and security, which will continue to be the main direction in the fraternal parties' activity. M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the fraternal parties' congresses set forth before the whole world a collection of principles of new political thinking which makes it possible to draw important conclusions for the destiny of all mankind.

A new approach to international affairs has taken shape at meetings of top party and state leaders within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Concern for strengthening the security of the socialist community states and responsibility for the destiny of peace and socialism bring to the fore the need to further strengthen the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion.

The socialist community has the necessary potential for further strengthening socialism's positions in the world arena and reliably defending the peoples' peaceful labor. The establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO was a historic achievement for socialism. It strengthened the positions of the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive forces, and upset the calculations of imperialism's aggressive circles for victory in a nuclear world war. The preservation of this equilibrium is a real factor for ensuring peace and international security.

The more strongly the course of historical development undermines imperialism's positions, the more hostile to the peoples' interests the actions of its most reactionary forces become. Indeed, the policy of the United States and its NATO partners in the first half of the eighties is characterized by an abrupt shift away from detente toward confrontation. Continuing to pursue their imperial hegemonist policy in international affairs, the West's most aggressive forces are gambling on upsetting the established equilibrium with the USSR and achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

NATO is not ceasing to carry out large-scale militarist preparations in many directions. Above all, the number of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe is increasing. Tactical nuclear weapons are being further stockpiled on the European continent, and plans are being hatched to bring binary chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction into Europe. A new generation of conventional arms not inferior to tactical nuclear weapons in terms of destructive capacity is being created [sozdavat] in NATO countries.

The flywheel of the arms race is spinning faster and faster in the United States itself. The creation [sozdaniye] of new MX ICBM's, B-1B strategic bombers, and nuclear-powered missile submarines of the Ohio type (Trident system) is in full swing.

In this complex international situation the Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' top party and state figures was held in April 1985. A protocol extending the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for the next 20 years, with a subsequent prolongation by 10 years, was signed there. In an atmosphere of total unanimity the meeting participants reached the conclusion that the Warsaw Pact Organization must continue, as long as the Western powers' aggressive bloc -- NATO -- exists, to play an important role in defending socialism's positions in Europe and in the world and to serve as a reliable instrument for preventing nuclear war and strengthening international security.

It was emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress that the treaty has been born again, as it were, and that it is hard to imagine world politics as a whole without it today. Imperialism's aggressive policy has been countered by the forces of the European socialist states' peoples united in a military-political alliance and by their clear and consistent initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and curbing and ending the arms race.

The fraternal countries' views on the present situation, new ideas and approaches to solving complex international problems, and an extensive program of measures to normalize the situation were set forth in the statement adopted at the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee (October 1985). At the Sofia conference full support was expressed for the allied states' determination, acting in concert, to continue taking all necessary measures to achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The new foreign policy initiatives addressed to the whole world and aimed at totally eliminating nuclear weapons from the planet by the year 2000 are vivid evidence of this progressive course of socialism in the international arena. The comprehensive peace program proposed in the 15 January statement and approved and supported by all the Warsaw Pact states has been continued in Berlin. One more constructive and far-reaching initiative resounded from the platform of the 11th SED Congress. It is a question of significantly reducing all components of European states' ground troops and tactical aircraft, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe. Here the geographic zone of reduction must extend to the continent's entire territory -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We have the people and the wherewithal to protect and defend the creative labor and the freedom of our countries' peoples. Our position in the military sphere was defined clearly and precisely at the 27th CPSU Congress: "We intend to continue to act in such a way that no one has grounds for fears, even imagined fears, for his security. But both we and our allies equally want to be rid of the sensation of a threat hanging over us." The peoples of Europe's socialist countries, united in a defensive military-political alliance, remember the lessons of history. Our love of peace must not be seen as a weakness. We have no illusions about the war preparations of the United States and its NATO partners.

In the matter of curbing imperialist aggressors and thwarting their schemes that are ruinous for mankind, our policy will continue to be underpinned by the might of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces. It represents a mighty fusion of devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, international fraternity, a high level of technical equipment, and military skill. The combat unity, cohesion, and close cooperation of the fraternal armies are one of the most important factors for ensuring the security of all the world's peoples.

The further strengthening of the Warsaw Pact states' defense might is being ensured by the ever increasing economic potential of the allied countries. In recent years the level of provision of the armed forces with military hardware has increased, their organizational structure is being improved continuously, and the firepower and mobility of formations and units are being enhanced. Having all they need to reliably defend the socialist gains and peaceful labor of their peoples, they are being trained and educated so as to be constantly ready to repulse aggression against any of the Warsaw Pact countries. The invincibility of their might lies in the leadership of defense matters by our countries' Marxist-Leninist communist and workers parties, which regard the defense of socialism's gains as one of their paramount tasks.

The socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact are linked by the single desire for peace and by the firm determination to ensure their peoples' security and to do everything possible to divert from mankind the threat of a new world war. In the present complex international situation we have no other path than to strengthen cooperation in the military sphere and implement measures which will guarantee the inviolability of our borders and ensure that the peoples are able to live and work in a calm atmosphere.

EEC RESTRICTS FOOD IMPORTS FROM E. EUROPE

LD122054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2010 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Brussels, 12 May (TASS) — TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

At today's session of the EEC Council of Ministers, the ministers of foreign affairs of the 12 states of "Little Europe" adopted a decision to impose a discriminatory temporary restriction of trade with the European socialist countries on the pretext of the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station].

As an official spokesman of the EEC Council of Ministers reported, this measure imposes a ban until the end of this month on the import of certain types of agricultural produce from the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Political observers in the Belgian capital have described the virtual embargo which has been imposed by the EEC Council of Ministers as an instrument of pressure on the socialist states. These actions by the Common Market show that the Western powers are trying to create a policy based on the misfortune of other countries and peoples. At first, a psychosis was whipped up over the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the extent of it, but now it is being used in order to take discriminatory measures. Such actions by the EEC are in no way justified from the health viewpoint as testified by the many statements by scientists and experts from many countires of Western and Eastern Europe. It is well known in West European capitals that at the present time the level of radiation in Europe does not constitute the slightest threat to the population of the continent.

TV CORRESPONDENTS DISCUSS GORBACHEV SPEECH

LD152104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

["Telebridge" program conducted by Boris Kalyagin in Moscow, with the participation of correspondent Vladimir Dunayev in Washington, Igor Vykhukholev in Tokyo, and Eduard Sorokin in London, video shows Kalyagin in studio, with Dunayev, Vykhukholev and Sorokin shown on screens in the studio; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Kalyagin] Hello, comrades. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television was a major international event. It has given rise to great interest in virtually all countries of the world. We have linked up from studio 20 with capitals situated on three of the earth's continents. On the line are our correspondents: in Washington, Vladimir Dunayev; in Tokyo, Igor Vykhukholev; and in London, Eduard Sorokin.

Comrade Gorbachev's speech was addressed to the Soviet people and to the whole world, but there were words in it addressed directly to the President of the United States. This was the proposal to meet immediately and reach agreement on the banning of nuclear testing. What was Washington's reaction to this initiative?

[Dunayev] I would say that Larry Speakes, the White House press spokesman, reacted fairly quickly to Comrade Gorbachev's speech. But this was a negative reaction, something people here in Washington are already used to. He said that the White House finds nothing new in the proposal for a meeting. When correspondents asked him: What do you mean, nothing new has happened? — there has been the accident in Chernobyl, the whole world is worried, an event has happened that has highlighted the nuclear threat. He did not react at all. That is, the White House position is, as before, a negative one, an obstructionist one.

[Kalyagin] And what in general is being said and written today in the United States about the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Grobachev?

[Dunayev] You know, local propaganda, the major newspapers and television networks have trapped themselves into a corner. Having told all these, so to speak, cock-and-bull stories on this, now it is very difficult for them to keep quiet about Comrade Gorbachev's speech. They cannot do this, and that section which speaks of slander, about unseemly behavior, and about attempts, so to speak, to gloat and to say spiteful things, has been obliged to quote it. One must say that now they are all heaping blame on each other, saying that this kind of thing happened at the UPI agency or at the AP agency; that they themselves would not yield to this; that some television station or channel had given out false photographs and so on, and others did not.

But the main thing that I would like to say is that one thing has now appeared clearly that is now being written about. It appears that the time it took for the lies and slander to collapse was very short, and U.S. propaganda and U.S. ruling circles need to think up, find, seek out, more and more new pretexts for cultivating emnity against our country. There has been a public opinion poll with two very simple questions being asked of Americans: Are you for or against serious talks on curbing the arms race and on disarmament? Two out of every three Americans said yes, we are for them. The second question was: Do you trust the Soviet Union as a partner in these talks? Two of every three Americans responded: Unfortunately not. This means that the propaganda, that has long been anti-Soviet and slanderous, is bringing dividends to the military-industrial complex, and is, to a certain degree, helping the U.S. Administration to hold in check this upsurge in the movement of Americans for peace. So they are exploiting this. I will repeat: The period it took for the lies to collapse was brief, so they have to think up more and more new things, that is, the aircraft, or spy mania, or something else. Chernobyl is one of the best examples of how this slander campaign is being developed.

[Kalyagin] Finally, on our moratorium. Formerly the United States responded negatively to our proposal to step nuclear testing, referring to difficulties with verification and to the fact that it lags behind the Soviet Union. For more than 7 months we have not held nuclear tests and have agreed to wait even until 6 August. It would seem that all, even the most far-fetched arguments, have been canceled out. For all that, is the United States ready to follow our example?

[Dunayev] You know, this has become clear to the present administration. It does not want to have limitation or cessation of nuclear tests or a moratorium, it does not want limitation of the arms race. And it could only come to this under pressure, under the strong pressure of circumstances from its allies in Western Europe and, first and foremost, from Americans themselves. Here, so to speak, lies the key. It will not come voluntarily to this. The Soviet initiatives have already brought tangible results; as yet not a positive response from the administration, but a different one -- the desire of congress and congressmen. This has now manifested itself: They have put forward a resolution that the administration should be refused appropriations of funds for holding nuclear tests. This is now being discussed in Congress, following precisely from recent events, from the recent calamity. This has served to somehow highlight this danger for U.S. Congressmen.

And there is one more think I would like to say: 100 municipalities and towns in the United States -- 100 -- have this year alone adopted a decision calling on the Reagan administration to stop nuclear testing fully, that is, to meet and follow the example of the Soviet Union. One hundred municipalities, including the biggest American cities, means that the movement is on its way, that Americans are beginning to understand where truth and falsehood lie and pressure is being put on the administration.

[Kalyagin] London could do quite a lot to stop the nuclear arms race. I recall simply that it was precisely between the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain that the agreement on the cessation of three types of nuclear testing was signed. And now Britain, given the political will, could help to stop nuclear explosions on earth forever. What has been the reaction in Great Britain to Comrade Gorbachev's speech?

[Sorokin] First of all, the reaction. All yesterday evening, the main topic of the news broadcasts on television and radio in Great Britain was Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech. Today, all the front pages in virtually all the British central papers were devoted to it.

First impression. They are giving a pretty detailed summary of what Mikhail Sergeyvich said about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the consequences associated with it. And the second part, concering the approach of the Soviet Union to the most important contemporary problem, to stopping the arms race, to the elimination of nuclear weapons, it seems to me, has still not been properly reflected. No, they are talking about the extension by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratoruim on nuclear explosions, and about the renewal of the proposals to President Reagan to meet immediately in a European capital or Hiroshima. But this is just establishing the fact. As yet there have been no serious comments.

[Kalyagin] It would seem that London is waiting for a signal from Washington before expressing its attitude toward our proposals.

[Sorokin] Yes, so it would seem. But I must say that the interest of the British public just like our journalistic colleagues, is extraordinarily great. I am judging this, specifically, by a press conference which was held today at the Soviet Embassy in connection with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech.

[Kalyagin] Japan is the only country in the world that has experienced a nuclear attack -- carried out by the United States. Mankind has not forgotten that. In memorial to that tragedy we set our moratorium on nuclear testing from 6 August last year, that is, the anniversary of the atomic attack on Hiroshima. And now we have extended the moratorium to 6 August of this year. How have they reacted to our initiative in Japan?

[Vykhukholev] The content of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television is today at the center of attention of the whole country. True, reaction to it is not at all unanimous. The government has done all it can to avoid any comment or assessment. Moreover, the tone here has been set by Prime Minister Nakasone himself. Answering journalists' questions this morning, he said that it is more important to achieve progress at the Geneva disarmament talks. Comrade Gorbachev's speech was received quite differently by the opposition parties and the public. Today I was talking with (Manaya Kubota), Socialist Party deputy to the Upper House of the Diet. First, she stressed the immense importance of the fact that the Soviet Union had extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 6 August.

[Kalyagin] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev suggested Hiroshima as a possible place for holding a meeting with President Reagan. This has also paid tribute to the martyr city that underwent the atomic attack. And what are they saying about this in Hiroshima? Is the city prepared to facilitate the holding of the Soviet-American summit meeting?

[Vykhukholev] Today, the mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki, issued a special statement. It says that the people of Hiroshima have waited for many years to have a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in their city. This proposal, Takeshi Araki stressed, meets Hiroshima's aspirations.

An eyewitness to the atomic bombing, honorary professor of Hiroshima University Ichiro Muritaki said that the Soviet initiatives are evidence of the serious intentions of the USSR regarding the controlling of and education about nuclear weapons. Professor Muritaki is planning to start off a mass campaign calling on the United States to respond positively to the Soviet Union's proposal.

[Kalyagin] So the first world reaction to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech shows that the new Soviet peace initiative has been received with approval and hope. The hope is that thanks to this step, some progress will be made toward reducing the nuclear threat to our planet.

As for the leaders of the United States, they have the opportunity of demonstrating in deeds their concern for the health and lives of people. We will consider the hasty, negative response of the White House -- to which we have become accustomed -- not to be the last word of the U.S. Administration.

Washington, Tokyo, London. Thank you for taking part. Good-bye

FURTHER REPORTS ON AAPSO PROCEEDINGS IN MOSCOW

Message of Support to Gorbachev

LD151735 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- Representatives of 86 countries from all continents and of 34 international organizations taking part in the work of the 14th session of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) here have sent a message to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

It says that the issues on which he dwelt in his address on Soviet television concerned not only the events around the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. In his address he raised fundamental problems of ensuring the nuclear safety of the whole of mankind. Mikhail Gorbachev, the message says, reminded the world community of the great urgency and importance of the task of stopping nuclear tests, the arms race and fully liquidating weapons of mass annihilation.

The Soviet Government's decision to extend till August 6 the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests accords with the aspirations of the peoples of the world and has our highest appraisal and appreciation, the message says.

"We ardently support your call to President Reagan to hold a meeting without delay in one of the European countries or in Hiroshima in order to reach agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests", it was stated by the participants in the AAPSO session. "Your proposals to deepen cooperation within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with the aim of creating an international regime of the safe development of nuclear power generation are timely and substantiated. At the same time we are calling on the U.S. Administration to positively respond with a sense of full responsibility to these new peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union."

"Together with the Soviet people we express our profound indignation at the immoral and cynical political campaign launched by the imperialist mass media and also by some high-ranking officials of the USA and its allies to mislead the public about the Chernobyl accident", says the message from the participants in the AAPSO session. "We express our sincere sympathy with the victims of the accident and their families and to all Soviet people".

ANC Member Hits 'Neoglobalism'

LD151455 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- In the face of the unending threat of imperialist interference, it is now necessary, as ever before, to strengthen international solidarity in order to establish a reliable front of the peoples opposing Washington's policy of "neoglobalism" said Joseph Nlanla, member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. He addressed a press conference which was held within the framework of the session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), now under way in Moscow. From the experience of our struggle, we became convinced, said Joseph Nlanla, that international solidarity makes the racist regime to retreat.

The movement of protest in South Africa reached such proportions that the Botha government is no longer able to control the situation. The initiative is now in the hands of the people. The people no longer believe the Pretoria rulers' promises to reform apartheid, just as similar assurances of the U.S. Administration. People's organs of power, bound to come in place of the outdated state apparatus, are now being formed in many African suburbs and settlements of South Africa.

The year 1986 will witness an upsurge in anti-racist struggle which is gaining strength despite brutal repressions and terror, said the ANC representative. We announced June 16, the day of bloody repression against peace manifestations in Soweto, as the national holiday and intend to hold mass demonstrations of protest (?all over) South Africa.

Without political, economic and military support from Western powers, above all, the USA, Britain and the FRG, the Pretoria regime would not have been able to wage war against the African majority in the Republic of South Africa, to keep a strong occupation army in Namibia, to stage frequent acts of aggression and terror against neighboring states, said Joseph Nlanla. Therefore we call upon the international community to introduce efficient comprehensive sanctions against the regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Contrary to the will of the Namibian people and international public, South Africa's rulers formed a puppet government in occupied Namibia, said SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Representative Richard Kapulva. Its idea came from the Reagan administration which is thus trying to block up the process of granting independence to Namibia, to discredit SWAPO and hamper its struggle for freedom and independence.

Washington uses Namibia's territory as a base from which UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs are waging war in order to destabilise people's Angola. The United States practically participates in the occupation of Namibia, it sends there military instructors, weapons and equipment.

SWAPO categorically turns down a "linkage" between settlement in Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, stressed the SWAPO chairman. We declare once again that the relevant U.N. decisions are the only internationally recognized foundation for ensuring Namibia's independence through political means.

Afghan Delegate Comments

LD151411 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS — The eighty years that have passed since the April Revolution have showed the advantages of a popular system of government graphically to the Afghan people, Abdolrahim Atef, chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of Democratic Afghanistan, said here.

He was speaking at a news conference today as the leader of the Afghan delegation to the 14th Session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) under way in Moscow.

Over the years of popular government, he said, Afghan peasants have been given land and water. An extensive program for eliminating illiteracy is being carried out and one and a half million people have already been taught to read and write.

Free medical services have been introduced in Afghanistan and its citizens have been granted the possibility to take part in democratic elections to the local government bodies.

Seeing for themselves the advantages of the new system, the Afghan people support the revolutionary government, Abdolrahim Atef said. The revolution's social base is broadening. It includes all sections of the working people. A National Fatherland Front has been formed, grouping 17 different public, political and religious organizations. All sections of society are represented on the revolutionary council.

The popular government's enemies, the head of the Afghan delegation said, were those seeking to keep their privileges -- the nucleus of counter-revolution backed by the United States in every way.

PAPER CRITICIZES AIMS OF 'RIMPAC-86' MANEUVERS

PM151555 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition

[Article by A. Mozgovoy: "Not a Ring But a Noose"]

[text] U.S. and allied naval maneuvers codenamed "Rimpac-86" ("Pacific Ocean Ring-86") are beginning in the extensive Pacific waters contiguous to the Hawaiian islands. Such exercises have been arranged before, but these considerably surpass previous ones in terms of both scale and the numbers of forces involved. Japan represents the largest formation after the U.S. Navy. Its forces include 8 destroyers, 1 submarine, and 16 fighter planes and helicopters. For the first time a British squadron is taking part in the militarist games. With the involvement of a British fleet, Tokyo's ASAHI notes, the exercises "will go beyond the bounds of the Pacific ring and assume a global scale."

And what tasks will be accomplished during the maneuvers?

According to the scenario worked out by the Pentagon, the participants will conduct "battles" imitating an engagement with the Soviet Navy and the carrying out of strikes against the USSR's Far East regions. That is, offensive operations are regarded as paramount in importance. The provocative nature of such operations is obvious. What is more, Washington is increasingly actively drawing its allies into the noose of its adventurist policy.

The "Rimpac-86" exercises are another link in U.S. attempts to form the structure and mechanism of a so-called "Pacific Ocean Association" -- a closed regional group which the United States wants to turn into another military bloc in the long term. Its spearhead would be directed against not only socialist but also dveloping states.

A declaration on "international terrorism" was adopted under U.S. pressure at the meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries' leaders in Tokyo at the beginning of May. It follows from this declaration that Washington's allies basically concur with Uncle Sam's piratical actions against peoples not wishing to bow to American hectoring. The extensive involvment of British, Canadian, and Japanese naval units in the "Rimpac-86" maneuvers is intended by the organizers of these maneuvers to demonstrate "solidarity" with the White House's dangerous course.

A special role in the militarist "Pacific Ocean Association" being carved out by Washington goes to Japan. During the most recent Japanese-American consultations on "security issues," held in January in Hawaii, Pentagon representatives compelled their Far Eastern partners to consent to drawing up a plan for joint action in the event of the outbreak of an armed conflict in the region. The consequences of the American pressure were not slow to appear. As Koichi Kato, chief of the National Defense Agency, recently stressed, Tokyo is ready for military operations either independtly or in conjunction with Washington far beyond the bounds of Japan's territorial waters.

This kind of talk is causing profound alarm in the capitals of Pacific states. "It is a secret to no one that Japan has already established its economic diktat in countires in the region, Indonesian parliamentarian (Admin Iskandar) points out. Now the question is whether it intends to underpin this diktat by force of arms and implement the plans, never realized during World War II, to create a "greater East Asia" under the "aegis of Tokyo." The question is not an idle one. All the more so because there are influential circles in Japan that argue in favor of turning the country into a great military power.

Militarist provocations such as "Rimpac-86" only complicate the situation in the Asian and Pacific region, where the interests of many states intersect. Our country is decisively opposed to any actions which increase tension in the Pacific region. The recent Soviet Government statement contains a constructive program of measures to strengthen trust and mutual understanding among the peoples in this part of the world on basis of equal cooperation open to all.

WALTERS 'THREATENED' AID CUT TO GREECE, OTHERS AT UN

LD160707 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Washington May 16 TASS -- Speaking Thursday at a Senate subcommittee on appropriations, Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador at the United Nations Organization, has threatened to cut U.S. financial aid to those countries which did not support the Reagan administration during the voting at the U.N. Specifically, V. Walters mentioned Greece.

According to the reactionary Senator Robert Kasten, Egypt and the Philippines, which receive substantial aid from the U.S., pay it back with "ingratitude", because they support the U.S. stand at the United Nations only in 20 percent of cases.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM140919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov: "International Review"]

[Text] The past week was very rich in important political events, the development of which are being followed with increasing agitation by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world -- they increasingly clearly feel that an extremely crucial and serious point in the development of the international situation has now been reached.

Speaking last Tuesday in connection with the official friendly visit by the Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary M.S. Gorbachev said that mankind has now reached a point where its future and the fate of our planet are being decided -- this planet being the home in which we all live.

It is becoming extremely clear that urgent and effective efforts by literally all sensible people without exception are now needed to stop the ever accelerating arms race which is being whipped up by the American Administration, to put an end to the dangerous confrontation which is growing more intense through the fault of this administration, and to place a barrier in the way of brigandage, of which Libya was recently a victim. And now Washington is issuing threats addressed to Syria also.

Security Can Only Be Universal

During the Soviet-Angolan talks held this week in Moscow it was reaffirmed that there is now only one possible solution to the problem of mankind's survival, a problem that now concerns all people without exception: the formation of an all-embracing international security systems.

This idea was put forward by the Soviet side as early as at the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting, was later developed at our party's 27th congress, and has found reflection in a whole series of very important USSR foreign policy initiatives that have met with vigorous support from the peoples.

On 9 May people celebrated the 41st anniversary of victory -- the defeat of Hitler's Germany, which gambled on gaining control of the whole world with the aid of military force. Pondering the lessons of World War II, people reach the conclusion again and again that a policy of military confrontation and total antagonism has no future. If this was proved in May 1945, it is even more indisputable in May 1986.

The very nature of contemporary weapons rules out the possibility of solving political problems by military means. Ensuring security is increasingly becoming a political task, and this task can only be accomplished by political means. But if this is so, if, as was recognized by both sides at the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting, there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, one can ask: What is the point of the present convulsive attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to seek military superiority over the USSR and our Warsaw Pact allies?

Appealing to mankind's common sense, this week the USSR once again told the whole world: Only collective security can ensure the preservation of civilization on earth, and this security must cover all spheres -- military, political, economic, and humanitarian.

Basically it is a question, as was made clear in the Kremlin last Tuesday, of a qualitatively new approach to this problem. A difficult but realistic task is being set -- to eliminate the actual material possibility of a threat of war.

The program of action aimed at ensuring universal security, put forward with new force by the Soviet Union, takes into equal account the interests of all states -- socialist, capitalist, and those liberated from the colonial yoke. It envisages improvement in international relations, an end to the arms race, and the formation of a ramified system of mutually advantageous international cooperation, which would make it possible to rebuild interstate relations.

These programmatic precepts also determine the position of Soviet representatives at the talks in progress in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Of special significance, in particular, is the latest round, begun last Thursday, of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space-based weapons -- the participants have at their disposal specific Soviet proposals on all the issues under discussion, which open up the way to reaching accords.

Facts show, however, that this prospect does not suit those who now shape the policies of the imperialist states. Consequently, the Soviet leadership warns: The struggle for a world without wars and weapons will be long and difficult. But it is worth it. After all, it is ultimately a question of the fate of all mankind!

It is precisely for this reason that our party and state, showing great restraint and not giving into any provocation, patiently and persistently continue their struggle to implement the comprehensive program for ensuring universal security, which was approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. And the further we go, the more allies we will have in this struggle, because the trend toward strengthening the potential of peace, reason, and goodwill in the contemporary world is firm and irreversible.

On What Did "The Seven" Agree?

While the question of ways of improving international relations was being discussed this week in Moscow, the leaders of the seven major capitalist states -- the United States, the FRG, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada -- who had gathered for their "summit meeting" in Tokyo, were outlining another, opposite course of action.

When, in 1975, the then French president, V. Giscard d'Estaing, invited the U.S. President and the leaders of the other capitalist powers to the first such meeting of Rambouillet, the holding of such conferences was regarded as a means of smoothing out acute aconomic and financial contradictions that were making themselves felt even then in the capitalist world. However, as time has gone on, the clearer it has become that attempts to somehow iron out the growing contradictions between these partners and to eliminate them or at least damp them down are not succeeding. The hopes of the U.S. allies that they would manage to defend their interests in the face of their senior partner have not been justified. And although their positions in the world economy have become stronger, while those of the United States have become weaker (in 1984 the U.S. share in the total industrial production of the capitalist powers had dropped in comparison to 1948 from 64.5 percent to 35.9, while the share of Western Europe and Japan had considerably increased). "Uncle Sam" has tried to command his partners without ceremony.

Every time "the seven" meet, the United States suppresses attempts by its allies to defend their own interests, intimidating them with the spectre of the "Soviet threat" and demanding observance of iron "Atlantic discipline" in the face of this imaginary danger. As the American weekly NEWSWEEK wrote last Monday, "since 1980, when Jimmy Carter placed Iran and Afghanistan on the agenda, the United States has used these summit meetings...as an attempt to mobilize its allies' support of its foreign policy."

This tendency has made itself particularly strongly felt since the present American Administration assumed power. This time also in Tokyo the leaders of the American Administration behaved so unceremoniously that it was openly discussed in the shocked West European press.

The main aim of the U.S. leaders in Tokyo was to force their allies to submissively adopt a strategy of "neoglobalism," in accordance with which the United States supposedly has the right to use armed force against states that do not please it, under the pretext of struggling against "international terrorism." Washington was literally maddened by the fact that the U.S. terrorist action against Libya did not meet with unanimous support from its NATO allies, and in the final analysis the United States suffered a moral and political defeat.

And then, having assigned a back seat to all the complex, painful economic and financial problems worrying its allies, the U.S. leadership set as its main aim the demand that a declaration be adopted justifying its actions and condemning the victim of the aggression -- Libya.

In its 6 May issue, the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES described as follows how the American side began twisting its allies' arms in Tokyo. "The American draft statement was drawn up on board the President's plane on the way to Tokyo. On Sunday evening the President handed the document to each of the six other leaders, asking them to 'read it overnight(!)'"

According to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, objections were immediately raised to the proposed text: "The difficulty lay in whether to record Libya in the joint document as a country which supports terrorism." To cite LE MONDE, "no one wanted" this. But American pressure was very strong.

At first the American draft was supported by just one person -- M. Thatcher, the British Prime Minister. Her government follows such a pro-American line that D. Steel, the leader of the British Liberal Party, hurled the accusation in the House of Commons, to the applause of parliamentarians, that the government has turned "from being a British bulldog into the American Administration's poodle." But then, giving into pressure, all the participants in the Tokyo meeting reluctantly submitted to U.S. diktat.

As S. Donaldson, and ABC American television correspondent, reported from Tokyo, the allies' acceptance of the statement condemning the victim of American terror -- Libya -- and I quote, -- "literally made U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz jump for joy." Holding a press conference in Tokyo on Tuesday, President R. Reagan said with unconcealed satisfaction: "Everything we wanted to achieve at this summit meeting has been achieved." And he immediately addressed threats to Libya and other countries that do not please the United States, Syria in particular, promising them new repression.

In this connection the legitimate quesiton arises: Has it not come about that the United States has virtually secured its allies' indulgence? Consequently, can Washington contemplate more bomb attacks on Libya and, at the same time, on other countries displeasing to it? To all appearances, the Tokyo statement is most welcome to the American Administration because, as D. Martin, CBS television correspondent to the Pentagon immediately reported, it is already drawing up new "plans for an attack on Libyan targets" -- this time "with the aid of cruise missiles with nonnuclear warheads."

The Washington directors did not fail to use the meeting of "the seven" for the usual anti-Soviet attacks, speculating on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Another tendentious resolution was passed on this.

Well, and what of the economic problems, for the sake of resolving which the mechanism of the annual meetings of "the big seven" was initially created? These problems are at present of a particularly burning nature, a fact which was recalled by UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar in his message to the participants in the Tokyo meeting. He demanded, in particular, that they urgently give aid to developing countries tied up in debt and robbed by neocolonialism.

Alas, "the seven" did not get as far as this subject. Their extensive but empty "economic declaration," hastily adopted near the end of the act, heralds no real steps aimed at settling the neglected economic and financial problems which, as the UN Secretary-General said, "can only engender disappointment and despair."

The Peoples Rebuff Criminal Plans

The responsibility of peace-loving forces is particularly increasing in the tense international situation. Awareness of this obvious fact compels all sensible people in the world who are concerned for their future to increasingly actively oppose the dangerous actions of aggressive forces.

In accordance with the 8 May appeal by the WPC, national peace movements have begun mass actions, within the framework of the Action Week Against War, for security and cooperation in Europe, and not only in Europe. According to yesterday's figures, these mass actions have been begun under the banner of rallying all anti-war forces to rebuff the criminal plans of those who are conceiving new aggressive actions and stepping up the arms race for this purpose.

Soviet peace supporters have already held mass demonstrations in Minsk, where as many as 100,000 people took part, in Yerevan and Tallinn, where up to 50,000 peace supporters were out on the streets, and in Vitebsk, where 50,000 citizens participated in the demonstration. Peace supporters in Vitebsk approved a letter at the meeting, which is addressed to the White House and says, in particular: We appeal to the U.S. Government to soberly weight the situation in the world, stop nuclear tests, take a constructive stand at the Geneva talks on reducing and then totally eliminating all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and prevent the militarization of space!" Incidentally, similar messages are now being adopted at many other demonstrations.

Our young people are taking an active part in the mass action week. Youth peace marches have been held in Barnaul, Stavropol, Zhdanov, Petrozavodsk, and other cities, in which tens of thousands of young men and women participated. In a number of oblasts special peace shifts have been carried out in production, the participants in which have transferred their earnings to the Peace Fund. In Pavlodar Oblast alone, a special shift was held by 600 collectives with the participation of up to 300,000 people.

This is the Soviet people's fervent response to the WPC's appeal for action.

Information is beginning to come in on the development of a new peace offensive by peace supporters from foreign countries. The facts confirm that the more insolent and dangerous the actions of aggressive forces become, the higher the wave of all-people opposition to these actions rises.

And there can be no doubt that if those who plan to further intensify the arms race and fan the flames of conflict persist in implementing their mad plans, a hot summer awaits them.

The peoples will not allow the aggressors to perpetrate crimes with impunity!

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. FACT SHEET ON THREE MILE ISLAND

LD151109 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 15 May 86

["Washington Suppressed Information About Accident at U.S. 'Three Mile Island' Nuclear Power Station" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- The White House has circulated the so-called "fact sheet" about how and whom the U.S. Administration notified about the accident at the U.S. "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station, which occurred on March 28, 1979.

The "fact sheet", which has nothing in common with real facts, is designed to delude the public opinion and create an impression that the U.S. authorities allegedly notified about the accident at once. In actual fact, however, it took them ten days to inform its own Congress about the tragedy, and months -- international competent agencies.

The information cited in the U.S. press confirm that this was precisely how matters stood.

The newspapers "BOSTON GLOBE", "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" and others recall that during the accident at the "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station, the largest in the history of the U.S. atomic industry, the U.S. authorities deliberately deluded the Americans, covered up the true scales and causes of the accident

Indeed, the accident at "Three Mile Island" has become a symbol of the unseemly policy of the authorities and nuclear monopolies, aimed at concealing deliberately and price what it may the truth about accidents at United States' nuclear power stations, whose number runs into thousands. [sentence as received]

The warning was grim and unequivocal. On January 26, 1979, a prestigious public organisation, the Union of Concerned Scientists, released a report on the situation in the American atomic industry. According to it, 16 atomic power stations were to be closed immediately because failures in the power systems of each of them could lead at any moment to fire, which would cripple safety devices and cause catastrophic radiation emissions. One of the accident-prone plants was the Three Mile Island 16 kilometres outside Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The warning was ignored not only by the Metropolitan Edison Co., the owner of the plant, but also by the governmental Nuclear Regulatory Commission, responsible for control over the oepration of atomic power stations. Neither of the suspect atomic power stations was even properly checked, let alone closed down.

About 4 a.m. on March 28, the cooling system of the second reactor of the Three Mile Island failed. Hydrogen kept accumulating and could explode, so specialists had to release radioactive stem into the atmosphere. Meanwhile, the company kept silent about the accident at the station, saying nothing either to the municipal authorities or the population or even the personnel in the disaster zone. Radioactive emissions continued on that and sequent days and increased radiation levels were recorded in a 37-km zone.

Bt the corporation and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pretended that nothing wrong had happened. Commission Chairman Joseph Hendrie, addressing the House of Representatives, claimed that there would be no "substantial" effect on the health of the population in the area. This was the cause of "ordinary disinformation" — this conclusion was made by John Hoffmann, a professor of medicine from University of Califorina.

"Ordinary" by whose standards? Ernest Sternglass, a radiology professor from University of Pittsburgh, who arrived to the stricken area March 29, said on the basis of the data collected by him that the radiation effect corresponded to that created by the explosion of an atomic bomb. The same day Nobel prize winning biologist George Wald pointed to the danger posted by the radiation level.

In several days' time it became known that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was lying. Speaking in Congress in April, that very same Joseph Hendrie admitted that at the moment of his "optimistic" statement the commission even had not had the instruments to measure radiation levels. They were installed only several days later.

However, the "ordinary" lies of Metropolitan Edison and the commission were not limited only to that. Later it turned out that in the early hours of the accident the company failed to notify the personnel and the population that radioactive substances had escaped into the atmosphere. It also kept silent over the fact that almost 1.4 million liters of water contaminated with radiation had been secretly dumpted into the Susquehanna River March 29. A spokesman for Metropolitan Edison cynically said that he saw no reason why the company was obliged to inform the news media of every step taken by it.

Both the company and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission tries to cover up other "details" of the accident. The commission announced only March 31 that hydrogen had indeed exploded in the very first hour of the accident. Metropolitan Edison also tried in every way to conceal some of the causes of the accident, making emphasis on an error made by a member of the technical staff.

It became known only in April that in violation of safety regulations the company had stopped for maintenance three cooling liquid pumps at a time two weeks before the accident.

One more important detail surfaced at about the same time. The matter is that by managing to put the second reactor on line December 31, 1978, and not in 1979, the company received an additional 49 million dollars thanks to an earlier increase in tariffs on electricity.

The local authorities played an infamous role as far the evacuation of inhabitants of the neighbour districts was concerned. On March 30, Richard Thornburgh, the governor of Pennsylvania, recommended that children and pregnant women should leave the locality adjacent to the territory of the nuclear power plant, ordered the closing down of 23 schools in the area of the station and recommended thousands of inhabitants to stay indoors. Thus, he actually admitted the perils to the population. At the same time, he claimed that there was no need for "compulsory" evacuation. The underlying reasons of that trick were obvious. Behind it was the fact that the authorities were not prepared for evacuation of the population, accomodation of the evacuees and their employment. At the same time, they wished to "wash their hands" in the event of a dangerous exposure of the population. As a result, panic-striken inhabitants began leaving their homes.

According to the figures of the local civil defence, nearly 80 thousand people, more than 50 percent of the whole population, left the areas adjoining the nuclear power plant already within the first few days. Many of them have never returned to their home parts. In 1980 the population of Harrisburg considerably declined.

The stand of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission not only met with strong condemnation among the public, but also with criticism in Congress, which had been notified about the accident only ten days later.

Senator Edward Kennedy said that its conduct was fraught with serious consequences for the health of the population. Influential forces, acting behind the stage, were putting spokes into the wheels of the presidential commission investigating the accident. For a long time, the commission did not even have the right to summon witnesses to give testimony.

But when late in October the commission issued a report, one of its main recommendations was that the Nuclear Regulator Commission should be dissolved. This organ, the report said, issued licences to corporation to open nuclear power plants, while neglecting safety issues.

The White House totally disregarded that recommendation and there is no indication that its benevolent attitude to the nuclear monopolies has radically changed. Experienced observers agree that sooner or later a new serious accident will occur at reactors in the United States, "THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" points out.

London May 15 TASS -- Both programms of the British television informed their viewers in detail about a press conference by the British Central Electricity Generating Board, informing about a serious accident at the "Hinkley Point" nuclear power station in Somerset County in November 1985. Reporting that close to eight tonnes of radioactive gases were emitted into the atmosphere as a result of this accident, the host of ITV [Independent Television] stressed that the real scope of the accident and the fact that the personnel of the station secretly underwent treatment for the effects of the exposure to radiation had been learnt only now, seven months after the accident.

STURUA SCORNS DOLE 'ANTI-SOVIETISM' ON CHERNOBYL

PM151029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Melo Sturua article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Robert Dole's Anti-Soviet Aria"]

[Text] On the eve of the 1976 elections President Ford made Senator Robert Dole from Kansas his running mate and the uninitiated were rather surprised. But the connoisseurs of political intrigues understood very well the significance of this decision. Ford needed Dole, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote at the time, to "sling mud" at his rival Carter. Republican strategists were hoping that the "foul-mouthed Dole" would be able to "bring Carter out of his equilibrium and annoy him," provoking the rival to make mistakes. This strategy proved unjustified. The Ford-Dole team lost the election.

It is no accident that I am recalling this old story. Robert Dole, who is now the Senate majority leader, is still considered leader in the sphere of "slinging mud" at his political rivals. When it comes to the socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, Dole's eloquence begins to resemble a mud Niagara.

The other day the Kansas senator unleashed his latest Niagara against us, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The anti-Soviet radioactivity of his speech was unusually high even for this grand master of political bad language. Dole expatiated on the Soviet Union's "irresponsibility and cynicism" and its allegedly "unprecedented disregard for the fears and apprehensions of millions of inhabitants of the planet," saying that "the Russians have the potential to cause tremendous, potentially lethal, problems for us all" and that they are "ignoring Chernobyl, but we cannot ignore it," and so forth, all in the same vein.

Frankly speaking, there is a great temptation here to fall into a rage. After all, according to Dole it appears that we all but deliberately provoked the accident at the Chernobyl AES, apparently in order to intimidate, if not actually destroy, all mankind. But despite the extreme irresponsibility and cynicism of such expatiations by the American senator, let us not lose our equilibrium, let us take a look at the sources of his "eloquence." Dole himself leads us to those sources, warning in highly significant terms that "the Russians cannot be blindly trusted." (Blind hatred is another matter.)

Imperialist circles seized on the accident at the Chernobyl AES as an "argument" against the attainment of realistic accords with the Soviet Union on curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear missle war. To this end, they distort not only the actual facts about Chernobyl, but also the lessons of Chernobyl, which have shown once again how fragile our planet is and how destructive is the might of the atom, especially if it is chained not to peaceful concrete, but to military armor. It is not we who cause "potentially lethal problems" for mankind, but the U.S. ruling circles, to which Robert Dole has the dubious honor of belonging. It is they who refuse to stop the nuclear tests, they who continue to create ever more powerful instruments of mass destruction, they who try to take atomic death into space, they, finally, who sow the seeds of distrust in order to reap the poisonous fruits of international tension. The latest example of this is the anti-Soviet song and dance around the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Into what muddy depths you have to plunge in order to accuse us of "ignoring Chernobyl"! We must admit that Robert Dole has succeeded. With the help of ignoring common sense, and, most important, the true needs and aspirations of mankind. But will he succeed in extricating himself from these depths? That is another matter. Malevolence once failed to bring him the position of vice president. Nor will it yield the expected dividends for him now. In trying to make us lose our equilibrium, he is losing his own. In trying to vent his spite on us, he is removing his own mask.

TASS NOTES REAGAN RECEIVES PRC'S YAO YILIN

LD152108 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan today had a meeting at the White House with Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who is paying a visit to the United States. According to a White House anoucement, the meeting was meant to demonstrate the importance attached by President Reagan to the development of American-Chinese relations. The questions discussed at the meeting included the results of the recent conference of the heads of state and government of the seven major capitalist powers in Tokyo.

'EXTREMELY PROVOCATIVE' U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD151722 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 15 May 86

Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The U.S. military do not cease efforts aimed at heightening tension in the Asian-Pacific region. As is reported from Tokyo, Washington has notified Japan of a decision to hold exercises of a naval task force led by the battleship New Jersey near Soviet shores in summer this year.

Escorted by ten other ships, including a cruiser, the battleship armed with 32 Tomhawk cruise missiles and other up-to-date armament will set out from the port of Yokosuka, heading for one of the areas of the Sea of Japan, near the Soviet port of Vladivostok, where the exercises are to take place.

As has already been the case in the past, the U.S. Administration, not limiting itself to holding the exercises of its own naval force near the Soviet shores, intends to draw Japanese Armed Forces into them. The Japanese "ASAHI SHIMBUN" newspaper points out that the United States insists on the holding of exercises in the Sea of Japan jointly with the ships and aircraft of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", the exercises which are regarded as a kind of 'reconnaissance in force'. One has to point out that in Japan's National Defense Agency one can find figures who would not mind playing up to the U.S. bellicose circles in staging yet another military provocation against the USSR. They, for example, are expressing the view that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" may "partially" take part in the exercises. ASAHI SHIMBUN admits that the exercises, in which the U.S. nuclear-tipped Tomahawk missles are to play the role of a 'knife' put against the throat of the Soviet Union, are of extremely provocative character with regard to it.

The newspaper points out, in particular, that the Tomahawk missles, having a range of 2,700 km, are quite capable of reaching areas deep in the interior of Siberia.

As it is seen, the U.S. military once again intend to put to test the strength of Soviet defences. It is not for the first year already that Washington stages its militarist shows near the Soviet Far East. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper pointed out in an editorial about an exercise codenamed "Fleetex" that the purpose of the exercise was to induce some reaction of Soviet submarines and aircraft 'so that it could be possible to evaluate the tactics and capabilities of the Russians in such situations'. Paul McCarthy, the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, for his part, confirms the aggressiveness of U.S. intentions in the area. He has stated, for example, that the forces under his authority are preparing for the blockading of international straits in the Far East and for combat patrolling of the Sea of Japan should the situation become complicated.

But, as is shown by U.S.-South Korean and U.S.-Japanese exercises and finally by multilateral military exercises held in the area one after another under U.S. aegis, it is precisely, the United States that complicates the situation there. It is the USA that encroaches upon the interests of the Soviet Union by making attempts to feel its borders now from the sea now from the air. It is the United States that stages a simulated 'military clash near Soviet waters'. The pilot of one of Phantom F-4 fighter bombers based on the aircraft carrier Midway has said about the simulation that that was the greatest approximation to real war that one can imagine. He said it seemed for him for a long time that that was not a simulated battle but a real one. Incidentally, it was precisely during that exercise that aircraft of the Japanese Air Force, fully armed with Sidewinder missles, were made airborne for a 'demonstration of solidarity'.

In our nuclear age when the world is already sagging under the burden of 50,000 nuclear munitions made as of today, it is of particular importance to show mutual restraint and high responsiblity and to prevent actions which could set into motion the entire potential which is ruinous to everything living on earth. The exercises which the United States is arranging with a possible participation of Japanese ships and aircraft lead in a diametrically opposite direction.

U.S., FRG SIGN AGREEMENT ON 'SUBVERSIVE' VOA TRANSMITTERS

LD160857 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Washington May 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy.

According to the United States Information Agency (USIA) which controls the subversive Voice of America radio station, the U.S. and West Germany recently signed an agreement on modernizing the transmitters located on West German territory and building new facilities.

USIA's Director Charles Wick said that the agreement marked an important step in the modernization programme to cost a total of more than 1.3 billion dollars. The programme provides for a sharp increase in the hours and capacity of broadcasting beamed into the socialist world.

The USIA senior officials claimed that balance and objectiveness constituted the motto of the Voice of America. Such deliberations were rejected in recent days, however, when the VOA fulfilled the functions of one of the chief suppliers of disinformation on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Symbolically, the agreement on expanding the radio station's broadcasting capacities was concluded at the peak of the outrageous anti-Soviet campaign.

RYZHKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO CANADIAN 'EXPO-86'

LD142001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent greetings to visitors to the Soviet pavilion at the world exhibition "Expo-86," in Vancouver, Canada. In the message it says that the Soviet Union has highly assessed the Canadian Government initiative to organize the exhibition and has participated in it willingly since our country, as Canada, has a particular stake because of the vastness of its territory in the development of transport and communications. The USSR exposition at the exhibition gives an impression of the great efforts being undertaken by us here to develop these industries.

HIROSHIMA CITIZENS HAIL GORBACHEV SUMMIT PROPOSAL

LD150718 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- The public of Hiroshima has received with a feeling of deep satisfaction and optimism the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the extension by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till August 6, 1986 and his call to President Reagan to reach without delay an accord on banning nuclear explosions.

Gorbachev's proposal to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on the land of Hiroshima, a city which went through the horrors of the atomic bombing, shows the USSR's most serious attitude to the problems of nuclear armaments, said Ichiro Moritaki, who is one of the heads of the Council of the Atomic Bombing Victims. We intend to broaden the scope of the anti-nuclear movement in Japan and get the United States to respond to the Soviet initiatives, he said.

Mayor Praises Idea

LD150640 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki has spoken highly of proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement on Soviet television.

On the Soviet leader's proposal to President Reagan for getting together without delay in the capital of any European country or Hiroshima to agree on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, he said:

"We have long wanted a summit to be held in Hiroshima and the latest proposal is fully in line with the aspirations of Hiroshima, a city that has fallen victim to an atomic bombing. We hail this proposal."

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS JAPANESE POLITICAL FIGURES

LD151241 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- A CPSU delegation, led by I.S. Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who are visiting in Japan, have met with E. Nagasue, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party. The sides exchanged opinions on international issues, including struggle against nuclear threat and elimination of nuclear weapons, and agreed to continue mutual contacts.

The delegation also met Eikichi Magara, secretary general of the General Council of Japan's Trade Unions. He spoke highly about the Soviet programme aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the Soviet decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as well as other peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO MOSCOW

Greeted By Ligachev, Medvedev, Others

LD160742 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

At the airport he was met by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD160825 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, started their conversation in the Kremlin today.

Ceausescu arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ZIMYANIN, SOROKIN ADDRESS IN OPOLE

PM150933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Opole Voivodship"]

[Text] Opole, 8 May -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, which is in Poland, visited Opole Voivodship on 7 May. The delegation was accompanied by R. Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, other officials, and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

During a meeting at the PZPR voivodship committee, party and economic leaders of this important region of the country briefed the delegation on problems in the voivodship's socioeconomic development and on the work done by the party organization in preparation for the 10th PZPR Congress. The importance of further progressive development in Soviet-Polish cooperation in all spheres was stressed.

The members of the Soviet delegation talked about the USSR working people's efforts to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. M.V. Zimyanin noted that cooperation with fraternal socialist countries and joint exploitatin of socialism's powerful potential are important elements in the realization of these decisions.

The Soviet envoys were greeted fervently by participants in a mass Soviet-Polish friendship meeting in the center of Opole. E. Mroz, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, who addressed the meeting, particularly stressed the significance of the realistic program outlined by the forum of Soviet Communists -- a program which fully reflects the ideals of socialism. The USSR's clear-cut, unambiguous peace initiatives, he said, open up before the planet's inhabitants the hope of preserving peace.

M.V. Zimyanin was warmly greeted by those gathered at the meeting when he rose to speak. He noted that the visist by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is taking place at an important time. Under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU, all the Soviet people are working selflessly to implement the great program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress for the USSR's further progress along the path toward communism.

The head of the Soviet delegation extended heartfelt wishes for success to the Polish people, the PZPR, and its Central Committee under the leadership of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, in their preparation for and holding of the Polish Communist congress, which will set new tasks for fraternal Poland's further successful progress along the path of building socialism.

The meeting was also addressed by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation toured a porcelain plant near Opole and met with its collective, the delegation also visited the progressive "Kietrz" state farm, which actively cooperates with related farms in Belgorod Oblast.

Wreaths were laid at the cemetery for Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the Polish people's freedom and at the memorial to heroes who fell fighting to liberate Opole Voivodship.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END IN BELGRADE

LD151723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1214 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TASS) -- The state of and prospects for bilateral links were discussed at the 24th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation, which ended today in Belgrade.

The sides highly appraised the successful development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY, whose volume during 1981-1985 amounted to $35 billion. They noted the positive results of cooperation in construction and modernization of industrial and other installations in both countries. Steps to arrange prodution cooperation and specialization in machine-building were approved.

Having noted the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav scientific and technical ties, the sides supported the need for jointly solving economic problems in such spheres as electronization [elektronizatsiya], the integrated automation of production, development of power engineering, the assimilation of new materials and technology, and biotechnology. A mutual interest was confirmed in further developing and strengthening comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD151603 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov today had a meeting with President of the House of Representative of the Republic of Cyprus Vasos Lissaridhis.

During the conversation, they emphasised the need for resolute actions of parliamentarians, peaceful public forces in the struggle for ending the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms, for the prevention of the militarisation of space, restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable basis, consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS POLYAKOV TALKS WITH SPAIN

PM141525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Spanish Consultations"]

[Text] Madrid, 7 May -- On 5-6 May Soviet-Spanish discussions were held in Madrid on issues relating to the situation in the Near East, including the question of a Near East settlement. V.P. Polyakov, USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium member, and J. Descaliar, director general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry Africa and Near East Department, represented their countries in the discussion.

V.P. Polyakov was received by M. Cajal, secretary general for Foreign Policy Issues at the Spanish Foreign ministry.

TASS CITES STERN ON FRG NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

LD151853 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 15 TASS -- While fanning up an anti-Soviet hysteria in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant some media outlets and politicians in West Germany are trying to create the impression that in that country such things are "unthinkable" because of the supposedly "high degree of reliability" of local reactors. In its latest issue the influential "STERN" magazine refutes these contentions.

"Malfunctions in the operation of nuclear reactors in our country are routine and major breakdowns are not a rarity", the magazine writes. "There are no absolutely safe reactors in the FRG as well".

"STERN" journalists managed to get the register of the Cologne "Society of Reactor Safety" which lists all the accidents that have happened at nuclear power plants in West Germany. It follows from it that in 1984 alone 149 most diverse "incidents" were registered in the Federal Republic. The accidents at West German nuclear power plants in the preceding period are classified. Even members of the "Commission for monitoring Reactor Safety", the journalist write, "complain that they are not sufficiently informed".

The journalists succeeded in studying secret minutes of the above-mentioned commission. It is said in the minutes taken on February 19 this year that there is information about a fire that started in the system of filters of one of the West German nuclear power stations. But the Ministry of Internal Affairs concealed this incident and its consequences from members of the commission.

It follows from documents that a series of accidents and breakdowns occurred at West German nuclear power plants last year as well. "STERN" magazine lists the eight biggest of them. Thus, the "Obrigheim" station was shut down temporarily in March of last year because of faulty equipment. In January of the same year the "Dundermmingen" nuclear power plant had to be stopped soon after it was put into service. Various accidents and breakdowns at the nuclear power plants "Neckarwestheim-2", "Gronde", "Isar", "Biblis" and "Muelheim-kehrlich".

FRENCHMAN ARRESTED IN CHERNOBYL FILM FRAUD

LD151116 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Rome May 15 TASS -- Italian police have arrested here a certain Thomas Garinq, the maker of the phony videotape on the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident, shown by the United States' biggest television networks, the NBC and ABC, and by Italian state television.

After Italian T.V. viewers and then journalists easily recognized on the screen the smoke-clouded building of a Trieste factory, the state radio and television company RAI-TV had to admit the tape was fraudulent.

An inquiry was launched.

Garinq, a French national, confessed that he had filmed a smoky part of Trieste's industrial zone during a fire in one of he factories and a local hospital where the injured were being delivered.

He then offered the tape to the international television news company, Visnews, posing as a citizen from a socialist country, "just back from a tourist trip to Russia".

During his purported trip to Chernobyl area, he acquired the "unique sequences" from "a worker at the station".

The conman earned 20,000 dollars from the affair. A "special expert" arrived from the United States who, after watching the film, "certified its authenticity".

It is perfectly clear that such a deal has become possible in the atmosphere of an outrageous anti-Soviet campaign organized by the United States and other Western countries with a view to blackening the USSR and its foreign policy. What the provocateurs failed to foresee was that the film would be shown to the Trieste residents. The local television studio of the Friuli-Venezia-Giuilia region aired the film again under the title "Trieste, Not Chernobyl, in the Deception of the Century."

New York May 15 TASS -- The ABC and NBC networks had to admit that the tape which they presented as a film about the Chernobyl power plant was fraudulent. "It's one mistake we'll try not to make again," an ABC newscaster told the viewers.

GREEK COMMUNISTS CONDEMN 'ANTI-SOVIET' MEDIA CAMPAIGN

LD151617 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Athens May 15 TASS -- The anti-Soviet campaign launched by the mass media in the West in connection with the accident of the Chernobyl atomic power station has been condemned by the Communist Party of Greece [KKE].

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece held here adopted a statement which stresses that the main aim of that campaign is to play down the importance of the peaceful Soviet proposals that evoked warm response in the hearts of millions of people. The ideas of peaceful international cooperation, the only means to preserve life on earth, run contrary to the logic of hostility, of the "cold war" propagated by the U.S. imperialist circles. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece urged the Greek people to rebuff that campaign. It stressed that the accident at the Soviet atomic power station should be regarded by everyone as a lesson indicating the vital need for struggle for disarmament, for an end to nuclear testing, for withdrawal of nuclear arms from and dismantling of foreign bases on the Greek territory.

IZVESTIYA VOTES NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

PM151537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Norwegian Government Statement"]

[Text] Oslo, 14 May -- Norwegian Prime Minister G. Harlem Brundtland has issued a government statement setting out her government's course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. After a debate in the Storting (parliament) the cabinet said the document will form the basis of its activity in the years ahead.

A large part of the statement is an explanation of Norway's position on current international problems. It stresses the government's desire to develop international cooperation and "to devote great attention to maintaining good and correct relations with the Soviet Union." It also stresses the country's actively struggle for a relaxation of tension and against the nuclear arms race. The government advocates speedy resolution of the United Nations' political and financial problems and the strengthening of the community as an effective international cooperation organization. It reaffirms its positive attitude toward the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and linking its implementation with the adoption of measures in the nuclear disarmament sphere.

At the same time the statement stresses the government's intention to continue to base Norway's security policy on "cooperation and solidarity with NATO." In the sphere of domestic policy it proclaims as its main goals overcoming the crisis phenomena in the country's economy and correcting the foreign trade imbalance. The primary solution to these problems is the further tightening of "economic retrenchment" measures and carrying out an extensive range of economic reforms, including fundamental changes to financial and taxation policy, and considerable cuts in the level of private and public consumption. The need to solve the unemployment problem is pointed out.

FURTHER DETAILS ON KLIBI NEWS CONFERENCE

LD151908 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 May 86

[Report on 14 May press conference held by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow; Klibi's recorded responses to questions in quotation marks]

[Text] The working visit paid by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, to the USSR ended on 14 May. Klibi visited at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He spoke before his departure from Moscow at a press conference at the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the presence of Soviet and foreign journalists. In a brief speech he expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Moscow, desciribing his talks with Soviet leaders Gromyko and Shevardnadze as constructive and of great significance to the development of events in the Middle East. The Arab League secretary general then answered questions from the press.

The first question was from a Radio Moscow correspondent on U.S. and Israeli open threats to strike new blows against some Arab countries, Syria and Libya in particular, under the pretext of their support for what is called international terrorism. Klibi answered:

"Regretably, we see the media in many Western countries as inclined to wage a campaign against what they call terrorism, as if the Arab region were the main source of it. We regret this action for many reasons. First, it is as if those media want to give the illusion that the Arab countires, particularly the Palestinian people, are the source of terrorism. This is wrong in our eyes and in the eyes of all objective observers, because the phenomenon of terrorism has been known in Europe for many years -- this is not the place to go into details regarding its causes and manifestations -- and because the Arab countries condemn terrorism, especially the type of terrorism that is aimed at undermining values, institutions, interests, and societies. The Arab countires condemned this a long time ago, in particular when the Casablanca summit was held last (?summer), that is, before the terrorist events of Vienna, Rome, and on the Italian ship.

"The second reason we regret this media campaign is because it is aimed at deception, it wants to confuse what it calls terrorism, which we all denounce, with the legitimate struggle of peoples for their freedom and dignity, among them without a doubt the Palestinian people. This is a legitimate right, as I have said, provided for in international charters, and no people can be deprived of it. When they condemn this terrorism these media appear to distinguish between the struggle of other peoples, and condone them -- and I do not want to go into detail here -- and the struggle of the Palestinian people, which they look upon as terrorism."

The second question was from a correspondent of the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES: What really obstructs the beginning of a search for a truly just solution to the Middle East problem? Klibi answered:

"The Middle East problem and the Palestine problem are ones of principles and international justice. It is our bad luck that the values and principles outlined in the international charters, which are supposed to be respected at least by the states that founded the United Nations, are being trampled upon in the Middle East because of Israel's behavior inside the occupied territories, because of its unjust arbitrary practices against the population of these territories, and because of the expansionist policy Israel pursues with regard to neighboring countries.

This is manifested in the occupation of the Golan, the invasion of Lebanon and Isarel's occupation of part of it until now, the repeated Israeli aggression against the Arab states, neighboring ones or otherwise, or even ones very far from Israel as was the case in Baghdad and the nuclear reactor there, and the recent fierce attack against Tunisian soil under the pretext that the Tunisians were sheltering a terrorist organization -- in other words, the PLO, which defends the rights of the Palestinian people." It is as if in this logic, which is unfortunately followed by a superpower and the superpowers, a logic which in the past was an example of the struggle for freedom -- we see that they also believe that the PLO has become a terrorist organization -- as if the French resistance, for instance, which used to defend French soil and the freedom of the Frenchmen during the war was terrorist. [sentence as heard]

"We face these strange discrepancies and we must devote all our efforts and energies to the levels of states and peoples. This AAPSO meeting is a good chance to enlist the popular and vital forces in all our peoples, in Africa, in Asia, and elsewhere, to resist this fierce campaign that is aimed at deception, at deceiving world public opinion and turning facts and matters upside down."

The correspondent of the Soviet magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY raised the following question: How are the recent Soviet proposals for the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean being evaluated in the Arab world, espeically if we take into consideration the fact that the United States dealt a blow to the Libyan Jamahiriyah from the sea? Klibi answered:

"In principle one can only agree to this proposal, and how nice it would be if we could free the Mediterranean from all foreign interference, and all armed interference, and turn it into a lake of peace, a matter which many of our Arab leaders have called for on many occasions. I remember that President Bumadyan led those who called for the withdrawal of armed forces from the Mediterranean. We also wish that our region be kept free of nuclear arms and want the accident at Chernobyl, although it concerned a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes, to make us think and contemplate the grave dangers awaiting all mankind as a result of the nuclear arms race.

"In relation to our region, our concern is growing because a state owns a nuclear weapon, especially because it is a state known for its whimsical [word indistinct] and the speed with which it resorts to aggressions against our skies. Therefore, we hope that all good efforts in the world will come together to resist nuclear weapons and their use. Regarding our region, our most precious hope is to see peace return to it through justice and through the departure of armed forces regardless of their type."

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 May in its Morning Edition on page 4 reports on the press conference and on Klibi's departure and adds: "He was seen off at the airport by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials."]

IZVESTIYA'S LAPTEV MEETS SYRIA'S AL-AHMAR

LD151520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1153 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 May (TASS) -- 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (ASBP), met here with Ivan Laptev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA. During the friendly conversation, an exchange of views took place on the international situation, affairs in the region, and on Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

The ASBP assistant secretary emphasized the Syrian people's determination to confront the hostile campaign being unleashed against Syria by the United States and its "strategic partner" Israel. In spite of these external threats, he declared, Syria will continue to follow a creative and progressive course. A. Ahmar attached great value to the support and assistance given to the Syrian Arab Republic by the Soviet Union. Soviet-Syrian relations, he said, are founded and developed on the firm basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

PRAVDA SEES THREAT OF ISRAELI ATTACK ON SYRIA

PM151107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Glukhov: "Israel Threatens Syria"]

[Text] Beirut, 14 May -- The past 3 days have been a concentration of Israeli troops and their servants from the puppet army of southern Lebanon in position in the Al-Biqa' Valley, close to the Syrian border. Yesterday, according to reports coming from southern Lebanon, another column of 30 Israeli Merkava tanks entered Lebanese territory in the Marj 'Uyun region.

This heightened military activity is accompanied by a hostile propaganda campaign against Syria that has been launched in the West and in Israel. After making direct threats to Damascus, Tel Aviv is making it understood that it could use its bridgehead in Lebanon to attack the Syrians -- the conclusion reached by Beirut television. This would mean a strike against Syrian units in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab peace force which, according to figures in the Beirut press, numbers approximately 25,000 men.

Still more adventurist plans are ensivaged. Many observers believe, the BBC reports, that important forces in Tel Aviv are in favor of attacking Syria from the air, "before it reaches military parity with Israel in the next few years." The international situation, in their opinion, is exceptionally favorable at present, because the United States has created a precedent by attacking Libya. This means that, screened by the fuss made over the American brigandage, the Israeli military is counting on justifying its own brigandage. As in Washington, the "hawks" in Tel Aviv are sharpening their claws.

ILICHEV RECEIVES AFRICAN ENVOYS IN MOSCOW

PM141347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] SSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev received on 12 May, at their request, a group of ambassadors from African states, headed by the doyen of the African countries' diplomatic corps in Moscow, F. Randriamononjy, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

During the talk, which took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, questions were touched on concerning the celebration of African Liberation Day on 25 May.

TASS REPORTS ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA DISCUSS NORMALIZING RELATIONS

LD101049 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa May 9 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, held talks with Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali minister of foreign affairs, here on Thursday [8 May]. Mr Barre is heading a Somali delegation at the current talks in Addis Ababa on normalizing Ethiopian-Somali relations.

According to Abdurahman Jama Barre's statement circulated by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY ENA, Somalia is full of determination to find a solution to the differences existing between the two countries in the interests of goodneighbourliness and mutual benefit of the Ethiopian and Somali peoples.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, for his part, pointed out that the peaceful talks in Addis Ababa give grounds for optimism and for hope for a peaceful settlement of the differences and make a considerable contribution to future efforts in favour of peace. The Ethiopian leader, ENA points out, assured the Somali minister that Ethiopia would do everything necessary for a successful implementation of the peace initiatives of the two countries.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Gorbachev Meets Hammer, Gale

LD151840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Announcer-read report; video shows Gorbachev advancing toward and shaking hands with Hammer and then Dr Gale, two interpreters present, cutting to show Gorbachev and Dobrynin sitting opposite Hammer and Gale at a table; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today received Armand Hammer, the eminent U.S. enterpreneur and public figure, and Dr Robert Gale in the Kremlin. Comrade Gorbachev expressed profound gratitude for the sympathy, understanding, and the swift, concrete assistance they have shown in connection with the misfortune that struck the Soviet people, the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]. Their noble action reflects the feelings of many ordinary Americans and public figures who are now sending sincere and touching letters and telegrams to Moscow. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev showed many of them to his audience.

Soviet people see in Hammer and Gale's action, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, an example of how relations between two great peoples should be built given political widsom and will from the leaderships of both countries.

However, the behavior of official Washington during these difficult days is causing deep disappointment. It has been shameful speculation on misfortune and unpardonable attempts to use what has occurred in order to discredit the whole policy of the Soviet Union and to sow mistrust in its peace-loving initiatives. The people will give their own appraisal of the position of each in the light of this tragedy, and we hope that they will draw the correct conclusions. The first and foremost conclusion is that it is necessary to double, to increase ten-fold, efforts in the struggle against nuclear tests, for the liquidation of nuclear weapons, and to ensure reliable international cooperation in the peaceful use of the atom.

Comrade Gorbachev reported to his audience that the situation in the disaster area had now been brought under control and that people there are working in a selfless and heroic manner. The whole potential of Soviet science had been brought into play in order to effectively liquidate the consequences and to learn all the necessary lessons. The primary duty now is to help the people afflicted by the accident. The most valuable thing is man -- each life. The Soviet state's main concern is to do everything possible to protect and restore the health of people and to provide compensation for the harm that has befallen them.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev learned from Dr Gale how he is managing regarding the treatment of those affected. Gale spoke about what had already been done and what could still be done. He spoke highly of the work of his own colleagues and that of the Soviet doctors. He emphasized that everyone in the world should now understand that should a nuclear war break out, no medicine could help: It would simply be superfluous.

During the conversation, held at Hammer's initiative, the question of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was touched upon. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev reaffirmed his agreement in principle to a new meeting, repeating that two simple things are required for it to take place -- readiness that it could bring a tangible, practical result, whether it be on one or two issues of worldwide concern and the appropriate political atmosphere.

As far as the first matter is concerned, the meeting cannot take place according to an American scenario, which they would obviously like to get from us, just as it should not take place according to a Soviet scenario. We must seek a common platform designed to achieve a concrete result. As far as the atmosphere is concerned, it has deteriorated even more as a result of the malicious anti-Soviet campaign Washington has whipped up over the accident at Chernobyl.

At the conclusion of the warm and frank conversation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev once again thanked Hammer and Dr Gale. Comrade Dobrynin , secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part in the conversation.

Gale, Hammer News Conference

LD152038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 May 86

[News conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow on 15 May at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center with Robert Gale, University of California professor and chairman of the Consultative Committee of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Register; Andrey Ivanovich Vorobyev, correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and Armand Hammer, U.S businessman -- Gale and Ham speak in English with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Gale] I would first like to read you a brief prepared statement which, I hope, will provide answers to many of the questions that may arise over the recent events . As a result of the accident a considerable number of people -- at present there are 299 of them -- received substantial doses of radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear source. It was decided that they would need medical aid and they were taken to medical establishments in Moscow. A group of 35 received the highest doses of radiation, and I will be speaking about them.

An assessment on the condition of these 35 people is quite difficult to make. The chief factor is the damage done to the bone marrow. Measures are being taken to prevent infection. The effects of radiation on bone marrow tissue depend on the dose. With low doses they are small and reversible. With greater doses there can be serious damage to the bone marrow tissue. At a level of more than 8 to 9 (?gray), in other words 800-900 rads, the damage done to the bone marrow is probably irreversible.

In some cases the medical care of people accidentally receiving high doses of radiation is similar to that for cancer and organ transplant patients. They are treated with medicines and therapeutically. Intensive care is of great importance, particularly the transfusion of blood and such components as red blood corpuscles . The ability to take appropriate measures rapidly is also of great importance for achieving success.

A nuclear accident can lead to a comparitively large number of people being simultaneously exposed to radiation. Depending upon the magnitude of the accident, the number of people exposed to radiation may be too many for one major transplant center or a group of such centers to handle. Because of this and other factors, experts in this field have drawn up plans for reacting to nuclear accidents by rapidly mobilizing international resources. When I was advised of the Chernobyl accident, I sent an offer on behalf of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Register to our Soviet colleagues to provide help in assessing the injuries and caring for those affected. This offer was transmitted to the Soviet Government by Dr Armand Hammer. Within 48 hours, I received a positive reply and arrived in Moscow a short while afterward .

I would like to emphasize that the chief aim of this offer was to provide the optimum medical care and to apply various therapeutic measures including bone marrow transplant to treat those affected. The aim was to rapidly mobilize international resources to effect all these measures. The group of Soviet doctors, headed by Professor Vorobyev, Professor Guskova, and Dr Baranov, had by that time already made an extremely substantial assessment and had carried out substantial treatment on those 35 people who, as I said, received a high dose of radiation.

A careful review of the scope of the Chernobyl accident soon after my arrival led to the conclusion that additional scientific and medical experience and sophisticated medical equipment could be useful. Both public and private institutions in more than 15 countries responded immediately to our requests and provided inestimable aid to our efforts. I will be prepared to enumerate specifically the corresponding facts during the question period. As I said, the treatment and care of these patients are extremely complex. Using corresponding laboratory and clinical data bases, we and our Soviet colleagues attempted to identify those patients requiring only supportive care and those in whom we had predicted that the injury to the bone marrow tissue was irreversible.

This last group was defined as the group of people requiring a transplant. The care of these 35 people is not going badly, as far as that is possible. Nineteen bone marrow transplants have been performed. As to be expected, our efforts were not successful in certain cases. However, 28 of the 35 people are alive at this time. Although we know that some of them will inevitably die, we hope that a significant number of them will survive.

It will take many months to give a full evaluation of the condition of these patients, and it may take years to make a complete assessment of the medical consequences of the Chernobyl accident. It is quite clear that the most effective strategy is the prevention of such kinds of incidents.

An accident at a nuclear reactor is an international misfortune, not a national one. The scale of such accidents goes beyond the capabilities of national resources and experience of one nation. It is thus extremely important that the information obtained as a result of the Chernobyl accident be given wide exposure and that the international scientific community immediately take measures to improve our ability to react to such occurrences.

The most important lesson from Chernobyl is perhaps that science and medicine know no international bounds. I think that I speak for my fellow scientists and doctors when I say that we are preapred to take all necessary measures to help save human lives.

[announcer] The participants in the news conference then replied to written questions from journalists.

[Gala] Let me read you a question: How correct was the diagnosis made by Soviet specialists in connection with the radiation injuries?

I believe that our colleagues were exceedingly well prepared for such incidents, and so their preliminary assessments of the radiation doses and of therapeutic strategy was correct, insofar as this was possible in the given circumstances. As I have already indicated, this is an exceptionally difficult matter, attended by various difficulties. The data base is limited. But I believe that the best possible evaluation were made. I am certain that we will be able to assess the results of our forecasts in the next few months, and then we can make certain adjustments. Howeever, considering the circumstances, the evaluations were exclusively correct.

[Vorobyev] Question: How many milliroentgens per hour is a fata does for man, and what dose is sufficient to cause cancers and other dangerous diseases subsequently, within an indeterminate space of time?

There are several points here. Considering milliroentgens per hour is pointless because acute radiation injury, to be fatal, needs to amount to a dose of 600 rads with these 600 rads being absorbed in a very short amount of time. During accidents at reactors, when the exposure period can be fractions of a second, a dose of over 600 rads can be fatal, given that the exposure is uniform.

However, uniform exposure to radiation practically does not occur in accidents. So there are no unequivocal answers here, answers which can be given using just one definition such as milliroentgens per hour or simply roentgens per hour. The point is that casualties are usually very near the source of the radiation in accidents. One side of the body can be so irradiated that injuries prove incompatible with life, while the other part of the body may have received injuries sufficient for the bone marrow to be restored, or, rather, sufficiently small for the restoration of the bone marrow. Thus, the experience of accidents demonstrates that frequently injuries that are not very serious in terms of total radiation do in fact prove tragic, or organs and extremities have to be amputated as a result of these injuries.

[Gale] A number of questions deal with the quality of the medical care of these patients. I will try to answer them by saying that we were impressed by the high level of medical attention and care provided by Soviet doctors.

[Vorobyev] Question: Certain Western countries have decided to limit and even ban the importation of agricultural produce from the USSR and other socialist countries. Is there any ground for the adoption of such decisions?

Overall, it seems to me that the answer must be obvious to everyone. The point is that produce with radioactive contamination is not the same as produce containing potassium cyanide. It is a very easy and elementary matter to verify. Those with the power to accept or decline such goods have at custom-houses -- and this applies equally to our custom-houses -- counters which measure the level of contamination of produce by radioactive isotopes.

There are no products in nature that are not contaminated by radioactive isotopes. We all emit radiation to a small degree, and our produce also emits a small amount of radiation. Certain norms exist. These radiation norms are international and an elementary check can differentiate between contaminated and noncontaminated produce. The accident at Chernobyl has of course not yet been understood properly. The question is not what administrative measures are to be taken to alter international trade. That is altogether trivial, before which the real needs of mankind in light of this accident pale.

I would like to pursue the line and spirit being introduced into the news conference by Dr Gale. The accident demonstrated the need for cooperation; cooperation, unquestionably, in scientific spheres, but also unquestionably in all other spheres. It is very important for us to think about the consequences of this accident. In answering this question, one must even be, and I am trying to be, extremely restrained in describing the actions to restrict trade.

[Gale] Here is a question from Swiss radio. Could you tell us about the rumors on the delivery, the transporting of medical supplies from Switzerland to the Soviet Union?

A number of exceedingly important medical supplies used in transplants were kindly provided by certain Swiss institutions. They supplied us with two drugs. One of them is (?cyclosporin) which is used to prevent complications in bone marrow.

The other, -- supplied to us by a Bern institute -- is anti-lymphocyte serum, used for injecting into the organism. I believe that these organizations responded very quickly to our request.

Here is another question: The radiation has frightened people who live thousands of miles from this source. What would be the consequences of radiation spread by a nuclear war?

Here is what I can say in response. One conclusion drawn from the events of the past few weeks is that they have demonstrated our limited capacity to react to nuclear disasters. If we run out of time in helping 300 victims, it is obvious that in pratical terms the response or reaction in the event of nuclear war or a nuclear blast will be poor and inadequate. If anyone believes that rapid assistance can be given in the event of nuclear war, they should realize that this is something they should not count on. It is very sad for me to have to say this.

[Vorabyev] Finnish radio asks if we can give some figures as to who, or which representatives from what professional groups -- firemen, and so on -- are among the seriously ill casualties?

The group of firemen is, in fact, one of the groups that suffered the greatest casualties. I would just like to say that they knew what sort of fire they were putting out. This must be understood. They knew perfectly well what was burning and where, and they knew what they risked was not flames but radiation. They fought the fire, they put it out. In doing so they were to some extent saving our lives, yours and mine. The main group is the group of operators -- that is, the persons who were on duty on the site.

Can there be sickness in other countries?

The chances of the occurrence of acute radiation sickness as a result of the accident at Chernobyl among people who were outside evacuated zone -- the 30-km zone -- can be ruled out. This is not realistic. No case of acute radiation sickness -- I stress, acute radiation sickness -- can occur abroad.

[Announcer] Next to speak was Dr Armand Hammer.

[Hammer] I have just been given a question from a correspondent of ADN, GDR. The question is this. What was your motivation in deciding to organize such help, and what concretely did it consist of?

I must tell you that the first reason was purely humanitarian. I recall very well how 65 years ago when I came to the Soviet Union -- I was 23 years old at that time -- I was a doctor, and at that time I met with your leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who said: We need businessmen who can help us restore trade between our two countries, since they complement each other. Now I thought that this is an occasion where I could give other help, to wit medical help, to the suffering or afflicted as a result of this horrific incident at Chernobyl. When Dr Gale phoned me, I did not hesitate. I said that I would immediately send a telegram to Mr Gorbachev, and I did so. The answer was immediate: Yes, we will take Dr Gale.

I have just come back from the hospital and I must tell you what made a great impression on me. My first impression was that the Soviet hospital is a marvellously well equipped hospital, despite what other people may think. Professor Vorobyev and his colleagues Professor Bryuskov and Dr Baranov are all experienced and knowledgable doctors. I am also speaking as a doctor, as a medical man, because despite the fact that I am the chairman of a major oil company, I am also a doctor, and my interest is still alive.

President Reagan appointed me chairman of a group of consultants on questions of cancer in order to lead scientific developments on the problem of cancer. So I am speaking not only as a businessman, but also as a doctor, and what I saw at the hospital struck me. The care that was given to the patients -- I met several of them and chatted to them -- was of a high quality. I encouraged them since I feel that thanks to the efforts of Professor Gale and his assistants, Professor Vorobyev and his colleagues, many of those who may already have died will be saved.

I would like to say one more thing. When I organized the transport of medical equipment and medicines, I offered financial means for this, but the Soviet Embassy stated that they would pay themselves. However, I said that it would be free of charge, that it would be my personal gift to the people of the Soviet Union. [applause]

I want to add a few more words. I suppose you know about my art collection. It opens today at the State Museum. After that it travels to Odessa and then is due to go to Kiev. Many thought that I would take Kiev off the schedule, because of the tense atmosphere there now. I am glad, after discussing matters with Mr Gale, that my collection will be going to Kiev, and the people of Kiev will be able to see and enjoy these works of art. [applause]

[Walker] Martin Walker, THE GUARDIAN, London. A question from the correspondent of the London paper THE GUARDIAN. Can you tell us, Dr Gale, whether any of the 299 patients were purely inhabitants of the village of Pripyat or the town of Chernobyl, which is 10 miles from the reactor. How many of those inside the evacuation zone of 30 km radius have you seen, and how many of them may have received serious damage as a result of the radiation?

[Gale] I cannot respond to these questions, because I have not been in Chernobyl, and I do not have access to those facts. Perhaps Professor Vorobyev can comment on this.

[Vorobyev] Among the afflicted who were ill, I stress ill, those who received a dose of over 100 rads, there are no inhabitants of Chernobyl, unless they were at the station at that time or in very close proximity to it.

The inhabitants of the town of Pripyat were analyzed most thoroughly. In other words, their clothing, or rather the radiation from their clothing and the radiation from their thyroid glands was measured. Among the inhabitants of Pripyat who were not in direct proximity to the source at the moment of the accident, there are no cases of illness.

[Correspondent] A question from THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. Where does the bone marrow tissue come from? Who were the donors who gave the bone marrow, relatives or someone else? In this connection, was a large amount of blood required for transfusion?

[Gale] In some instances, as the result of joint efforts, we identified brothers or sisters who had the same type of tissue and were excellent candidates, and in some instances parents who were genetically at least 50 percent matched with any recipient. Another thing that we did not use, but I think is important for the future, is to identify persons throughout the world who are unrelated but who may act as donors for persons who have no parents, brothers, or sisters.

We used data from computer banks throughout the world and found potential donors who stated their readiness to participate and give bone marrow. For a number of reasons, in view of the fact that we found other, more suitable donors, we did not make use of the services of the other donors, but the possibility, so to speak, of reacting on the basis of such a data bank of persons would be something very important.

It must be done on the basis of international cooperation because one nation alone cannot hold a bank costing perhaps $100,000. To help each other in times of crisis there must be international cooperation.

[Vorobyev] One should not be too optimistic about the consequences of this accident. It was a dangerous one, dangerous in its statistical consequences. Today we can say without doubt that it is safe to be in Kiev. As far as the area in close proximity to the accident is concerned, it needs very serious study. There needs to be an extremely careful analysis of all the events, the isotope content of the soil, and so forth. But all these issues are monitorable.

[Gale] I would like to clarify one point regarding a question from a BBC representaive about the speed of the response. It should be absolutely clear that our Soviet colleagues were not just sitting here idly waiting for us to arrive. They were already putting into effect plans for treatment and were already carrying out bone marrow transplants before we arrived. I cannot thank enough my collegues, Dr. Mterasaki, Dr Champlin, and R Reisner for their readiness to come here literally immediately and set up functional laboratories with their Soviet colleagues which turned out to be extremely successful in treating the affected patients. Thank you. [applause]

Danger in Other Areas Viewed

LD160202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] It is with gratitude that the Soviet people received the sympathy of international organizations, scientists, specialists, and ordinary citizens from other countries toward our unfortunate accident at the Chernobyl AES. Foreign physicians worked together with Soviet doctors on the main frontline to eliminate the aftereffects of this misfortune. One of them, Robert Gale, a professor at the University of California, addressed a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow on 15 May. Vorobyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, took part in a conversation with journalists at Gale's invitation. Famous U.S. businessman and public figure Dr Armand Hammer, who is in Moscow, attended the meeting.

The news conference was marred with questions in the spirit of those inventions which some Western mass information media have been feeding their readers and listeners in these troubled times. DPA correspondent Natte, from the FRG, asked for a comment on an unusual telephone call from Gomel: An inhabitant of that city had allegedly said over the telephone that she and her 5-year-old child have gone totally bald and that she connected this with the Chernobyl accident.

Vorobyev replied: We are seriously following the situation around the Chernobyl AES. Gomel is no exception: No radiation harmful to health has been registered there. I can say firmly that if someone has gone bald from radiation, he is in such a difficult situation that hair is the last thing on his mind, Vorobyev added.

Journalists were interested in whether the world cycling contest in Kiev is dangerous for its participants. Gale replied: As I understand it, bicycle races are good for one's health; cycling strengthens the body.

Vorobyev added: As a professional therapist, I do not quite agree with my colleague. I do not like competitions, but here I am being subjective. If one speaks seriously and is objective and accurate; then, let me repeat: The entire radiation situation around Chernobyl and on the USSR borders is being reported daily to the IAEA.

I hope that everybody well understands that it is impossible to hide the real state of affairs. If the doses of ionizing radiation were dangerous, then of course we would not be behaving so calmly. Let me reiterate: Everything that we know, we report. It is easy for outside observers to check everything that we report, even beyond our borders, Vorobyev said.

Health Minister Comments

LD152030 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 15 TASS — TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Korzhev and Vladislav Shishlo report:

Speaking at a press conference in the Palace of Nations today, USSR Deputy Health Minister Yuriy Isakov called the attention of correspondents of Mikhail Gorbachev's TV address and the proposals in it, aimed at the ensurance of the safe development of peaceful nuclear activity. He noted that the convocation of an international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices and drawing into that work the World Health Organisation and a number of other specialised United Nations institutions would be of much importance for the deepening of international cooperation to prevent dangerous situations such as the accident at the atomic power station in Chernobyl.

Professor Isakov, who heads the Soviet delegation at the session of the annual assembly of the World Health Organisation under way here, emphasised that the accident in Chernobyl was the first one in the USSR for 30 years, while some 150 accidents occurred in other countries in the recent years.

Two days after the accident in Chernobyl, as soon as reliable information was obtained, it was immediately referred to the governments of other countries and to international organisations, he said. The entire information about the accident, including the methods and results of the treatment of the injured, will be provided for broad circles of medics.

Yuriy Isakov positively assessed the WHO activity in implementing the global strategy for health for everyone by the year 2000. He said disarmament would be a great contribution toward achieving this goal for considerable sums needed for the social and economic progress would thus be saved. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's initiatives envisaging the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction everywhere before the end of this millenium.

Envoy To FRG Views Incident

DW150820 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 14 May 86

[Interview with Soviet ambassador in Bonn Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, by correspondent Reinhard Appel in the Soviet Embassy in Bonn on 14 May — recorded]

[Text] [Appel] Do you think it appropriate to reproach the FRG, even when there continues to be a state of unrest and people do not know what damage has been caused in the FRG as a result of the accident in the USSR?

[Kvitsinskiy] I do not wish to deal with people's feelings thoughtlessly, but I think that particularly the local authorities overdid the issue with measuring and so forth.

There was a statement by the FRG interior minister on the 2d day of the catastrophe -- or the accident -- in Chernobyl. He said that Germans are not jeopardized. What was really jeopardized was the area around Chernobyl. Special measures have been taken there and the danger is being combatted. The situation is complicated because it is the first time that people have had to deal with such an accident. The situation is complicated from the technical viewpoint. Difficult work has to be done there using technical means that are not always appropriate for such activities -- although those technical means come from the West. Now, the West should not pretend, as if it would be prepared for such an accident and as if it has all the means to combat such a thing. That is not the case. Nobody is invulnerable to such an accident. We all must learn our lessons from it. Once again we must learn that a thing like Chernobyl is quite a small matter compared with the danger that nuclear weapons might be used one day, calculatedly and purposely.

[Appel] What would you have expected the FRG Government to do if such an accident had happened in the FRG, and if the wind had blown from the west to east?

[Kvistinskiy] First, I expect it would not happen and God may be with you if nothing occurs in your country. Second, I expect that before that happens there will be an agreement on how countries must act in such accidents.

IAEA's Blix on Gorbachev Speech

LD151435 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 15 May 86

[Moscow TASS in English at 1422 GMT on 15 May 1986, without elaborating, instructs subscribers to kill the following item]

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- The address of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television will contribute to the intensification and expansion of international measures to ensure safety in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, TASS has been told by Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Core Reportedly Not Neutralized

LD151526 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] It has been learned from reliable sources in Paris that the Russians reportedly have not yet neutralized the core of the damaged reactor of the Urainian power station in Chernobyl. It has been made clear by the same sources that the large public works company Spie-Batignolles was contacted a few years ago by Moscow to negotiate the purchase of sophisticated equipment enabling the injection of concrete. This type of equipment, costing some Fr45 million, exists only in France and in the United States. It enables the carrying out of high-precision work and is usually used for drilling oil. This being said, the Russians have not disclosed their intended use for this equipment. Also, they do not want the presence of French experts in the USSR either, experts who may familiarize Soviet technicians with this equipment as is customary.

Special Mining Equipment Used

LD151618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Donetsk Mining Rescue Apparatus Works has sent special equipment to the Chernobyl AES. Kramatorsk machine builders are fulfilling a super-urgent order, manufacturing a powerful excavating unit. Donetsk mine tunneling workers are taking part in the elimination of the accident.

Workers Interviewed

LD152240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Special correspondent Krutov report from the Chernobyl AES region; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The working day in Chernobyl begins with sprinkler vehicles going out on to the streets. All day long they weave through the streets washing away the dust. After all, this is one of the main dangers. Workers and specialists gather alongside buses in order to travel to a medical point, to get into armored transport vehicles and then on to the area of the station.

Each has his own work section. Route construction workers are laying pipelines for the pumping of concrete slurry to the fourth unit of the station. [video opens with shot of a lake, turning then towards a sprinkler vehicle in operation. Then shots of workers wearing face masks, some wearing them casually pushed up onto their heads, two workers on top of an armored personnel vehicle without face masks, a group of workers wearing what look like balaclava head gear and work-jumpsuits. Krutov then addresses Yu.P. Kudryashov, identified from screen caption as a central directorate director]

[Krutov] So these are all your boys, is that right?

[Kudryashov] Yes, but a new shift has arrived. We have taken off those boys who have fulfilled the first section. [video now shows the interview interrupted as an armored transporter moves up behind the group of men to whom Koutov is talking]

[Krutov] Military equipment, civilian equipment on all sides!

[Kudryashov] That was the new shift arriving. [Word indistinct] work. And we shall return. There is more work.

[Krutov] But they have not been there yet.

[Kudryashov] These boys have not been there yet.

[Video shows Krutov then turning to a worker identified from screen caption as N.G. Bulak, a diesel engine operator]

[Bulak] Well, our general mood is a military one. We want to get everything done as quickly as possible, to ensure that everything is in order. We would go even now to replace the boys. Our boys are there (?whom we shall replace). Well, what can one say? We feel all right!

[Kudryashov] Today we started on the second section and tomorrow we will finish the second pipeline.

[Krutov] What will be the result?

[Kudryashov] Well, they will pump [word indistinct] a slurry in the pipe below the reactor of the fourth unit.

[Krutov] Is this difficult work?

[Kudryashov] The work is standard for us, only the situation is unusual. [Video moves from shots of Kudryashov to an armored personnel-type vehicle speeding along a street which is almost deserted]

[Krutov] One shift leaves for the station and the other returns. [Video shows Krutov again talking to another group of workers]

[Krutov] Comrades, where have you arrived from?

[Unidentified worker] We have just come back from the atomic power station.

[Krutov] Just now?

[Unidentified worker] Yes.

[Krutov] And what were you doing there? What is the situation there like?

[Unidentified worker] It is okay.

[N.S. Belokurov, foreman -- identified from screen caption] The most important thing is the mood, which is excellent in everybody's case. People are working;the equipment is functioning; everything is in order; there are no matters of concern and we have already carried but the task we were given. (?Because it was done) naturally, quickly and urgently. We did not arrive here only with the drivers. Along with us are drivers, drilling equipment, equipment that is working in the zone. The radiation level is getting lower all the time.

[Krutov] How long is your working day boys?

[Belokurov] The working day lasts for as long as we need, but people are working a maximum of 6 hours. A maximum of 6 hours.

[Krutov] And what about protecting people's health?

[Belokurov] This is now up to the mark. Radiation monitors are always checking people and equipment [Video shows open-like instrument being removed from the breast pocket of one of the workers; this appears to be some device for registering radiation doses. Belokurov takes out a plastic-looking sachet from his jacket front]

[Belokurov] Everyone has an accumulator-Geiger counter here. Everyone has a breathing mask for protection. Everyone looks after their personal safety themselves in the first instance. And of course there are leaders who have been appointed to guide people. They also take this into account. And they provide help for people everywhere on all matters, including about personal safety.

[Krutov] Yes, what have you got. Let me see. [Video shows Krutov taking the pen-like instrument which Belokurov had been showing him and holding it up, looking through it like a small telescope]

[Krutov] (?It has got you down as two!)

[Belokurov] It does not [Video shows Belokurov smiling at this comment of Krutov's; the two units Krutov mentions are not further specified]

Journalist Reports on Kiev

AU090747 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 9 May 86

[Pierre Lesourd report]

[Text] Kiev, Soviet Union, May 9 (AFP) -- The sun is shining and flowers are blooming in this Ukrainian capital, yet the main north-west highway to the accident-hit Chernobyl nuclear plant is still closed to traffic.

Fishermen, knee-deep in the river Dnieper, relax as they wait for a catch, apparently without a care in the world -- despite the fact that they are standing downstream from the stricken plant.

The windows of most buildings remain closed, however, following recommendations from local officials.

Seven Western journalists, including this correspondent, were given a coach tour Thursday evening of the Soviet Union's third largest city, which has been banned to them since the Chernobyl disaster.

There was little traffic, but the city is well decorated with flags and posters celebrating the 41st anniversary of the end of World War II.

On the way from the airport, 40 kms (24 miles) from the city centre, journalists saw a solitary Army helicopter buzzing over farms where cows were grazing and people working normally.

Nina, our interpreter and guide, said: "Now it is calmer, there is not so much anxiety."

Television has warned the local populace to "beware of drinking fresh milk, don't eat lettuce, wash your hair every day as well as the soles of your shoes, and sweep away the dust in your homes."

But even before this advice was given repeatedly, many factories and office workers had been warned about radiation dangers by their doctors who told them "only go outside if it is absolutely necessary."

Many of Kiev's inhabitants have already left the city, and parents have sent off young children, not yet at school, to relatives who live elsewhere.

In the city itself, police using geiger counters carry out regular checks of cars and passers-by.

People became seriously concerned a few days ago when the wind changed direction, threatening Kiev with poisonous clouds. Nina told us that "everybody became a doctor" as rumours spread.

The news of the accident at Chernobyl "was known by most people in Kiev before the official announcement, but many people refused to believe it," she said.

The Soviet authorities gave out little information during the week following the accident, but recently they have authorized press conferences, while newspapers have been publishing many reports about it.

This Kiev visit was the first time that the Soviet Union had sent a group of Western journalists to a disaster area.

Kiev Actors in FRG

LD101723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1234 GMT 10 May 86

[Report by TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy]

[Text] Ludwigshafen, 10 May (TASS) -- The spectators of the "Pfalzbau" town theater greeted the performance of the artists of one of Kiev's largest theaters, the opera and ballet theater, with thunderous ovations. The applause did not cease for many minutes -- a reward for the mastership of the artists of the famous Soviet collectives.

The journey of the Kiev artists to Ludwigshafen was not easy. They were subjected to a humiliating examination and a "verification as to the level of radioactivity," at the boder checkpoint of Herleshausen despite the delegation leaders' declarations that "all its members as well as the properties following separately had passed an appropriate verification before leaving Kiev." After being convinced that they would not succeed in "recording a raised level of radiation," the authorities permitted the theater troupe to continued their journey to Ludwigshafen. However, another provocative "verification" was incited in the town's hotel, accompanied by threats to refuse them accommodation. As a result of the "radioactive decontamination" tests a considerable part of the troup's scenery was obtained seriously damaged.

Unleashing a campaign of this kind was promoted by the FRG official authorities' stand who wittingly gave distorted information on the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The extremely right-wing forces in the FRG, gambling on this misfortune, were trying to make use of it for extirpating the shoots of detente appearing in Europe. The enhancement of the anti-Soviet hysteria is these circles' reaction to the new Soviet peace initiatives being viewed by the majority of the West European population as a hope for a peaceful future for mankind. The right-wingers decided to distract these moods.

The official authorities' practical course does not correspond with their discussions of the intention of developing relations with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union. This stand does not find understanding on the part of the broad strata of the FRG population and calls on Bonn to change its mind are gathering momentum.

Evidence of opposition to the atmosphere of hsteria created in the FRG is the public's enthusiastic reaction as well as its enormous interest for a continuation of the performances of the Kiev artists in Ludwigshafen and Wiesbaden. It is possible that certain people would not like these tours to take place at all. But, thanks to the self-mastery of the Soviet artists and the leaders of the delegation, the planned provocation fell through.

Helicopter Men Praised

PM150849 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 p 4

[Our correspondent V. Panov report: "In the Sky Over Chernobyl"]

[Text] The struggle against the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES was waged from the air, too. The helicopter men fulfilled their task.

That evening, when he came on duty with his unity, Senior Lieutenant Gennadiy Makarenko, airman-operator, Komsomol member, and unit Komsomol group organizer, did not suspect that he would not be able to go home at the appointed time and according to the usual procedure.

Late that night, the alarm signal rang, and an hour later Gennadiy was sitting at his post in the helicopter. The parting words rang in his ears: "This is not an exercise."

Yes, there was plenty of work. He had to plot the course and take into account the wind direction and orient himself rapidly in an unfamiliar locality. The lead lining to protect against radiation gave an unusually cold feeling. During the first landing they took the first samples of soil. It had been established that the level of radiation was up, but there were not grounds for panic. If all precautionary measures are taken, it is entirely possible to work for a certain time in the contaminated zone. It was necesssary to clearly define that zone. Below, on the roads, buses taking the population out stretched out in a continuous ribbon, and the helicopter men, having equipped their machine with extra tanks, made several takeoffs and landings in the course of the day: They hovered over the marshes, where flight engineer Captain K.A. Sharatov, dangling from the winch cable, had to take the analysis. They landed on strips where you would not think there was enough room for a chicken to perch. The Polesye is none too generous with its landing strips. They worked harmoniously, efficiently, and smoothly.

The limit and degree of radiation contamination was rapidly mapped out. As a result precisely those measures dictated by the situation were adopted on the spot. "Scouts!" The airmen speak of them with respect and justified pride. They always go ahead and are first to find out the truth.

The scouts were followed by the main air assault wave. Capt N.V. Savchuk, the flight engineer of a powerful helicopter, is 36. Nikolay Vcasilyevich has three children He served in the Far East. He was awarded three medals. In a word, he has never let anyone down, and now again, together with his comrades, he did not let the people down. Throughout the recent days it was Savchuk who fastened the load to the helicopter. The helicopter's engines roared and, rising from one of the landing strips spread around the site of the accident, it flew to the AES.

The damaged reactor was still smoking. The captain looked anxiously down first, through the side window, then at the taut spine of the commander, 36-year-old Lieutenant Colonel A.N. Voronov. He knew what a complex task the commander now had to tackle: to take a heavily loaded helicopter at the lowest possible speed to the damaged nuclear reactor and drop the load on an almost indistinguished target. And it was absolutely essential to hit the target. The tall chimney of the AES excluded the possibility of "bumpiness" or careless work. The commander was covered in sweat from the tension. For some moments the overloaded helicopter practically stood still, and only the voice of the flight leader could be heard. He guided the helicopter men to the target: "100 meters, 50 meters. Drop!" The commander pressed the button. "Load dropped!" Savchuk reported, observing through the side window. And they circles round. Another machine immediately took their place. The helicopters, forming a huge ring, circled ceaselessly over the damaged reactor, dropping their loads as they went.

In many respects the situation at the Chernobyl AES has stabilized thanks precisely to these people: officers and military helicopter men honorably fulfilling their duty.

Now they are resting, under the doctors' observation. Sunning themselves, laughing a lot: young, brave, and, judging from all the medical checks, objective studies, and subjective feelings, healthy men.

Komsomol Official's Work Described

PM151140 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 p 2

[Article by special correspondents N. Dolgopolov and P. Polozhevets under the rubric "The Komsomol: Portrait of a Generation": "They Were The First" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] They were among those who risked their own lives to save others. And for many inhabitants of the Ukrainian city, the Komsomol badges on the young people's coats became a symbol of a mighty determination. The young men and women from the Pripyat Komsomol Gorkom fought the terrible disaster just as their fathers and grandfathers had fought the enemy during the war.

He sobbed violently. He tried to hold back the tears in vain. His head dropped to the table, he hid his face, and feebly ran his toil-worn old hands through his graying hair. He felt grief, great grief, this aging worker from Pripyat. First the fire at the Chernobyl AES, then the emergency evacuation. And he had been taken the few dozen kilometers to neighboring Ivankov in the blue tracksuit and slippers he had been wearing at the time. He thought that he would be away for 3-5 days and would be able to get by like that. It had not worked out that way. And for a long time he had been looking after his incurably sick old mother, who was gradually dying in great pain. He felt alone in the world with no one to turn to for help at this unbearably sorrowful hour.

Someone touched him on the shoulder and softly uttered some gentle, reassuring words. He looked up. Before him stood a girl in glasses, almost a child. He wiped away the tears and looked at her uncomprehendingly, suspiciously. And suddenly, it dawned on him: Like a fairy godmother, this girl had come to help him. He asked an irrevelant question. The girl wearing the Komsomol badge answered patiently and reassuringly: Everything will be fine, the tears will help him get over his grief; it is time for life to return to normal. He would have to go across the road to get some money -- a grant -- and later on he would have to earn some. He could eat virtually for free, there was a canteen nearby. They would try to find out if his mother was in the regional hospital but she warned him that it would be difficult. Had he brought his savings book with him? Good. He could get some money at the local savings bank -- an order to that effect had been given. And when he was discharged he should call at the office next door--they would find him work.

He left in good spirits. It was clear that the nervous shock was over, now he was on the mend. The girl sat down, tired. With sunken eyes, pale lips, completely exhausted during these long days, Aneliya Perkovskaya, secretary of the Pripyat Komsomol Gorkom, had helped dozens of frightened and bewildered people. It is here, to the Ivankov Culture Center, that the unfortunate evacuees from Pripyat and the neighboring villages are brought. And the Komsomol secretary's task is to make other people's lot easier and to forget her own, which was also hard and grim.

Let the doctors try to explain in scientific terms how the young people from the Pripyat Gorkom managed to survive without sleep for 3 whole days. If only it had been a case of simply surviving. But they had been working flat out.

Aneliya, a trained physicist, had soon understood: Things were bad at the AES. There had been no telephone calls or summonses. Early in the morning they rushed to the gorkom. They dispersed to the schools, playgrounds, and stores. They had to prevent panic. People were still unaware of what had happened and they had to explain the situation clearly and precisely. Some people understood at once.

Some clearly underestimated the danger. Others tried to exaggerate it out of proportion and the Komsomol people determinedly tried to douse the fanned flame of rumors, which could be more terrifying than the actual conflagration at the fourth power unit. They told people the truth. They believed this alarming truth more readily than the false optimistic assurances. Their voices failed but their hoarse whisper was audible to those prepared to listen.

Night came and they went back to the gorkom. They efficiently packed away their Komsomol documents so that when it struck 0100 they were able to remove all the archives.

A joyless dawn broke and with it came very difficult problems. The party gorkom had issued a request: Komsomol members must go and cover the reactor. Sand will be needed. Find volunteers.

It would take a lot of sand. Great mountains of sand. A boundless sea of sand. No one needed persuading. Well, hardly anyone. They called on Komsomol members at home and at work. As in wartime many had grabbed their Komsomol cards and turned up at the raykom of their own accord: Send us, they said, we are ready. Quickly targets were set. Twenty tons of sand were loaded into sacks, then another 40 tons. Impossible goals were set only to be overfulfilled immediately.

Did they suspect the danger? Aneliya Perkovskaya looked at us in surprise. Or with reproach. Everyone had been told. After all, they do not live just anywhere but in a nuclear power workers' town. They were not just thinking solely about Pripyat, their home town. What about Kiev, Gomel? How could that threat be forgotten?

They prepared some food for the shift workers. The Komsomol volunteer medical teams went to schools, kindergartens and creches distributing pills -- hoping they would be of help. And Perkovskaya was terribly worried about Sasha Bocharov, secretary of the AES Komsomol organization. He had been at the station since the first day of the accident, keeping people's spirit us, and working. He is well now.

The official on duty at the city headquarters provided prompt reports. Preparations for the evacuation were made. According to the plan, Pripyat was divided into five residential areas.

Each Komsomol worker had been given a precise task, knew his area perfectly, and was given the most comprehensive list of evacuees. Virtually the entire gorkom was responsible for clearing out the hostels. Perkovskaya was assigned to the fifth and farthest district. She rushed up and down the multi-story buildings, giving patient warnings and gently hurrying people along. She rounded up groups of two or three old people and those living alone. People quietly left their apartments. Aneliya was exhausted. The lack of concern evident in schools infuriated the secretary: Some parents had brought their children out in short and light shirts, some were still sending them out to play the street. But playing could not be allowed. With a firm determination but without causing irritation, Aneliya shepherded the children back indoors. And she breathed a sigh of relief when they were seated in the buses.

Then she went back to the fifth residential district again. She went a round the apartments making sure that everyone had left. Not everyone had left, it turned out. They tried to convience her to let them stay and when necessary they insisted, even having the audacity to raise their voices. Aneliya was disappointed: Was there no limit to their stupidity? The Pripyat residents were taken to Polesskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons. They were expected there. Aneliya was pleasantly surprised by the unprecedented efficiency that she saw there. The local people found space for them immediately, allocating them rooms in the gorkom workers' premises. They even found time to prepare a sign reading "Pripyat Komsomol Gorkom." Things were immediately a little more inviting.

But there was no let-up. The children were of concern to her. She called them "my children, my schoolchildren, my young pioneers." In the first few days after the evacuation she was still looking for children: 18 were missing. They had travelled separately from their parents and the latter had been housed not in the cities but in nearby villages. Lists were compiled and posted up wherever possible, telephone numbers were obtained, and rural soviets were called. The children and their parents were comforted. Then Komsomol members were dispatched to the villages to carry out a kind of census. It had meant 48 hours without sleep but the children had been found.

By now the information center in Ivankov had carefully listed the surnames of all the evacuees with their temporary addresses, incredible though it is. There was also information about the institutions that had been relocated. Everything was displayed on notice boards. People were calling in, looking for relatives and friends. After all, tens of thousands of people had been evacuated. For several hours now the Komsomol secretary had been dealing with endless streams of people. There were polite requests, tears, threats, and, to cap it all, one woman was hysterical. Dusk descended on the town. The branches of a chestnut tree tapped against the window pane. A noisy watering machine had been working continuously, hosing down the neighboring square.. Now there was silence. The telephone, which had not stopped ringing all day, was now still. The neighboring desks were empty and the queues of callers in the corridor seemed to have dwindled away. Analiya could breathe more easily. She announced the happy news: Arrangements had been made for the evacuees to go to school. From the early days of the evacuation the Pripyat No 8 rural vocational and technical college had been operating at the Polesskoye No 10 college. And for Aneliya the most important and happiest news was that the infants and expectant mothers from Pripyat had been shipped out even further from the accident region -- to boarding houses in the cities of Obukhov and Belaya Tserkov. She had been with them herself.

There was a long-distance phone call. The Kiev Komsomol Obkom was calling. Zina Kiyanitsa, chief of the school section, spoke, her voice stern: Get your things. You are going to the "Molodaya Gvardiya" young pioneer camp as a guide. Do not try to argue. The secretariat has decided. Aneliya sighed deeply, adjusted her spectacles, and snapped: "I am not going." And she put the phone down. She had made her mind up long ago: She whould have a break when the last child had gone. The seaside is good for the health, of course. She loved the little children a lot. She would go swimming with them, sunbathing... But what about things here? The people who had gone through the accident and the evacuation with her would be staying here. If she left these people behind she would never be able to look them in the face again, her conscience would gnaw and torment her. There was a knock at the door. It was Aleksandr Yuryevich Esaulov, deputy chairman of the Ivankov Gorispolkom, who had returned from Polesskiy Rayon. He said: "This is what is happening. Tomorrow all the Pripyat people will receive wages. Second, the republic's Council of Ministers has passed a resolution concerning a summer vacation for children from Kiev Oblast and Kiev city. We are sending them all to oblasts in the south." He looked at Perkovskaya: "Your workload will be a little lighter, Aneliya. You are good at working with children. The time has come..." She did not let him finish speaking. She replied jokingly: "I will not go without you." The door opened again. A young man and a girl entered. They did not hide their happy smiles. Those smiles seemed so strange here at this time. "We are getting married soon," the man said, and stopped in embarrassment. Everyone fell silent. Seeing that they had not understood him he quckly went on: "We applied at the Pripyat registry office. We are supposed to be registering our marriage on 15 May. But what is to happen now? We do not want to postpone it." Esaulov smiled: "It is all right, the date will stand. We will take the car to Polesskoye. Our registry office is there." He wrote something down. "They will register your marriage. Just make sure that you invite us to the wedding." Sometimes it seemed to Aneliya Perkovskaya that there are not 24 hours in the day. There are far more.

15 MAY POLITBURO SESSION NOTES DOMESTIC, WORLD ISSUES

PM161042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo:

At a session that took place 15 May, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the issue of radically improving the utilization of raw material, fuel power and other material resources in conditions of the intensive development of the USSR's economy from 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000 A decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on this issues contains a broad package of measures for implementing the policy taken by the party on saving resources by using the achievements of science and technology, applying waste-free processes, and expandind the utilization of secondary resources and production waste. Tasks were determined for ministries and departments and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, the implementation of which ensures the reduction of the energy, metal-, and materials-intensiveness of the national income mapped out in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Toward this end it is planned to strengthened the influence of the economic mechanism on the reinforcement of the policy of thrift; increase the responsibility of enterprise leaders and other senior officials for violations in resource utilization; guarantee the further development of socialist competition for thrift; galvanize educational work at all levels; and increase the role played by party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations, and the mass information media in the struggle to save resources in all branches of the national economy.

The Politburo approved measures for the further development of collective gardening and market-gardening and for ensuring the growth of gardening plots in collective gardens by 1- 1.2 million each year. The organization of supplying gardening societies and market-gardening collectives with planting material and seeds of fruit, berry, vegetable, and flower crops is entrusted to the USSR Gosagroprom and its local bodies. It is planned to increase output of garden sheds for sale to the population and also to ensure that as of next year the population's demand for the main types of local construction materials will be fully met.

Support was given to the USSR Council of Ministers' proposals on expanding the rights of leaders of associations, enterprises and industrial organizations in fixing staffing levels. It is envisioned to introduce normative planning of wage funds for management and engineering-technical workers and office workers, and to strengthen the responsibility of collective leaders for the rational expenditure of resources from the wage fund. All these measures should facilitate raising the efficiency of the management apparatus' work and the streamlining of its structure and staffing levels.

Having heard a report by Comrade Yeltsin on the CPSU delegation's participation in the Eighth DKP Congress, the Politburo approved the work done by the delegation and the results of the conversations held with Mies and other leaders of the party. The desire was expressed for further developing and strengthening links between the two fraternal parties on the basis of proletarian internationalism in the interests of the triumph of the ideals of the international workers' movement. An examination was made of a report by Comrade Zimyanin on the trip by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to the Polish People's Republic. The fruitful development of relations of fraternal cooperation between our countries in all spheres of state, economic and cultural life, was noted with satisfaction.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and adopted decisions on a number of other issues relating to domestic and foreign policy.

KUNAYEV PLENUM REPORT ON TASKS STEMMING FROM CONGRESS DECISIONS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 pp 1-3

[Report by D.A. Kunayev, first secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Kazakhstan and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member: "On the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From Its Decisions"]

[Text] The recently concluded work of the 27th CPSU Congress was a notable landmark in the life of Lenin's party and the Soviet people and an event of tremendous international scope. Its innovative decisions define the nature and the tempos of the accelerated qualitative advance of socialist society during the 12th 5-Year Plan and to the end of this century and beyond.

The Political Report made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which was firmly based on Marxist-Leninist teaching and thoroughly and vividly embodied the collective wisdom and experience of the CPSU, is a document of truly historic importance for the activity of the party and people in successfully implementing the realistic program objectives of the CPSU and the urgent tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

The documents adopted by the highest forum of the party are making a significant contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism and make it possible to act energetically and effectively in a period of sharp historic swings and to look to the future of mankind.

The 27th congress fully and completely approved the political policy and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and ordered all party organizations to be guided in their work by the provisions, conclusions and tasks set forth in the Central Committee Political Report.

All the work of the congress took place in a businesslike atmosphere and one of Bolshevik spirit, exacting analysis of the past, lack of compromise [with principles], Leninist optimism, unanimous confidence, and resolve to fulfill the plans of the party.

The political will of the communists expressed at the congress is mobilizing the multimillion strong mass of workers in our country and will help strengthen the attraction and authority of socialism and have a powerful influence on the entire course of contemporary world development. The decisions of the congress, the consistent and principled peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and its new peace initiatives summoned unprecedented interest and a stream of commentaries and analytical papers abroad.

Citizens of Kazakhstan, like all the Soviet people, approved with enthusiasm the decisions of the congress, fervently approve and thoroughly support the foreign domestic policy of the CPSU and are filled with resolve to fulfill everything outlined by the party.

The pivotal idea which permeated the decisions made at the 27th party congress is expressed in the concept of the acceleration of the socio-economic development of our country. During the next three 5-year plans we must double the production capacity of the country while modernizing it qualitatively; sharply increase labor productivity, which will serve as the cardinal solution to the food problem; and accelerate the fulfillment of an extensive social program.

An honored and crucial place is allotted to the multi-branch economy of Soviet Kazakhstan in solving this tremendous and historically important task.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic is to increase production of industrial products by 23-26 percent and substantially increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural production.

To achieve these goals it is necessary to sharply improve the use of the production, scientific, and technological capability in all branches of the economy, which will make it possible to raise the well-being of workers to a qualitatively new level. Today, as the congress demanded, the priority task of the party and all the people is to overcome decisively unfavorable tendencies in the development of the economy; to give it necessary dynamism; and to give scope to the initiative and creativeness of the masses and to truly revolutionary transformations.

Our practical actions must lie in precisely this direction.

As is known, a sharp discussion took place at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan about the fact that in the last 5-year plan the republic did not fulfill a number of important qualitative and quantitative economic indices. Return on investment declined, for which the republic was subjected to serious and justified criticism in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee. In fact, in 1985, we produced products worth almost 6.6 kopeks less than in 1980 per ruble of fixed capital.

Enterprises in almost all ministries and departments had lower return on investment. Of these the greatest reductions took place in Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry]; Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy]; Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry]; Minavtodor [Ministry of Highways] and Minstroymaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry]. A number of ministries and departments did not fulfill their targets for production growth rates; raising labor productivity; reducing cost price of products; and obtaining profits.

Stating this directly and openly, at today's Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee Plenum we must work out measures which reliably guarantee fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and practical implementation of the party's strategic policy of acceleration. This approach requires that we draw the most serious conclusions from the lessons of the past and from our shortcomings.

The question of economic growth rates has always been and remains one of the central questions in the economic policy of the party. In this connection, we must understand that increasing the output from the republic's main production funds by only one kopek will increase its national income by almost 90 million rubles, or 4.3 percent.

The main directions of economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and beyond, approved by the congress, provide for an increasing contribution from Kazakhstan in the country's unified economic system.

To achieve these planned goals it is necessary to fulfill not only the plan, but also the socialist commitments undertaken this year in all economic branches, which will become a reliable foundation for the successful implementation of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Ensuring high rates of socioeconomic development necessitates solving a number of major economic problems.

First of all, we must ensure further development of the fuel and energy system. For this it is necessary to achieve the planned level of coal extraction in Ekibastuz, to begin developing a number of coal deposits in Central Kazakhstan, to develop the oil and gas riches of Prikaspiya at accelerated rates, and to build powerful electric power stations and transmission lines.

It is necessary to ensure above average development of machine building. We must place into operation the Karagandaselmash and the Kustanay diesel engine factories and new capacities for production of metalworking machine tools, agricultural machinery and equipment and electrical products.

The chemical and petrochemical industry must develop at high rates. The production of mineral fertilizers, plastic, truck, and tractor tires must increase substantially.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy are called upon to reach new heights. A most important task remains, as before, that of strengthening the raw material base; expanding the Dzhezkazgan, Zhayrem, Kachar and a number of other combines; and developing prospective new areas.

The construction materials and construction industry and branches producing consumer goods must receive marked development.

Today primary reliance, as the 27th CPSU Congress indicated, must be placed on all-round economic intensification. The center of attention must shift from quantitative indices to qualitative, from intermediate to final results, from the expansion of producer goods to their modernization, and from the increasing of resources to their economizing.

Such measures are provided for in the republic comprehensive program, "Intensification-90." In it is planned a 1.5 fold increase in labor productivity compared to the 11th 5-Year Plan. Material intensiveness of production is to be reduced substantially. Based on this there will be a marked increase in the average annual growth rate of national income.

A year has passed since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum which initiated the policy of accelerating socioeconomic development. It has been a month since the 27th party congress. What specifically has changed in what we are doing?

Objectively assessing the situation, it must be noted that this year industry in the republic began better than in all previous years. In three months the volume of industrial production increased 8.1 percent as opposed to the 4.5 percent that was planned. Eighty percent of this growth was obtained through increasing labor productivity. Targets for the manufacture of almost all types of products were overfulfilled.

The instructions of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan concerning completing the plans for the first quarter two days ahead of schedule were realized.

Today the task consists of not only consolidating, but also developing that which has been achieved and, as was already stated, fulfilling in advance the socialist commitments undertaken for 1986. All of this requires great intensity of efforts from us, stubborn labor, and a high state of discipline and good organization.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that not all of our leaders have yet switched their methods in the spirit of contemporary requirements. Many of them continue to think in the old way, and are working as though nothing had changed in public life.

This is indicated by instances of unstable work in a number of industrial branches and non-fulfillment of plans and commitments. In the first quarter, 95 enterprises did not meet the targets for sale of products and more than 300, or 1 in 5, did not fulfill their negotiated commitments for deliveries. The number of lagging enterprises increased in Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda and Pavlodar Oblasts (Comrades Zhakupov, Auyelbekov and Yerpilov). Their number was not reduced in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast (Comrade Tynybayev). Matters are not being corrected well in Alma-Ata, Severo-Kazakhstan and Turgay Oblasts (Comrades Mendybayev, Stapanov and Kuanyshev).

More than 40 percent of the enterprises in Karaganda Oblast (Comrade Korkin) and more than one-third of the enterprises of Dzhezkazgan and Guryev Oblasts (Comrades Davydov and Kulibayev) failed to fulfill the plan (including deliveries). As before, Minlegprom (Dzhomartov); Minstroymaterialov (Beysenov); Minstsvetmet (Takezhanov) and Minmestprom (Murzagaliyev) showed themselves to be undisciplined partners.

Especially alarming is the fact that more than 200 enterprises did not reach the targets for labor productivity growth. This means that in these enterprises there has not yet been a turning point in organization of production and the share of manual labor and loss of working time is slow to decline.

Pursuant to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must end such lags.

Party committees, ministries and departments must sharply correct matters pertaining to plan fulfillment and end for once and for all adjustments toward plan target reductions. It is necessary, finally to ensure that there is not a single enterprise in the republic that is not fulfilling the targets and that the word "lagging" is eliminated from our lexicon.

Central Committee branch departments (Comrades Yedilbayev, Nurushev, Davletova, Krasnoselskiy and Urzhumov) must analyze more thoroughly the situation in the branches, intensify organizational work, establish more effective control, and increase the responsibility of managers, especially those who are not fulfilling their plans and commitments.

The results of the first quarter show that our economy has great reserves. And it would be correct if we made an adjustment in our socialist commitments. As is known, a 0.5 percent increase in labor productivity above that planned is envisioned for 1986. Our capabilities make it possible to set a more extensive task -- to raise productivity an additional 1 percent, which will provide an additional 430 million rubles worth of production. This will be our concrete response to the congress decision and important contribution to fulfilling the targets of this 5-year plan.

We must recognize that a significant increase in labor productivity can be achieved only based on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

First of all, we must concentrate our efforts at raising the technological level of production and accelerating 1.5 or 2 fold the modernization rates of fixed capital. The share of reconstruction and technical retooling in the overall amount of capital investments must reach a minimum of 50 percent.

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan and the republic ministries and departments must determine in the immediate future for each association and enterprise measures to improve the technical level of production and the amounts and time periods for reconstruction. But it is necessary to do this not as was done in the Kalkaman Road Building Machinery Factory. There, more than 3 million rubles were spent on technical retooling with the silent approval of the Pavlodar Party Obkom. These funds were repaid only after two 5-year plans, and the reconstruction hardly reduced the share of manual labor. Despite party directives, our rates for introducing into practice the latest achievements of science and technology are still low. Required reconstruction has not taken place yet in a number of ministries and departments. Comrade Kazachkov, republic minister of power and electrification, has not yet even gotten around to examining the structure of the plan for the introduction of new equipment and essentially sanctioned a decline in labor productivity more than twice that of last year. Mintsvetmet (Comrade Takezhanov), Gosagroprom [State Committee for the Agricultural Industry] (Comrade Gukasov) and Minsvyazi [Ministry of Communications] (Comrade Bayzhanov) again included a number of old measures in the 1986 plan for the development of science and technology, which have long had no economic effect. Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises] (Comrade Makiyevskiy) has for more than three 5-year plans placed the construction of large panel and prefabricated buildings and structures in the plan for new technology, although this has already become a traditional method and entails absolutely nothing innovative.

Now it is necessary that each branch and every enterprise have a specific program for the continous modernization of production. We must increase the portion of labor productivity growth which derives from technical factors up to a minimum of 70 percent.

Nor can we tolerate the fact that so far science has not yet shifted as necessary to the needs of production, which was the subject of sharp discussion at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The republic Academy of Sciences must undertake a firm policy of expanding basic and applied research. The active restructuring of VUZes, branch and factory science is also necessary.

The Karagandagiproshakht Institute has worked out a plan for reconstruction of the Bogatyr section at Ekibastuz. Careful analysis indicated that if this plan were introduced in the section, labor productivity and return on investment would decline and the production cost of coal would increase by almost a third. Who, one might ask, needs such a plan?

Today it is important to place in operation more quickly effective forms of integrating science and production; to intensify organizational work to create scientific and technological complexes and inter-branch scientific centers; and to determine base VUZes in the branches. Today this is an urgent task and a requirement of the party congress.

The rates of technological progress and its influence on the economy will be determined largely by the level of fulfillment of the "Intensification-90" program. It is necessary to increase the role and responsibility of the republic Gosplan, Gosstroy and Academy of Sciences for the coordination of this work, and of the ministries and departments for the timely and complete fulfillment of the plan measures.

The Commission of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers (Comrade Grebenyuk) and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee Coordinating Council for Scientific and Technological Progress (Comrade Miroshkhin) are to increase their influence on the development of innovativeness and the improvement of the organization and administration of scientific and technological progress in the republic.

The Central Committee Secretariat and departments and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must strengthen party control over the course of technological progress. It is time to shift from persuasion to specific demands.

As the 27th CPSU Congress noted, the central issue remains achieving a fundamental improvement in product quality.

From the beginning of this year the share of products bearing the highest category of quality in the republic was overall approximately 12 percent of commodity exchange, which is lower than the established target. In Taldy-Kurgan Oblast this index has declined three-fold as opposed to last year; it has declined two-fold in Aktyubinsk Oblast. Industry in Kustanay, Kokchetav and Tselinograd Oblasts has lost its positions.

We must fulfill the instructions of the congress that the struggle for quality must become a most important matter for every leader and every worker. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the ministries and departments and Kozgosstandart [State Committee for Standards] (Comrade Aydabekov) must ensure that improvement in quality is carried out everywhere on a planned and comprehensive basis, so that the share of products bearing the highest category reaches 40-45 percent by the end of the 5-year plan.

For this purpose, party, soviet and economic organs in the republic are called upon to do everything to ensure that indices of quality are in the forefront and serve as the primary and determining activity of each collective and every ministry. The time has come for strict accountability for poor quality goods; accountability not in general, but from the specific persons at fault.

It is also time, finally, to place in action to the fullest extent that major reserve found in the all-around improvement in the utilization of existing capacities. This problem is especially important to us. Almost two-thirds of our industrial enterprises are working at below the design level. Calculations show that working at full capacity would permit an additional increase in product output this year of almost 1.5 billion rubles.

The leading role in solving the tasks of improving the use of capacities must belong to the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the republic's ministries and departments. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obligated to occupy a primary position in this matter. It is time to shift from stating facts to energetic practical actions and to persistently seek ways of increasing the output from each machine and every flow line. In machine building we must raise the shift coefficient up to 1.6-1.8, including up to 2-2.5 for flexible production modules and systems.

As the 27th CPSU Congress demands, it is necessary to make a decisive change in our attitude toward the use of material and fuel and energy resources. Here it is necessary to work firmly. It is necessary to satisfy increased demands for resources substantially through savings. It is necessary to put an end to the numerous instances of waste, scandalous mismanagement and disdain for savings.

Can instances be permitted such as that which occurred in Minlegprom, led by Minister Comrade Dzhomartov, when according to the results of last year the cost of products in 11 enterprises increased by 12 million rubles? Nonproduction losses were 38 million rubles. In fines alone the ministry paid more than 17 million rubles for low quality products. The Ministry of Consumer Services, led by Comrade Beysenov, reached about the same financial state.

Many economic leaders, yes and party committees, have not yet understood the essence of the new requirements -- to take money into account, to make expenditures commensurate with income, and to save in large and small matters.

Last year the targets for savings of the majority of types of resources were not fulfilled in Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar and Turgay Oblasts. Overexpenditure of materials occurred in 18 percent of the industrial enterprises.

Thus far neither the party obkoms, nor the ministries, are truly involved in these issues.

Gossnab, Gosplan and the republic ministries and departments must ensure implementation of the "resource saving" program and extensive introduction of no- and low-waste technologies, and must achieve an annual reduction in the material intensiveness of production.

In the future the republic must increase the level of use of secondary material resources from 13 to 25 percent. In this regard, targets must be levied not only on enterprises, but also on each shop, section and brigade. The statutes on incentives must be reexamined, and accounting and control adjusted.

All party committees and trade unions, the komsomol, and people's control are called upon to take a most active stance in questions of resource conservation.

Under conditions of restructuring, improving the use of labor resources and strengthening order and discipline in production acquire exceptional importance. As in everything, a precise systematic approach is required.

In many enterprises, the level of labor organization is still low, and attention is not being paid to certification of worker's positions, assigning production cadres and increasing their skills.

A recent discussion in the Central Committee Secretariat of the work of the Chimkent city party organization showed most convincingly how low the level of party leadership still is in this area.

Non-productive loss of working time is slow to be reduced. According to last year's results losses exceeded 1 million man-days.

It is especially outrageous that a third of these losses were absences with permission of the administration. This is nothing other than direct squandering of labor resources and unpardonable generosity on the part of managers at cost to the state.

The well-known target of achieving a 1.5-2-fold decline in non-productive loss of working time must be fulfilled.

In short, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and on the basis of increasing the responsibility of party organizations at all levels and all-round strengthening of discipline and organization, we can and must guarantee the fulfillment of the targets of this 5-year plan in industry, and those of the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This is a most important task for the entire republic party organization. The 27th CPSU Congress set tasks for the fundamental restructuring of capital construction. We must more energetically dispense with obsolete forms of work and those which have not justified themselves and more quickly eliminate shortcomings which have grown over the years. The timely placing in operation of all facilities requires, first of all, improving the use of existing capability. The value of main production funds in construction increased almost 30 percent during the last 5-year plan, and the volume of work accomplished per unit of invested funds declined 15 percent. Serious conclusions must be drawn from this.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a special resolution, "On Additional Measures To Improve Capital Construction for the Purpose of Acceleration of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Country's Economy."

Relying on this resolution, it is necessary to act energetically and in an innovative spirit. However, inertia and old approaches are alive as before. Through the fault of KaSSR Gosplan and the ministries many projects have been included in the program again this year, for which the necessary funds have not been allocated. Mintsvetmet, which has under-allocated 5.5 million rubles to seven projects now underway, included 13 new ones in the plan. The republic offices of Stroybank [Bank For Financing Capital Investments] and Gosbank [USSR State Bank] also display lack of principles in this. As a result, more than 600 million rubles of state funds are today frozen in incomplete construction projects.

Gosplan and the republic's ministries and departments, based on the requirements of the party and government, must prioritize the construction of enterprises and projects for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and be more bold about temporarily halting the construction of projects which are at a low state of construction readiness.

It is necessary to reorient ourselves decisively to reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing production. So far, this work occupies only one-fourth of the Mintyazhstroy program.

The KaSSR Council of Ministers and the republic's ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises must attribute particular importance to the development of construction by the use of the organization's own resources and, in the immediate future, must take specific steps to increase the amount of such construction.

During the current 5-year plan, state capital investments alone in the development of the economy of Kazakhstan will increase to 50 billion rubles. These funds must be capable concentrated in the main direction and, most of all, on priority construction of capacities in the fuel and energy system; machine building; the chemical and petrochemical industry; ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy; and agro-industrial complex facilities.

The problem of developing the Caspian oil and gas complex requires special attention. Here approximately 3 billion rubles worth of capital investments are to be assimilated and powerful capacities for the extraction of fuel at the Tengiz and gas at the Karachaganak fields are to be placed in operation. However, the work to create this complex is not going well. Mintyazhstroy is not fulfilling its established targets and KaSSR Gosstroy has dragged out the planning. Creation of the production base in these areas by USSR Minneftegazstroy [Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises], Minnefteprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Industry] and Minneftegazprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry] is being carried out without the required scope.

At the same time, existing wells have been used without satisfaction, as a result of which the effectiveness of the work of oilfields at the deposits in Western Kazakhstan is declining.

The Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Mangyshlak and Ural party obkoms must place these structures under their constant control, organize the work of the oil producing administrations and display true concern about creating necessary housing and living conditions and for providing oilfield workers with essential goods and products.

A fundamental turning point must be created in power construction. Today this branch has become a weak point in the economy. Meanwhile, a critical situation has developed in the construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-2 [State Regional Eelctrical Power Plant-2]. The amount of work here has almost tripled, which requires a substantial increase in the number of workers. However, timely preparations for this were not made. The Pavlodar party obkom and the oblast ispolkom did not draw the necessary conclusions from the negative lessons in the construction of GRES-1 and let slip from their control the construction of the GRES residential settlement and the increase in the production base of the power system builders.

Construction of the Shulbinsk and Yuzhno-Kazakhstan power stations has been extremely unsatisfactory. Here it is necessary to correct matters without delay.

We must meet the demands of the congress about substantially increasing the industrial level of capital construction. For this purpose, Gosplan, Gosstroy, Mintyazhstroy, Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] and Glavalmaatastroy [Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata] must work more actively to implement the comprehensive program for increasing the technical level of construction; bring the level of utilization of the capacities for production of precast reinforced concrete to 95 percent; increase the coefficient of utilization of machinery and mechanisms; create a number of capacities for the production of modern, progressive materials and designs; and fulfill a number of measures for technically retooling the branch.

Improving production construction and introducing advanced methods of labor organization remain most important tasks. Increasing brigade cost accounting by the end of the 5-year plan 1.5 fold alone will make it possible to avoid bringing in almost 25,000 additional workers.

Today the main attention of construction organizations and party committees must be concentrated on the unconditional fulfillment of alloted capital investments. It is necessary to completely assimilate allocated capital investments and place in operation facilities of statewide importance and other production capacities in a timely manner.

It is gratifying that the first quarter plan for construction of residential housing, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and polyclinics was fulfilled. What must be done is to improve the quality of work and continue to place into operation in the established time periods schools and social and cultural facilities.

Now the task is to maintain the tempos that have been gained and to fulfill the capital construction plans.

Party, soviet and economic organs must end the dissipation of resources and focus attention on concentrating human and material resources, most of all on projects about to enter operation, and improve sharply the quality of construction and assembly work being fulfilled. The further development of the whole economy of the republic depends on the successful accomplishment of capital construction plans in the first year of the 5-year plan.

Large reserves exist in the work of all types of transport. The volume of goods dispatched increased by 10 percent according to the results of the first quarter and turnover of train cars was almost 20 percent faster. But this is still far from the limit, since there are so many shortcomings and omissions in transport activity.

It is necessary to increase further the level of organizational work and to improve shipping processes. The main attention should be focused on further technical reequipping and the large-scale introduction of advanced labor methods. The experience of the Belorussian railroad workers, approved in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, should be more widely applied.

In this regard the work of the Alma-Ata Railroad collective to improve labor productivity over a two year period by 14 percent by reducing the number of workers deserves attention. The collectives of all transport enterprises and organizations must maintain such practice.

The administrations of the Alma-Ata (Comrade Kobzhasarov); Zapadno-Kazakhstan (Comrade Turganbayev); Tselinnyy (Comrade Isingarin) railroads; the Ministry of Automotive Transport (Comrade Karavayev); the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration (Comrade Kuznetsov); Glavrechflot [Main Administration of the River Fleet] (Comrade Bagurin) should determine a specific and comprehensive program of measures to achieve a fundamental improvement in transport work.

This year's targets for communication workers in the republic (Comrade Bayzhanov) for the development of television, radio broadcasting, electric power and postal communications are intense. They must be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

A most important task of the Ministry of Highways (Comrade Bekbulatov) is to complete during this 5-year plan the construction of roads to all rayon centers and the central farms of sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The 27th CPSU Congress set honorable and responsible tasks before the workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex. As is known, we are to increase average annual gross agricultural output by 13-15 percent and make a significant contribution to realizing the country's Food Program.

In a resolution approved recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Further Improving the Economic Management Mechanism in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex," major steps are defined, directed at sharply improving the economy's agrarian sector. Their implementation will make it possible to increase the production of foodstuffs and to improve their supply to the population.

Our tasks are clear. The republic must annually provide no less than 1 billion poods of grain and sharply increase production and deliveries of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes and other products.

The main attention must be concentrated on the struggle for the great Kazakhstan grain production. It has always been, is and will be the most important sector and the general thrust of all organizational and mass political work.

To harvest this year no less than 29 million tons of high quality grain is a matter of honor for the republic party organization and all workers, most of all those in rural raykoms and rayon ispolkoms, farm managers and all those who are associated with agricultural production. Literally everyone must be mobilized to accomplish this task.

We must undertake, as appropriate, the introduction of intensive technology for grain cultivation, and as a result ensure an increase of no less than 3.3 million tons. In the zones requiring irrigated agriculture it is important to obtain maximum yield of rice and corn.

Today favorable conditions are taking shape in the republic for obtaining a good harvest. Good reserves of moisture have been accumulated; high quality seeds have been prepared; equipment repair is going on at higher tempos; the amounts of mineral and organic fertilizers introduced have increased; and approximately 60,000 mechanizers are being trained in advanced technologies.

Sowing is underway in the southern oblasts and in a short while it will begin in the north. However, in a number of places everything is not yet prepared for spring field work. There are many low quality seeds in the farms in Alma-Ata, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan and Pavlodar Oblasts. Not all equipment has been repaired in Dzhezkazgan and the Turgay Oblasts. And it is precisely there that the largest mistakes in grain production were committed in past years. This means that lessons have not been learned, the work has not been restructured and inertia and mismanagement are still alive. The success of sowing carried out according to strict agro-technical practice is the foundation for the harvest. No errors can be permitted; it is necessary to sow grain and other crops at the optimal times established by science and advanced practice. Not a single hour can be wasted. It is necessary to work at full effort and create businesslike intensity in each sector, in order to conduct sowing at a high level of quality and on time, and thereby lay a stable foundation for a good harvest.

The Central Committee Plenum of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan must especially direct the attention of the party, soviet and economic cadres of Kustanay, Tselinograd, Severo-Kazakhstan, Turgay, Kokchetav, Pavlodar, Ural and all the other grain sowing oblasts to the need already this year to give the homeland the maximum amount of grain, which will be a specific and very important contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress.

Further the speaker stressed the need to accomplish a decisive turning point in the production of cereal crops. It is necessary to overcome the lag in production of sugar beets and raw cotton and to increase the yield of rice and corn.

It is necessary to pay great attention to increasing the production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits. In the light of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to organize the work in order that the population of the republic can be fully provided with these products through their own resources. These matters are particularly acute for the Ural, Guryev, Turgay, Dzhezkazgan and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. As it is known, noted D.A. Kunayev, the situation in animal husbandry was subjected to serious criticism at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The congress instructed us to take fundamental measures and decisive actions to catch up with the plan in this branch. It demanded the strengthening of the fodder base; a substantial improvement in breeding work; the introduction of advanced technologies; the able selection and placement of cadres; and widespread introduction of cost accounting and collective contracting.

These measures are called upon to provide for the transition of the branch to intensive methods and to increase significantly the production and delivery of animal husbandry products, most of all meat. For this it is necessary to restructure the entire organization for raising and fattening of cattle and to expand the struggle for its preservation and for obtaining maximum weights. It is necessary to stop delivering underweight and emaciated cattle for meat and to deliver it only in good condition.

We consider unacceptable instances which occurred last year when the share of cattle sold after fattening was 46 percent, and that of sheep only 8 percent. These indices were especially low in Severo-Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Chimkent oblasts, and for sheep in Pavlodar, Alma-Ata and Guryev oblasts.

Today there is special urgency concerning questions of herd reproduction and improving preservation and protecting cattle from infectious diseases.

Overall losses of meat resources for these reasons for the 5-year plan exceed the annual production level. The situation is worsened by the extensive use of livestock for so-called intra-farm needs. In Chimkent Oblast, for example, in five years more than 17 tons of meat were spent over the limit. This is almost as much as the oblast shortage in fulfilling the 5-year plan. The same situation took place in Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata and Ural Oblasts. The republic Gosagroprom must resolutely bring order here.

We must fulfill the task of overcoming the lag in sheep raising which has been permitted in recent years. Currently the situation in this branch is fairly good overall. Today the republic has obtained almost 270,000 lambs (two lambs per 100 females) more than a year ago.

It is necessary to do everything to preserve the newly born lamb, to fatten it to high weight conditions and to deliver a well-fed animal to the state.

The important tasks of further increasing meat resources require further development of swine, poultry, horse and rabbit breeding.

Neglect of breeding and animal husbandry work in a number of places and a low state of labor and technological discipline have led to a sharp reduction in milk production on a number of farms. Entire rayons have not yet shifted over their farms. They are obtaining 1000-1500 kg of milk from each cow. Many of them are in Kzyl-Orda, Dzhezkazgan and Guryev Oblasts. No major changes can be seen here even this year, although many promises were made.

For normal supply of the population with dairy products it is necessary, as was already noted, to direct the efforts of labor collectives on the farms to obtaining milk yields averaging 2300-2400 kg throughout the republic, and in local areas from 3500-4000 kg.

For these purposes it is necessary to make more full use of the experience of many leading farms.

The results of work in the first quarter indicated convincingly that a drastic change can be achieved already this year. Quarterly plans for all indices without exception were fulfilled ahead of schedule. The delivery weight of cattle rose significantly, the productivity of the dairy herd increased, and livestock removal was almost cut in half. The positive changes should be further accelerated and, on this basis, the plans and socialist commitments of this year should be fulfilled.

All party, soviet and economic organs are faced with the task, based on intensification, of increasing 1.7 fold by the end of the 5-year plan the amount of deliveries to the state and of improving the quality of all types of fodder, creating a base for their preservation and processing on each farm, and solving the problem of fodder protein. Already this year we must lay in a stock of no less than 19 centers of fodder units per head.

Meanwhile, a number of oblasts have not learned the lessons of past severe winter periods and today are not hastening to repair fodder preparing equipment. So far a fifth of the field mowers, rakes and balers are not ready in Alma-Ata (Comrades Mendybayev and Belyakov), Chimkent (Comrades Myrzashev and Dzhandosov) and Dzhambul (Comrades Zhakupov and Akkoziyev) Oblasts. In the republic as a whole only half of the farms have singled out fodder production as an independent branch. The republic and oblast agro-industrial committees and RAPO [rayon agro-industrial associations] must take these questions under their control and take exhaustive measures.

Accelerated development of the processing industry must become a most important thrust in the work of fulfilling the Food Program. This issue was recently examined in detail at a republic conference. Implementing its recommendations will make it possible to increase product output and reduce its losses at all stages of production, storage and processing. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan will exert control over fulfillment of the issues raised at the conference.

The struggle to increase all types of foodstuffs is a matter for all people, no one can stand aside.

Solving these tasks is largely associated with the fruitful work of the new APK [agro-industrial complex] administrative organs.

Quite some time has already passed and the workers at Gosagroprom (Comrade Gukasov) and its structural elements are still settling into their seats and are slow to get involved in the situation. Now, when all the necessary conditions have been created, they are obligated to bear full responsibility for the fulfillment of outlined plans and for normal supply of meat, milk, butter, and other food products to the population.

Using economic control levers, Gosagroprom should concentrate its attention on achievement of highest end results, self repayment, and the establishment of direct dependence between the level of income of collectives and the effectiveness of their work. Stemming from CPSU Central Committee instructions, it is necessary to rapidly develop and shift to the practical use of the standardized resource method of planning, financing and credit formation. Only under these conditions will we be able to uplift the economy of agro-industrial enterprises.

The experience of past years has shown that ignoring the principles of self repayment, material interest and liability leads to poor results. Thus, three oblasts -- Kokchetav, Semipalatinsk and Ural -- permitted increases in production costs during the last 5-year plan by more than 1.5 billion rubles.

Cost accounting and the dependence of incomes on end results must become the norm for all elements of the agro-industrial complex. It is necessary to set things up so that this year in plant growing and next year in animal husbandry the transition of the workers to collective contracting is completed.

Intensification of work toward the social restructuring of the village and raising the well-being of rural workers is required. The formation of stable labor collectives largely depends on this.

In this connection, rural builders have a big task. They must provide plans for water management and other industrial facilities, and for the timely placing in operation of housing, schools, children's preschool and medical institutions, clubs and all social and cultural facilities.

Along with this, party and soviet organs must take control of the construction and technological reequipping of enterprises in the processing branches.

Having noted that the front line in the struggle for acceleration runs through science, the speaker criticized the work of the presidium of the Eastern Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] (Comrade Medeybekov); the institutes for grain farming (Comrade Suleymenov), agriculture (Comrade Abugaliyev), vegetation protection (Comrade Nurmuratov) and agricultural economy (Comrade Spanov).

Party committees have been tasked to facilitate in every way the creation of a businesslike and creative situation in all scientific collectives.

Party obkoms and the Central Committee Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry (Comrade Anufriyev), stemming from the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, are to intensify their control over the fulfillment of party directives, increase the responsibility of APK cadres for the work entrusted to them and make strict demands upon those who do not accelerate their work.

There is a clear program for action in the area of agricultural production. The task is for this year already to become the turning point for each oblast, rayon, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, brigade and farm.

The republic's rural workers have frequently reported that they have energy for Stakhanov-like action, a high level of skill, persistence and resourcefulness. And there is no doubt that, under the leadership of party organizations, they will prove this anew by their outstanding and effective labor, and that they will fulfill the commitments which they undertook, which will be the best response to the decision of the congress. In light of the decisions of the 27th congress it will be necessary to implement a comprehensive restructuring of management and to raise the effectiveness of the whole economic mechanism.

It is necessary to place the main reliance on ensuring real independence and increasing the responsibility of associations and enterprises for fulfilling the tasks assigned them.

Currently more than 1,400 labor collectives are working under the new economic conditions. The majority of these are achieving good results.

At the same time, each month a quarter of them do not fulfill their negotiated commitments and do not reach the established technical and economic indices. Is it not strange that certain ministries and departments are at fault in this. They underestimate the increased importance of primary economic elements and frequently display with respect to them red tape, excessive tutelage and administrative anxiety.

It is necessary without delay to draw conclusions from these errors and omissions and to open full scope to economic managerial methods.

It is the primary duty of Gosplan, Minfin [Ministry of Finances], Gosbank, Stroybank and all ministries and departments to assist the labor collectives to shift to true cost accounting, self-repayment and self financing, and to intensify the influence of plan initiatives, financial and credit levers and economic norms on final economic results. We have a right to demand greater flexibility and effectiveness from the organs of material and technical supply. The republic committee on prices is obligated to give the authoritative word regarding the most rapid development of incentives not requiring expenditures.

The statistical organs must set up a reliable barrier to the stream of unnecessary information. Recently we have had many lovers of such information. Thus, Mintyazhstroy, Mintsvetmet and Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] established from 40 to 65 additional types of reports. They contain approximately a million indices.

On the other hand, it is necessary everywhere to establish reliable and timely information and to exclude from it window dressing, distortion of facts, exaggeration of data and eyewash. Special demands will be made with regard to this point.

It is necessary to increase the role of Gosplan and the local soviets of peoples deputies in implementation of the main objectives of the party's economic strategy, and to ensure the optimum combination of branch and territorial economic management and the comprehensive development of the republic's oblasts, cities and rayons.

It is also time to end the often completely unjustified practice of the pursuit of already imposed plans and of making appeals to the Central Committee and the republic government about allocating additional financial monies and resources. It is necessary to remind such petitioners that during the last 5-year plan we had approximately 3 billion rubles worth of unassimilated capital investments.

Acceleration and effectiveness require improving the structure and reducing the apparatus, and shifting to a two level managerial system. There have been many discussions on this topic and they even continue today. This is especially true in the ministries of the construction materials industry, light industry, local industry, land reclamation and water management.

In the interests of creating a flexible and effective managerial system it is necessary that we, finally, accelerate the process of concentration, specialization and cooperation in production, and struggle more actively against bureaucraticism and localism.

Comrades!

The 27th CPSU Congress emphasized with particular strength the thought that concern for the working man is the fundamental central concern of the party, and the meaning and substance of all its policy.

One of the matters of great social importance is that of fulfilling the party program requirement about providing virtually every Soviet family with separate, well-appointed housing by the year 2000.

During the past 5-year plan, 1 in 5 republic residents obtained a new apartment. Satisfying the demands for residential housing depends on the rates and scales of its construction and the correct distribution of apartments.

In the current 5-year plan already, through all sources of financing, we must introduce 34 million square meters of housing, including 6.5 million this year.

It is a primary duty of local soviets of peoples deputies, under the strictest control of party organizations, to end once and for all beginning this year the vicious practice of underfulfillment of plans for placing residential housing in operation. Questions of the quality of its contribution must be very acute. The matter has reached a point that 1 in 3 houses is given merely a "satisfactory" evaluation, and the stream of complaints about unfinished work is not being reduced, even for houses turned over with a higher rating.

It is time to truly turn to preservation and reconstruction of residential housing and to raising the level of amenities and improving public utilities. A most important task for the republic party organization remains implementing the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000. More than 1.5 billion rubles of capital investments are being directed towards these objectives during the current 5-year plan. Store space is being increased by 430,000 square meters and the seating of public dining facilities is increasing by 250,000.

All of this will make it possible to increase the output of non-food commodities by a one-third, the growth rates of domestic services by 1.4 times and those of retail trade by 1.2 times; and will markedly improve the supply of the population with many goods now in short supply.

The results of the first quarter showed that there has been a good start. More than 100 million rubles worth of goods above the plan have been produced. For the first time since 1982, the commodity turnover plan was fulfilled and the target for domestic services was reached.

At the same time, since the start of the year six ministries and departments and 20 union subordinate enterprises did not meet the targets for consumer goods commodity production. Vostochno-Kazakhstan, Ural and Dzhezkazgan Oblasts did not fulfill the plan for the volume of sale of everyday services to the population.

There has been no apparent noticeable restructuring in the work of trading enterprises. Orders for goods have still not become the basis for the establishment of industrial production programs.

Major shortcomings in the organization of the trading process are not being eliminated. Kazpotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Societies] (Comrade Sarsenov) is not serving animal husbandmen satisfactorily. This has been discussed repeatedly, but the proper conclusions have not been drawn. Goods required by animal husbandmen as before are not reaching them.

No substantial changes have taken place in the sphere of paid services.

It is time for the Ministry of Trade and Kazpotrebsoyuz to finally take steps to increase the standards of service; study more thoroughly demand conditions; and set up a reliable barrier against poor quality goods and hack work, and against the flow of unneeded products, and make their production disadvantageous.

Party, soviet and economic organs must fundamentally improve the selection and placement of cadres; establish exemplary work of enterprises and organizations in the services sphere; and mobilize the labor collective to fulfill the plans and the socialist commitments they have made.

The general educational, vocational, and higher schools require profound transformations and fundamental restructuring. Two years have passed since the reform began. But we have not yet solved the assigned tasks. More than half of the republic's schools are today working in two or three shifts and one in three vocational-technical schools is located in an adapted, overcrowded facility, especially in the systems of Gosagroprom, Ninlegprom, and Mintorg [Ministry of Trade].

At the same time the funds which have been allocated for developing the system are not being assimilated. The time has come to make strict demands upon the leaders of ministries, party committees, and local soviets of peoples deputies.

The shift to teaching six-year-old children will be an important task for us. This year thousands of six-year-olds will begin school. Pre-school institutions also have an important role in solving this task. At the same time their network is being developed unsatisactorily. A large number of industrial enterprises and hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic still do not have their own kindergartens, a fact for which we were justly criticized recently in PRAVDA.

An urgent matter is teaching the students the basics of computers. But, is it not paradoxical, apparently it is necessary to begin here with the ministers and party and soviet employees themselves.

A decisive improvement in the quality of medical service to the republic's population is required. Minzdrav [Ministry of Health] (Comrade Aliyev) has not restructured the style of his work as needed, and has not achieved a situation in which each medical institution has become a true center of health for the workers and of high medical standards. A universal dispensary system for the population and progressive forms and methods of diagnostics and healing are slow to be introduced. There are also significant flaws in the professional training of medical cadres.

The development of public health care largely depends on the material base of health and preventive medicine institutions. However, during the 11th 5-Year Plan, builders did not assimilate 147 million rubles worth of funds at health care facilities. Party and soviet organs are at fault in this for not strictly controlling the situation in this most important sphere.

In our view, party organizations, soviet organs, economic managers, elected members of the aktiv, and ideology cadres must pay the utmost attention to everything that concerns the individual, his work, everyday life, material well being and rest; i.e., to those spheres where the vital interests of each Soviet family come together.

It is necessary to sharply intensify indoctrination work in collectives employed in trade, personal services, public utilities, transport and communications enterprises; medical, cultural and educational institutions; and sports organizations and societies.

In short, it is necessary to satisfy more fully the demands and needs of the workers and to react more effectively and productively to their letters and statements.

Our time will go down in history as one of great plans and energetic actions. It requires the initiative of everyone and a thorough understanding by all of the innovative spirit of the ideas of the 27th congress, and the ability to find one's place in the overall structure of great deeds by the party and people.

In this regard, ideological and political indoctrination work are moving to the forefront of our overall party concerns. To convince the broadest circle of workers of the need for restructuring; disclose its ways and methods; draw all economic reserves into production; develop socialist competition to achieve the goals outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan -- such are the main and urgent tasks of all communists and ideological cadres.

The republic has the forces and capabilities to improve indoctrination work. The task is for each of the 800,000 persons listed among ideological fighters to truly work, work now and work effectively.

It is necessary to organize matters in such a way that the positive changes which are taking place are consolidated as rapidly and reliably as possible in the public consciousness and behavior, and that every day the foundation for further transformations is strengthened.

The tasks for the press, television, and radio were stated with complete clarity in the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of the mass information and propaganda media. I can note with satisfaction that the republic's press rather extensively developed work to propagandize the documents of the congress and became actively involved in solving large and small problems on which the efforts of the entire republic party organization are not concentrated. But this is only the beginning. Serious steps are to be taken to intensify significantly the substance, effectiveness, and party fervor of publications and to ensure their true impact on people.

The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan levied serious criticism against the Goskomizadat [State Committee of the USSR Consul of Ministers for Publications, Polygraph, and Book Trade] systems. But, problems which have accumulated over the years cannot, of course, be solved in one day. I am troubled, frankly speaking, by the moral and psychological situation which has taken shape in some publishing houses, in particular, "Zhalyn," "Oner," the publishers of the encyclopedia, yes, and the "Kazakhstan" publishing house.

The ideals of the builder of a new society are inseparable from honesty, modesty, probity, and the presence of staunch social qualities of the Soviet man -- a fighter for everything that is advanced.

Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations, leading cadres, and administrative organs must create in the labor collectives and in the places of residence of the population an attitude of intolerance toward negative phenomena, most of all, toward drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, theft, and toward everything which weakens the moral foundations of the socialist way of life and holds back our consistent forward progress. It is necessary here to display needed effectiveness and persistence and to reveal thoroughly the causes and conditions which give rise to these phenomena.

All of this work should be firmly linked to strengthening order and discipline, raising the social activeness of the workers and maximum use of the personal factor.

April 19, the All-Union Leninist Communist Saturday, shall become a model of high social consciousness and Soviet patriotism and a true holiday of labor. Timed to coincide with the 116th anniversary of the day of birth of V.I. Lenin, it must take place everywhere in a spirit of "work as revolutionaries," and in the spirit of the remarkable traditions of the Great Beginning.

The 27th CPSU Congress, stemming from the program provision about increasing the leading role of the party, made new and higher demands on the level of political and organizational activity of party committees.

Undoubtedly, since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, certain positive changes have taken place in the style and methods of work of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, but in many cases they are still purely outward and superficial in nature. As V.I. Lenin noted, all successes of the party are associated with strictest, truly iron discipline. This thought of Lenin's stated with particular force from the rostrum of the party forum, obligates, first of all, communists everywhere to ensure order and a high level of discipline in execution.

The party organization must, first of all, carry out political leadership. However, our organization for fulfillment of our own decisions greatly suffers. We have adopted numerous good resolutions, comrades. The whole difficulty is in organizing their fulfillment.

What can be said, for example, about the effectiveness of the decisions made by the Guryev Party Obkom, which in the last two years alone examined on nine occasions questions of capital construction. No tangible results from this were obtained. The oblast did not fulfill the 5-year program in this branch.

The formalistic and "for show" aspect of a solution leads to irresponsibility and teaches cadres to work in idle circles. And this, comrades, today is impermissible.

The party sees further development and strengthening of intra-party democracy as the guarantee of the successful activity and high creative activeness of communists.

It is necessary to raise still further the role and importance of party meetings, buros, plenums and aktivs, and to eliminate the assault of competitiveness in carrying out these measures. The main thing is to halt all excessive organization and red tape and not become drawn in to numerous meetings or drown real work in commotion and verbal jabber.

The fundamental turning point in party work is directly related to the all-around development and strengthening of criticism and self-criticism. The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated an example of the proper approach to this question. Yes, our 16th party congress also became, according to overall opinion, characteristic in this regard. It must be noted that all the remarks made at the congress became the subject of most serious study by the departments of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Exhaustive measures will be taken with respect to them, and such measures have already been taken on some of them.

The implementation of party policy is directly dependent on the level of work to train and indoctrinate cadres.

As is known, recently we were required to take the most severe steps toward a number of leading workers, who violated the standards of party life and the requirements of the Party Charter. Every party committee and every leader must draw conclusions from the sharp and justified criticism levied upon the republic party organization at the 27th CPSU Congress, in connection with shortcomings in work with cadres in Alma-Ata and Chimkent oblasts. We shall continue to implement steadily the firm and principled party policy on cadre issues.

An important element of cadre policy is the training of an effective reserve. There are still many shortcomings here, as was noted at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have not yet understood the simple truth that working with the reserve is work for the future. It is necessary to know the reserve better, expand the circle of inquiry and more boldly promote young people, women and leading workers. For this it is necessary to prepare people systematically, organize a training system for them, check their deeds, more fully take into account the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives, and give this work necessary visibility.

The 27th CPSU Congress set important and largely new tasks of improving the activeness of soviets, trade unions, the komsomol, people's control and the labor collectives. It is the duty of party committees to see that these measures to improve the political system of society are implemented at accelerated rates.

Party leadership of social organizations must not be confused with trivial regulation and tutelage. Party committees must take active part in developing measures directed at strengthening independence and increasing the role and responsibility of soviets.

As is known, recently a resolution was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the tasks of soviets of peoples deputies, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The soviets of peoples deputies are called upon to bear full responsibility in everything which concerns satisfying the needs and demands of people and in coordinating the activity and controlling the work of organizations located on their territory. Clearly some soviets are still lacking in this quality. The art of management must be mastered persistently and consistently.

It is necessary to introduce everywhere, as required by the 27th CPSU Congress, a system for certification of officials in the apparatus of soviet organs and public organizations.

It is necessary to carry out party, soviet, public and other work as required by the novelty, scale and complexity of the tasks advanced by the party.

The role of trade unions, the komsomol, creative unions, volunteer societies and women's organizations is increasing substantially in connection with the expanded circle of issues decided by state organs only with the participation or concurrence of the public.

It is necessary to use to the full extent the force of the Law On Labor Collectives. This is the source of the high responsibility which is placed on Kazsovprof [Trade Unions Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, republic public organizations and their local organs. Understandably, this requires more specific leadership of these organizations by party committees.

The 27th CPSU Congress raised the spiritual and moral forces of our people to an unprecedented height, kindled in them an authentic fire of creativity and creativeness and inspired them to great deeds in the name of the ideals of communism and to the glory of the homeland.

Today there is no more important task than that of strengthening in each party organization and every labor collective the atmosphere of creativity and innovation which was created by the congress, and of ensuring the precise fulfillment of its plans.

"The organizers of work to fulfill the instructions of the congress are party committees from top to bottom," noted M.S. Gorbachev in his speech at the close of the congress. "The style needed today is one of specificity, efficiency, consistency, unity of word and deed, selection of the most effective methods and means, careful consideration of people's opinions and capable coordination of the actions of all social forces."

The plans are grand and it will not be easy to fulfill them. But we have a powerful material base, remarkable people, well-trained cadres and, most importantly, the desire and true aspiration to work according to the new style, intensively and at a level of high quality.

There is no doubt that the republic party organization and the workers of Kazakhstan will do everything in order to turn the energy of the plans into the energy of specific deeds, and to fulfill the historic decisions of the 27th congress of Lenin's party.

NIKONOV ADDRESSES AMUR AKTIV ON FARMING TASKS

PM141314 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN In Russian 8 May 86 p 2

[Report by TASS special correspondents V. Bulkin and A. Krivchenko: "Intensification Is the Key to Success"]

[Text] Blagoveshchensk (Amur Oblast), 7 May -- The program advanced by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and approved by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development embodies the party's truly creative, innovative approach to resolving the key tasks of socialism's systematic improvement and the qualitative transformation of all aspects of the life of Soviet society. It has received the broad support of Communists and all Soviet people and mobilizes them to labor achievements.

An indispensable condition for socioeconomic progress is the further development and increased efficiency of the agro-industrial complex and the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Paramount significance is attached to this. There was an earnest, principled discussion of how to acclerate the breakthrough in the agrarian sector at a meeting of Amur Oblast party and economic aktiv held today. The aktiv was addressed by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He emphasized that the production potential of the country's agriculture and related sectors has now reached a level that makes it possible to proceed to the large-scale introduction of intensive management methods and successfully resolve the great new tasks of increasing production of foodstuffs and nonfood goods from agricultural raw materials.

However, it cannot fail to be seen that efficiency in the utilization of the potential created in the countryside is still not high and, what is more, the capital-output ratio has been falling for a long time. This situation cannot be tolerated. It is necessary to decisively overcome the negative trend, sharply raise the efficiency of the use of resources -- for which forces and means are to be concentrated in directions ensuring the greatest return -- and strive for proper balance in sectors' development.

In achieving the planned goals, V.P. Nikonov pointed out, the party attaches great significance to implementing measures to further improve production relations in the countryside, in addition to increasing production forces. Above all it is a question of improving management of the agro-industrial complex. As is known, the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee has been formed. As a result, the management structure of the agro-industrial complex is undergoing its logical completion. A single master has emerged on the land.

The reorganization of management is being backed up by measures of an economic nature and by the improvement of the economic mechanism, which boils down to opening up broad scope for economic management methods, developing initiative and socialist enterprise in every possible way, and enhancing the interest of labor collectives in all components of the agro-industrial complex and their responsibility for intensifying production, introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and obtaining high end results.

Economic conditions in the countryside, the speaker continued, are changing radically with the reorganization of management and the economic mechanism. This gives rise to the need to earnestly change the style and methods of party and economic leadership of the agro-industrial complex and substantially raise the standard of all organizational and political work. As required by the 27th party congress, it must be aimed, above all, at strengthening party, state, and technological discipline, developing the initiative and creative activeness of labor collectives, and fostering in every worker a sense of high responsibility for the assigned task. The main issue now is the qualitative, skilled execution of everything that has been planned.

V.P. Nikonov dwelt in detail on the tasks and problems of developing the agro-industrial complex in Amur Oblast, which is to become a major supplier of agricultural products in the Far East.

The speaker pointed out that in connection with the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main-line and the opening up of its zone the oblast's significance in providing the region with food resources has increased still further. The oblast possesses the necessary potential for this. However, while investing vast funds in the development of agriculture here, the state is not getting the proper return. The oblast has long been standing still in terms of a number of agricultural production indicators. At the same time, many local workers try to ascribe the laggardness and the failures to fulfill plans entirely and completely to reasons beyond their control. Such an unself-critical approach to assessing the results of one's actions does not help to mobilize the huge production reserves.

Under similar conditions some farms obtain stable harvests, and others low harvests. The ways to inprove the efficiency of agricultural production are well known -- it means introducing scientifically substantiated arable and stockraising systems, intensive techniques, and progressive forms of labor organization and payment.

A zonal farming system was drawn up in the oblast a few years ago. But the trouble is that no one is responsible for its strict observance, and party and soviet organs have not rectified this situation in time.

Land reclamation is an important factor for intensifying farming in the oblast. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have 217,000 hectares of drained and 21,000 hectares of irrigated agricultural land. The main point today is to ensure highly efficient utilization of the stock of reclaimed land. So far there has been no real progress in this direction. The huge financial and material resources channeled into reclamation are still not producing a proper return.

V.P. Nikonov drew the meeting participants' attention to the need to obtain guaranteed harvests of such an important crop as soybeans. A stable increase in harvests of soybean seed would greatly help to solve the protein problem in livestock raising. Unfortunately, the attitude to cultivating this valuable crop cannot be considered satisfactory. With a view to making optimum use of soybean sowings in crop rotations and increasing the yield per hectare, the oblast's agricultural organs have reduced the areas sown to the crop. However, as a result of less attention being devoted to this crop, the yield per hectare has not only failed to increase but has decreased. Soybeam cultivation using industrial techniques is a very important reserve for increasing soybean grain production.

V.P. Nikonov pointed out that livestock raising in the oblast is developing at an extremely slow pace. Milk yields and animal weight gains are low. All this has an adverse effect on raising the level of food supply to the population.

One of the urgent tasks is to ensure the priority development of sectors of industry which process agricultural raw materials. However, there are serious shortcomings in this matter too. There are delays over constructing many necessary enterprises.

Proper attention is not being devoted in the oblast to replenishing meat resources by developing enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farm plots and personal subsidiary plots.

Many farm leaders still devote insufficient attention to the economic aspect of production activity. Unfortunately, V.P. Nikonov pointed out, the oblast's party and soviet organs and the new organs of agro-industrial complex management are failing to make a principled assessment of this.

It is necessary to fundamentally change the attitude to economically weak farms and give them real assistance so as to totally eliminate loss making on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the end of the current 5-year plan.

Party committees, soviet and agricultural organs, and the agro-industrial committee above all must take all measures to ensure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz is run on the principles of autonomous financing, that specialists and leaders answer for end results, and that the output of agricultural products increases at an accelerated pace.

It is the paramount concern of party organizations at all levels and of the councils of agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations to accelerate scientific and technical progress in sectors of the agro-industrial complex. They must enhance the responsibility of scientists for the quality and results of research and for putting developments into practice as quickly as possible, and enhance the responsibility of leaders and specialists of the agro-industrial complex for the timely introduction of innovations, as required by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The fulfillment of plans is inconceivable without initiative and creativity and every possible effort to activate the human factor. The working, living, and domestic conditions of rural workers must be substantially improved. This is one of today's fundamental tasks. The housing stock in rural localities improved somewhat in Amur Oblast during the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the volume of consumer services increased. And yet, many unresolved questions still remain here. And it is inadmissable to postpone resolving them.

Shortcomings continue to arise in questions of selecting, placing, and training economic leaders and party organization secretary cadres, and their turnover is high. The CPSU obkom and party raykoms fail to call cadres strictly to account for the fulfillment of official duties and assignments. This leads to the result that, say, leaders and specialists of the oblast agro-industrial committee and rayon agro-industrial associations are still not fully ensuring leadership of the complex mechanism of agro-industrial complex activity after the reorganization.

V.P. Nikonov expressed confidence that the oblast party organization will take all measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment this year of the production and purchasing plans for grain, soybeans, meat, milk, and other agricultural products and will successfully fulfill the tasks set by the 27th party congress for the successful development of all sectors of the national economy. He emphasized that the scale and complexity of the tasks set by the CPSU Congress demand of all Communists, every party organizations, and all working people new efforts, Leninist businesslike efficiency, and infinite selflessness.

The speakers at the meeting pointed out that the lasting significance of the 27th CPSU Congress consists in the fact that it answered the fundamental questions life has set before the party and society. The most important thing now is to turn the energy of plans into the energy of specific actions. Today more than ever it is necessary to resolutely break with old and unjustified forms of work and to renounce obsolete stereotypes. What is needed is an innovative approach to solving practical problems, the maximum activation of the human factor, and the development of the working people's initiative and creativity.

The meeting participants made specific proposals aimed at improving the state of affairs in the oblast's agro-industrial complex. The targets for the year and the 5-year plan are strenuous but realistic. They can be fulfilled successfully if people work persistently, purposefully, and creatively and if discipline and responsibility in all components of the agro-industrial complex are enhanced. The main point now is to ensure a high return from everything that agriculture possesses.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS GENEVA TALKS

LD161730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 16 May 86

[Station Commentator Viktor Levin report in an unscheduled bulletin on the 16 May press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the participation of Comrade Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel-General Chervov, head of a directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union; conducted by Comrade Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Comrade Bessmertnykh made a statement at the beginning of the press conference. Among other things he said the following:

"[Bessmertnykh] Conjectures have once again been circulated by the U.S. Administration concerning the position of the Soviet Union at the talks on nuclear and space armaments. Official U.S. representatives, like Paul Nitze, chief adviser to the U.S. President and the U.S. secretary of state on issues of arms limitation; Defense Secretary Weinberger; and the President of the United States himself assert that the American side has supposedly put forward some new far-reaching proposals at the Geneva talks and that Moscow is allegedly still not replying to these proposals. Thus, they want to create the impression that it is not the United States but it is someone else who is putting a brake on progress in Geneva and, in a wider context, that it is not the United States but someone else who is developing the arms race in all fields, one twist after another. That is what they say in Washington. But this is what the facts say:

"The Soviet Union, proceeding from the urgent task of freeing mankind from the nuclear threat, proposed an integral program for elimination of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction completely and worldwide by the year 2000. It put forward new proposals for banning and destroying chemical weapons and also for a considerable reduction in all components of land-forces and tactical air forces in Europe.

"In the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary, presented the foundations, worked out in an innovative and creative way, for an all-embracing system of international security. Displaying statesmanlike wisdom and a high level of responsibility, the Soviet leadership announced a unilateral moratorium on the implementation of all nuclear explosions more than 9 months ago. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated on 14 May, the decision has been made to extend this moratorium until 6 August of this year. This is a bold decision that provides a real chance of halting the nuclear arms race.

"That is not even the full record of service -- if I may use that expression -- of the Soviet Union on questions of disarmament over the past few months alone. What has the United States done during the same period? It has done a lot, but what it has done has not been in the field of arms limitation and reduction but in the field of an increase in all types of armaments, in working out concepts and doctrines suitable for justifying the militarization of space and aggressive methods involving the use of force in foreign policy.

"The unwillingness of the United States to undertake anything realistic in order to slow down the arms race is being shown in a particularly glaring way in the issue of ending tests of nuclear weapons.

"Finally one could draw the following conclusions:

"The United States has received from the USSR a precise official reply to its proposals of 1 November 1985, and of 24 February 1986. Assertions that this is not the case are calculated to conceal the lack of willingness on the part of the United States to work constructively in Geneva.

"The line that has been implemented so far by the United States at the talks on nulcear and space armaments was not intended to achieve accords. It knocked the ground from under the possibility of achieving such accords and for a businesslike and serious examination of the Soviet proposals put forward at Geneva, revealing by the same token the total bankruptcy of the assertions by official U.S. figures about their efforts to seek for accords on arms limitation.

"The U.S. side has in essence done everything to stifle that impulse that was given to the talks on nuclear and space arms by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. And nevertheless, the U.S. Administration does have the opportunity to confirm its words by deeds. At the moment, when the Soviet Union has prolonged its unilateral moratorium on carrying out nuclear explosions for the third time and has proposed to the U.S. leadership, in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's words, "to demonstrate by their actions their concern for people's life and health," the U.S. Government must make use of the chance being offered it and join this historically important action by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, in accordance with the accord reached at the Geneva summit meeting, has put forward a wide range of far-reaching constructive proposals on all aspects of the talks: space, strategic arms, and medium-range arms. This has been done on the basis of an honest and objective regard for the security interests of the United States as well as those of the West European countries. A fundamentally new situation has arisen, which could shift the Geneva negotiations from their standstill, if the U.S.side is ready to go for mutually acceptable compromises."

[Levin] Then the participants in the press conference replied to questions. The first touched upon the Soviet Union's position on medium-range missiles in Asia. Comrade Chervov replied:

[Chervov] The Soviet position also fully settles the issue of medium-range missiles in Asia. You are all familiar with the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament. In accordance with this program Soviet medium-range missiles in the East will be totally eliminated at the second stage of this program's implementation. At the present time, Soviet medium-range missiles in the East are countered by the group of U.S. medium-range missiles, of which there are over 400 in this region. Thus, in expressing the readiness to solve the issue of Soviet missiles in the East, the question reasonably arises that the problem about what to do with U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in this region must also be solved. Under a mutual obligation the problem of not moving missiles from Asia to Europe within the Soviet Union, and in the United States -- from the United States to another area in the world closer to the Soviet Union -- this problem is quite solvable."

[Levin] Question: Has an official answer been received from the United States to the prolongation of the moratorium? Comrade Bessmertnykh replies:

[Bessmertnykh] There has so far been no official reaction from the U.S. Administration to this new proposal of ours. I should say, though, that U.S. officials, including representatives of the White House, are saying that a moratorium on ending nuclear weapons [as heard], again, does not suit the United States. I should note that we cannot find anything new in what has lately been said in public by representatives of the U.S. Administration, while we wait for the official government reaction. I would like to stress that the U.S. Government really is being given a good chance to show by deed, in practice, for all to see and note, that it is ready to put the brakes on the arms race and later to stop it. A better method -- the very simplest one subject to monitoring -- simply does not exist."

[Levin] Question: The U.S. side speaks about stabilizing and destabilizing strategic weapons and it turns out that the American weapons are stabilizing ones, while the Soviet ones are destabilizing. What can you say about this? A reply is given by Comrade Chervov:

[Chervov] In fact this term is the invention of the current U.S. Administration. The administrations of Nixon, Ford, and Carter did not use such a concept. And if we go back roughly 20 years and look at the strategic weapons situation, when the United States had 1,000 ICBM's, 656 SLBM's, and about 700 heavy bombers, plus more than 1,000 forward-based nuclear systems around the Soviet Union -- while the Soviet Union had just roughly 600 ICBM's -- it never even came into the Americans' heads then to say that our ICBM's were destabilizing. They have turned out to be destabilizing now, at a time when we have reached parity and we are marching shoulder to shoulder, as they say, in strategic weapons, in the strategic sphere." The United States is now of the opinion that everything that the Soviet Union has more of and which comprises its chief combat potential in strategic weapons -- all this is assessed by the Americans as destabilizing and subject to liquidation. Everything that the American side has more of in this area -- chiefly SLBM's and heavy bombers equipped with long-range cruise missiles, each capable of carrying 20-30 cruise missiles -- all these are considered stabilizing weapons in the interests of peace and strengthening security. Even the MX missiles, 10 of which will be put into position this year, each having 10 warheads of 700 kilotons each -- even if the total power of each missile is approximately equal to that of all the explosions that took place during the Second World War, in other words one missile will be equal to the whole Second World War -- the Americans are still of the opinion that it is a guardian of peace. What naivety! What absursdity! But essentially speaking, all the strategic weapons are, in terms of their combat potential and combat effectiveness, approximately the same.

"Take the ballistic missiles of the Trident-1 and Trident-2 submarines. Their combat efficiency is exactly the same as that of our ICBM's -- in range, in accuracy and in warhead capacity. And as far as their survivability is concerned, then, of course, that is considerably higher than stationary ICBM's. But the Americans keep quiet about this. It is of no advantage to them to say this. But in essence, it is the case, that if they were to declare that all strategic means are now comparable in efficiency that means that it is necessary to evaluate the U.S. triad and the Soviet triad and to correlate them in complex, as a single unit, to regard them at the talks as a package. And it is precisely this that the U.S. side does not wish to do. "By the way, it is precisely here that the main reason lies for our not being able to find common language with the U.S. side. It is possible to reach an agreement on strategic armaments -- of course, with a ban on space, on space strike weapons -- it is possible to reach an agreement only on condition that the U.S. and Soviet triad are put on the table and that they are regarded as a complex. Because now, in essence, there is no difference in the combat efficiency of strategic nuclear means." [Levin] Replies to a number of other questions were given at the press conference. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 16 May in its "Vremya" newscast carries a report on the press conference which is shorter than the radio version but adds the following: "Replies were given to journalists' questions at the press conference. Answering one of them concerning the extension of the moratorium on Soviet tests to 6 August by the Soviet Union, Colonel General Chervov head of the Directorate of USSR Armed Forces General Staff said:

["I would reply to you in this way: That this is in fact a new way of acting, a new way of thinking, a new political approach by the Soviet leadership in the nuclear age. This was what was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress. This is a daring step. In making this decision the Soviet Government was simultaneously taking into account the wishes of many governments, including those of capitalist countries, the wishes of the world public and of all peace-loving forces on our planet."]

CHERNYSHEV COMMENTS ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD161924 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

At the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, the Soviet Union has taken another step which opens a new opportunity to set the beginning to nuclear arms reduction. As the White House spokesmen already reported, on May 15 the Soviet Union tabled a new draft treaty on medium-range missiles in Europe. This question, just as the problem of complete ending of nuclear explosions can be resolved shortly, provided, certainly, that the other side shows the same constructiveness and confirms its peaceable statements by deeds.

What is the essence of the Soviet stand on medium-range missiles in Europe and in what lies its constructiveness? The USSR proposed to eliminate on a reciprocal basis the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, both ballistic and cruise missiles. Meeting the United States and wishes of statesmen of NATO countries, the USSR, for one thing, no longer links the solution of this question to strategic arms and non-militarisation of space. Second, it excluded the forces of Great Britain and France from the European balance of nuclear forces under consideration. Third, it has taken into consideration European's concern over operational-tactical nuclear arms of an enhanced range that had been deployed by the Soviet Union in answer to the United States' deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

The only thing required of Great Britain and France is that they not build up their armaments of this kind if the agreement with the USA is reached. All matters related to this problem could become the subject of a direct exchange of opinions with the afore-mentioned countries. The United States, on its part, must assume the pledge not to supply its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries.

On the negotiating table in Geneva is now a concrete document which sets out in the context of law the obligations of the sides for the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone and for the removal of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of an enhanced range from those districts where they were deployed after the beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

The responsible approach to this document will, undoubtedly, indicate a measure of political responsibility of the other party to the negotiations -- the United States of America. And the USA resorts to this day to various subterfuges, tries artifically to link this matter with problems of the military balance in Asia, refuses to assume the commitment not to supply its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries. The stand of two other NATO countries -- Great Britain and France -- is not marked by constructiveness and enthusiasm either. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for instance, not only comes out categorically against a ban on quantitative build-up of Britain's nuclear-missile potential but also declares that she cannot imagine a world without nuclear arms.

The time has come to start joint efforts to make the common European home secure, so that all its peoples feel safe in their own national homes. It is high time to give an impetus to the advance along the road of ridding Europe and the whole world of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet draft treaty on medium-range missiles in Europe is a good basis for making such a start.

U.S. PUBLICIZING OF BERNE PROBLEMS DECRIED

LD161501 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 16 May 86

["Statement [Soobschcheniye] From the USSR Delegation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, 16 May (TASS) -- In Berne on 15 May, M. Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation, made a statement in which he reported publicly on a draft agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe submitted by the USSR delegation at a plenary session held that day. Moreover, M. Kampelman expressed rash and unobjective assessments of the Soviet draft. The Soviet side, guided by the principle of confidentiality that is in effect at the talks, did not report having submitted the draft. The USSR delegation deems it necessary to draw attention to the one-sided and distorted qualification of the Soviet proposal expressed by the head of the U.S. delegation.

The submitting by the Soviet Union of the draft agreement, which has been drawn up in strict juridical form, is a major event at the talks, testifying to the aspiration of the Soviet side to make into fact the decisions of principle made in connection with the talks on nuclear and space weapons at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in November 1985.

CSCE OFFICIAL LAUDS NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

LD162154 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- The decision of the Soviet Government to extend the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to August 6 has evoked enthusiastic responses from the world public. This responsible action became the Soviet Union's contribution to international week of action against war and for peace and cooperation in Europe, TASS has been told by Yevgeniy Silin, a deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation [CSCE].

He noted that thousands of the committee's activists, among them parliamentarians, public figures, scientists and workers, had taken part in the rallies, demonstrations and other activities of the recent week. They have called upon allied organisations in other countries to support the Soviet initiatives for stronger peace, for detente, for ending the arms race and for preventing an arms race in outer space.

The peace-loving public has every right to demand from the countries participating in the Helsinki process resolute implementation at their new meeting in Vienna in November of the stipulations of the Final Act, the most important of them being the complete renunciation of the use of force in international relations, Silin stressed.

SENATOR BYRD HIT ON OPPOSITION TO GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

LD161855 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- The latest important peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his address on Soviet television have drawn enthusiastic responses from the broad international public.

The Soviet leader's offer to meet President Ronald Reagan without delay in the capital of any European state or in Hiroshima to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban is viewed by sensible people as an excellent chance for progress towards the solution of the most important and urgent question of our time, nuclear arms control and the exclusion of nuclear war from the life of humanity.

But it is not everyone that has welcomed the Soviet peace initiatives. They clearly irritated the leadership of the United States. Some, among them the White House, have rejected the proposed meeting out of hand, without going into explanations. Others, camouflaging the unwillingness of the USA to start a serious dialogue on the problem of vital importance to the whole of mankind, are resorting to below-the-belt tactics in a bid to misrepresent the Soviet position and to call in question the Soviet Union's goodwill. Such a method was used, among others, by Robert Byrd, the Senate Democratic minority leader. Addressing the Senate, he said that the Soviet proposal was downright insulting to the United States.

The displeasure of that politician was caused by two circumstances: The Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to August 6, that is, to the date when the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in Japan more than 40 years ago, and also the fact that it was that city, in which thousands of civilians became the first victims of U.S.-made atomic weapons in human history, that was named by the Soviet side as a possible venue for the summit. Feigning "outrage," the senator argued that the use of weapons of mass destruction against the defenceless civilians had been all but a "benevolent action" which had allegedly made it possible to expedite the end of the Second World War and to save hundreds of thousands of lives.

Anyone having an idea of history will be amazed by such a gross distortion of commonly known historical facts. Richard Byrd, a leading U.S. politician who has access to classified information, should well know that the atomic bombing of the Japanese cities was militarily unwarranted because Japan was on the brink of capitulation as it was. A recent study by American experts on the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki directly points out that this decision was prompted exclusively by political motives, namely, by the desire to show to the world the U.S. military might.

So Mr. Byrd should not strike the posture of an insulted. [sentence as received] The atomic bombing of Hiroshima was not prompted by the military necessity but was an action taken by the promoters of "Pax Americana". Unlike Byrd, honest Americans understand this and make efforts to prevent a repetition of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and fully and completely to remove the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary Americans all over the United States mark this anniversary every year with mass anti-war demonstrations, a manifestation of their bitterness over what was done by America.

Last August, as the anniversary of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was marked, American peace campaigners from all over the country came to Washington, took each other by the hands and encircled the Congress, the White House and the Pentagon in a huge human "chain of peace". They demanded that the administration not allow the recurrence of new Hiroshimas.

According to the AP, that demonstration, in which more than 50,000 took part, was the most memorable anti-war protest in the U.S. capital in the post-war period.

Senator Byrd, like other American law-makers, is fond of posturing as a "public servant". However. his words and deeds serve not the majority of the U.S. population, who demand an end to the arms race and the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

If Senator Byrd gives advice as to what lessons others should learn from the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, he himself should remember the view of Dr Robert Gale, who warned against the awesome consequences of nuclear catastrophe, into which the military-industrial complex of the USA is pushing the world. "If we are very hard pressed to deal with the 300 victims of a nuclear reactor accident, I think it should be very evident how inadequate would be any response to a nuclear attack," he said.

COMMENTATOR ON GORBACHEV'S EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM

LD161419 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] We begin with our observer's comment on the Soviet Union's latest decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear testing until 6 August. Vladislav Kozyakov will now answer several questions on that score.

[Question] First, what is the major purpose of the decision?

[Kozyakov] It is a new effort to promote a complete and universal test ban and thus to contribute to curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing a catastrophe. It's truly symbolic, in my view, that the Soviet unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions went into effect last 6 August when the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima was observed throughout the world. It is another indication that the Soviet side is prepared to make a practical step toward nuclear disarmament without a delay.

[Question] How could you explain Wasington's negative reaction to the latest Soviet proposal?

[Kozyakov] It reflects both the philosophy and the policy of the present American Administration. It relies on nuclear arms in conducting its foreign policy and is building up a superior militray force. Such an approach is profitable for military-industrial corporations, but it leads to extremely dangerous consequences for international security. Actually, Washington pushes the world to ever new rounds of the arms race, which is equally dangerous for the United States and other nations.

[Question] Is there any connection between the Chernobyl accident and the Soviet decision to extend its moratorum?

[Kozyakov] Most certainly. Moscow calls on Washington to look at the nuclear test ban more seriously now that the Chernobyl accident has once again shown what would happen to humanity in case of a nuclear war.

POLITICIANS, SCIENTISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON SDI

LD151746 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS Commentator Vladimir Mostovets writes:

The message of an international appeal addressed to the heads of state and government by more than 110 prominent politicians, public figures and scientists of the USA, Canada and ten European countries is the need to raise a strong barrier to a new round of the arms race and to prevent its spread into outer space.

There are among the signatories of the appeal former West German Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt, former Prime Ministers Edward Heath of Britain, Anker Jorgensen of Denmark, Per Borten of Norway and Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands, and scientists Hans Bethe, Carl Sagan and John Galbraith.

The authors of the appeal point out the dangerous delusion of those who still believe that the deployment of strike weapons in space can ensure "dependable protection" from nuclear missiles and even will make nuclear weapons themselves "impotent." Space weapons, the appeal stresses, will not remove nuclear weapons; they are likely to make nuclear war more probable rather than avert it. The implementation of Reagan's "star wars" plans along with a strategic offensive arms buildup now carried out by the USA, the authors of the appeal believe, only testifies to U.S. aggressive policy aimed at acquiring the first-strike potential. They warn against the catastrophic consequences of the uncontrollable space arms race to mankind and urge all the governments to oppose the development of space weapons of any type.

The representative list of the signatories of the appeal testifies to the serious worry of the international public over the militarist course of the Reagan administration, which irresponsibly gambles with the fate of the world. More and more Americans in the USA itself are growing aware that the further continuation of the arms race, let alone its projection into space, will sooner or later lead to nuclear catastrophe. Small wonder that more than 6,500 American scientists and engineers, including 15 Nobel Prize winners, have already stated their resolve not to contribute in any way to the development of space strike weapons under the "star wars" program.

One does not have to be a specialist to understand the perfectly obvious fact that a ban on nuclear testing is an essential and most important step towards dependable arms control. That is why the bold and resolute initiatives of the Soviet Union in that field have evoked broad positive responses in the USA, where the White House is being urged more and more often to join the USSR and reach accord on a bilteral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The idea of a moratorium has won support among many law-makers in Congress. Addressing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the other day, Republican Senator Daniel Evans said that the question of banning nuclear tests was bearing on human survival as such.

Senator Claiborne Pell, for his part, speaking for a number of influential members of Congress, characterized it as outrageous that the White House has more than once turned down the Soviet Union's proposal on a mutual nuclear test ban and other Soviet initiatives on disarmament.

Despite the attempts of the U.S. Administration to belittle the importance of the Soviet initiatives and to misrepresent them, more and more Americans are speaking in favour of the Soviet Union's broad peace proposals, aimed at the removal of the threat of nuclear war and at safeguarding world peace. They are demanding more and more resolutely from the White House that an end be put to nuclear madness on earth and that the dangerous plans to militarize space be dropped. They understand that if this is not done already today, tomorrow it will be too late.

ANALYST CRITICIZES FRG APPROVAL OF BINARY WEAPONS

LD161824 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner is firm as the service regulations [as received]: Bonn says "yes" to the production of binary weapons in the USA, the minister said at the debates in the Bundestag on the question of the latest chemical weapons. What he has said shows that the CDU [Christian Democratic Union]/CSU [Christian Social Union]-Free Democratic Party coalition ruling on the [as received] Bonn supports the U.S. sinister plans and is actually prepared, following Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, to deploy binary artillery shells and "Big Eye" aviation bombs on the West German territory. The reservations made by the war minister himself and other members of cabinet about this obvious readiness of official Bonn hardly deserve to be taken seriously.

It is said that 10,000 tons of "obsolete" chemical ammunition that is kept at four U.S. depots in the FRG and that can poison entire Europe now will be taken out of the country by 1992. But is not Washington intending to replace "obsolete" chemical weapons with the latest ones, for whose manufacture the Congress has already decided to appropriate 160 million dollars and intends to add 318 million dollars? Does not the U.S. Administration intend to get consent for the deployment of binary weapons from all its West European allies? It is known that precisely for this purpose chief of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger will arrive for a meeting of defence ministers of the NATO member-countries in Brussels on May 22.

True, it was said in the Bundestag that U.S. binary weapons are to be deployed in the FRG "not in peace time but only in emergencies", and then with the consent of the Bonn government. But do not the examples of Libya, Nicaragua and other countries indicate Washington's striving to create crisis situations in various areas of the world? Expert on disarmament of the parliamentary group of the SDP [Social Democratic Party] Hermann Scheer holds that given a will, components of binary charges can be airlifted across the Atlantic to the FRG within only ten hours. As to the consent of the FRG Government, it already now fully supports the beginning of the production of new horrible weapons in the USA and agrees to their deployment in its own country. And only a month ago, in April, Chancellor Helmut Kohl solemnly promised at a press conference in Bonn that there will be no deployment of new binary chemical shells on the FRG territory...

It is not accidental that this policy of the ruling bloc came up against a sharp criticism from the parliamentary opposition -- the SDP and the Greens Party, and also against stormy indignation in various sections of the West German population.

The Soviet Union, as is known, proposed that the globe be rid of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, in this century and advanced concrete initiatives to this effect at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. But the U.S. ruling circles and their most zealous ally -- the CDU/CSU-Free Democratic Party in Bonn -- continue putting additional obstacles in this sphere to the development and deepening of the East-West dialogue, that proceeds with difficulty as it is.

Opposition Noted

LD160905 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 16 May 86

[By TASS correspondent S. Sosnovskiy]

[Text] Bonn May 16 TASS -- The West German Government and the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] bloc forming it fully back U.S. plans to produce a new barbarous type of chemical weapons, binary munitions. Eager to please Washington, they intend to forgo the security interests of their own country and are prepared with certain reservations to make its territory available for the deployment of these U.S. chemical warfare agents.

This has been demonstrated by Bundestag debates on chemical weapons. Speaking there, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) declared that Bonn says 'yes' to the manufacture of binary munitions in the United States.

Keen to allay public concern, he claimed, however, that the new U.S. chemical weapons will not be sited in Western German territory "in peacetime" and that their deployments will only be carried out "in a crisis" and "in agreement" with the Bonn government.

Woerner and other members of the ruling coalition during the debates made stock claims of "Soviet superiority" in the field to justify their posture.

The debates showed that Bonn has yielded to U.S. pressure. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, speaking at a news conference in Bonn as recently as last April, said "there will no deployments of new binary chemical shells in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Bonn's present position has been sharply criticized by members of the parliamentary opposition from the Social Democratic Party [SDP] and the "Greens" Party.

The Government's expressed approval of binary weapons production in the United States "opens the door to a new spiral in the arms race", said Karsten Voigt, the SDP faction's expert on foreign policy. He spoke out for setting up a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe. This, Karsten said, could mark the first step to ridding mankind of the chemical threat.

Another member of the SDP faction, Hermann Scheer, said Bonn's position "makes more probable the use of weapons of mass annihilation in Europe."

Egon Bahr, a member of the SDP board, said the decision to start the production of chemical weapons in the United States torpedoes Geneva talks on disarmament.

MP Torsten Lange of the "Greens" party said the West German Government is becoming an accomplice in the new round of the arms race. Government spokesmen's claims that the United States is prepared to remove part of chemical warfare agents from West German territory "in order to promote disarmament," he said, are nothing more than a propaganda ploy. What is meant, he said, is removing only obsolete weapons whose place will then be taken by new, more modern and dangerous chemical warfare agents.

MOSCOW TV'S 17 MAY 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

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["Studio Nine" program presented by Valentin Zorin with Academician Nikita Nikolayevich Moiseyev, deputy director of the Computer Center at the USSR Academy of Sciences; Lev Petrovich Feoktistov, deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, Political Observer with IZVESTIYA]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades! We are meeting you on "Studio Nine" at the Osstankino Television Center to talk about topical problems of world politics. Today's guests on "Studio Nine" are Academician Nikita Nikolayevich Moiseyev, deputy director of the Computer Center at the USSR Academy of Sciences. Nikita Nikolayevich's work has received recognition throughout the world and his mathematical calculations connected with the consequences and evaluation of the so-called nuclear winter are particularly well known. The next guest is Lev Petrovich Feoktistov, a well-known Soviet physicist and deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences and a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. Also with us is Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, Political Observer with the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Well, I think that the very participants in our conversation today make it possible for you to guess that it will be focusing on events connected with the calamity that has befallen us, that is, the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

This accident has become not only a fact of our domestic life but also an event which has given rise to broad scale response abroad. Honest people throughout the world have shown sympathy toward the Soviet people and many have offered their help and support. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking on television, has said thank you on behalf of the Soviet people for this attitude.

But unfortunately, the unprecedentedly large-scale anti-Soviet campaign has also become a fact. This campaign has been unleashed by the bourgeois mass media with the participation of certain official figures, primarily American ones. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in his television address, they needed a pretext to latch on to and try to discredit the Soviet Union and its foreign policy and to weaken the effect of Soviet proposals on stopping nuclear tests and eliminating nuclear weapons, and at the same time to calm the growing criticism of the behavior of the United States in the international arena and of its militarist course.

Well, it has to be said that it is a long time since the world encountered such a pile of lies, distortion of the facts, and falsification, and so I would like to start our conversation today with a question for you, Lev Petrovich, and to ask you as a specialist to give a short description of what really happened at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. What really happened?

[Feoktistov] Very well Valentin Sergeyevich. Well, you and indeed all the viewers of course see things in the papers. Quite a lot of material is being printed. There was also the recent address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. All of this in general gives enough information about what happened and generally speaking it is difficult to add anything to this information. But I shall try.

So, purely from the outside what happened? On the night of Friday to Saturday -- from 25 to 26 April -- an accident occurred at the fourth set of the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Fire broke out. There were muffled noises. It all bore the character of an explosion that was not all that strong.

The main thing that gave rise to serious consequences -- and they really are serious, these consequences -- was the fact that as a result of this accident a considerable quantity of radioactivity was discharged outside.

Now, so that you can picture this for yourselves somehow, let me simply recall how the reactor itself is constructed. It is a reactor of the so-called pressure tube type. Just imagine, it contains 1,600 tubes. These are pipes made out of zirconium. Within these pipes are heat-emitting elements consisting of uranium. And inside all of this, which does not completely fill the space, flows water which fools this uranium that produces energy as a result of fission. Subsequently the water goes on to heat up and turns into steam and finally it is in this latter form that it enters the turbines and they in turn generate electric power.

When things are working normally and when this reactor is in the process of being cooled down, the heat-emitting elements are made in such a way that radioactivity is completely confined within these heat-emitting elements themselves. A special degree of attention is paid to this. This is a system, a whole structure, that is specially designed to ensure that these heat-emitting elements do not release any radioactivity in any form whatsoever.

But if there is an accident, these heat-emitting elements become depressurized and all these fragments that have accumulated -- well some of them disintegrated but some of them were discharged outside. And that then was the basic calamity.

[Zorin] Lev Petrovich, what if one were to compare the radioactive discharge about which you have spoken with a nuclear explosion? Well, can you draw some sort of comparision?

[Feoktistov] Yes I can. I would say that it would be possible to make such a comparison in two respects. I understand perfectly that in a person's mind -- in the mind of any person -- this link, this logical link between atomic energy produced directly in a reactor and atomic energy produced in an atomic bomb: well, the word atomic itself links these concepts, so to speak.

So on the one hand there is a mechanical action, a mechanical action -- an explosion -- which took place at the station itself; and on the other hand there is the radioactivity. These concepts have to be separated now in this discussion here, because the mechanical action -- well there have been photographs in IZVESTIYA and in PRAVDA and you could look at this photograph. During wartime, there was a boy running. I saw what the explosion of a conventional aircraft bomb was like.

Something comparable happened here, but judge for yourselves: the walls remain intact, but the ceiling and the roof of the building were indeed destroyed. Alongside, 100 meters away from this set, there is the no 3 set. It is functioning perfectly normally. Quite close by, just a few meters away -- no doubt you have seen this on the photograph -- there is an enormous extraction chimney, a very high one, which is standing.

But simply from this comparison it is clear that this was on a scale of tons -- if one is to translate it into military language -- and in my view all the military people put it in terms of tons, the explosion. Whereas if we are talking about a nuclear explosion -- in Hiroshima it was 20,000 metric tons, and if we are talking about modern weapons we are talking about megatons, so of course in this respect there is nothing at all in common between them. Moreover, this has of course been provided for in the design, which is incapable -- under any conditions -- of producing a mechanical action that is comparable with that of a nuclear weapon.

And this despite the fact, moreover, that this reactor contains much more fossile fuel material than does an atomic bomb: It is reckoned in metric tons, by the way, of uranium as an active component, uranium-35, metric tons of material, whereas in bombs it is about a kilogram. And yet no nuclear explosion was able to take place. On the other hand things are different...

[Bovin, interrupting] That is as far as the mechanical effects are concerned?

[Zorin] As far as the mechanical effects are concerned.

[Feoktistov] All this has been built in in advance, all this has been provided for in the designs, so that nothing in any way similar to a nuclear explosion could ever arise. But as far as the radioactivity is concerned, the situation is more complicated. The whole thing amounts to this, that this radioactivity continues for years -- the operation of this reactor goes on for years -- and this radioactivity accumulates there. There is approximately a metric ton of fission fragments produced by the reactor per year, given the capacity, the thermal capacity of 3 gigawatts that the power station had.

[Bovin] Fragments in the sense of these radioactive isotopes which are accumulated?

[Feoktistov] Yes, yes, those are the fragments, these radioactive fragments. But they are radioactive, in other words they are decaying. EAch of them has its own time in life. Some of them die as thay are being accumulated, they decay and are turned into nonradioactive substances, and some of them, particularly those which have made their appearance just before the end, so to speak, well they live in these fuel elements. In the bomb everything happens at once. The explosion has taken place. All the fragments that were due to come into being have come into being and they have all been thrown out. But as a consequence of these different mechanisms one has to be more careful in drawing comparisons about the radioactivity. It can vary according to the changing timescale, according to the day that you choose.

But let us talk now, say, about one day, people had to be evacuated, others had to be helped, let us take 1 day. Then this discharge, according to all estimates -- we have seen many maps and have studies the whole of this radioactivity that was discharged in total, but it amounts to the equivalent of a kiloton-strong nuclear explosion -- I repeat, in terms of radioactivity. It is no small amount, so to speak, for normal, peacetime, conditions, but niether is it a fabulously large amount, particularly if we begin to set all of this alongside nuclear war.

Today our country is experiencing an enormous amount of tension, and this is mainly connection with radioactivity. And when I looked at these ruins I thought to myself that if this place had not been polluted, if it had been a conventional explosion at a conventional factory, say, then the whole cleaning-up operation, particularly given the mighty mobilization of the people's resources, then the whole of the cleaning-up operation would have been carried out within, say, 2 weeks and today there would be no trace of the damaged buildings. The whole thing is spoilt by the radioactivity. True, this is quite impossible -- and I personally simply do not have sufficient imagination for this -- but now just imagine for a minute that a million Chernobyls or something approximately on that scale, take place simultaneously, as it doubtlessly would under any scenario for nuclear war today: what would one have to do under such conditions?

[Bovin] Yes, there are things we have to think about. Lev Petrovich, excuse me for interrupting, but let me put the issue like this.

If, say, on 24 April, one of your colleagues had come up to you and drawn the picture which we are now aware of and if he had asked you what you think, how great is the likelihood of such an event, what would have said to him in reply?

[Feoktistov] I would have replied that it was a wholly unlikely event. Wholly unlikely.

[Bovin] So it really would have been so many millions to....

[Feoktistov, interrupting] Who knows? It is always difficult to express it in terms of quantities.

[Zorin] But the question is, what was it? A tragic chance happening or are things like this inevitable?

[Feoktistov] Of course, everyone today is preoccupied -- particularly people of impatient disposition, so to speak -- all are preoccupied with getting a precise answer to the question of what really happened there? Naturally this is a question, but to some extent it is illogical. Why? Because if the cause was such a simple one, lying on the surface, then of course it would in advance...[Feoktistov changes thought] and what is more these possible versions of every possible accident are played through, they are studied under experimental conditions and the automatic systems and the control systems of the reactor are made in such a way that incidents that are so enormous in their consequences may never happen under any conditions whatsoever. Yet nevertheless they do take place. I would say only that this is not a special privilege of atomic power engineering. They happen everywhere.

[Bovin] Take the Challenger, for example.

[Feoktistov] Challenger blows up. Chemical plants blow up with enormous consequences. There have been many cases, and when Mikhail Gorbachev spoke a few days ago, he also mentioned all sorts of accidents, including ones at atomic power stations, which also led to escapes of radioactivity and people being killed. Whenever there is any sophisticated technology it is very difficult to foresee all the possible combinations, all the reasons why things happen -- and here there was evidently some complex reason, some overlapping things. So it is very difficult, although I think that many of those involved still think it is their direct duty to disentangle the puzzle and find out the reason, so as to ensure at least that it does not happen again. But it is no easy matter, it really will require time, and perhaps a substantial amount of time.

[Zorin] Thank you. Well, we have already mentioned how bourgeois propaganda has made malicious use of what has happened. It so happened that Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin at that time was in the United States and saw this campaign with his own eyes, as they say, and I would like our viewers to hear about this campaign firsthand. Could tell us about it please, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich?

[Bovin] Well, I have already written a little about it in my newspaper IZVESTIYA. The thing is, comrades, that I had professional contacts with the U.S. mass media there virtually every day, reading articles, reviewing television and radio braodcasts, so I do have some idea about it. But what I wan then in early May was simply monstrous. It was monstrous because there was the gossip, the rumors and the lies and the way it was all put was...[Bovin changes thought] Of course, you know, there were words of sympathy -- that has to be said right away, yes they did say: We sympathize -- but after that the whole tone, the style, the very way in which the material was presented, everything was done so as to arouse mistrust towards us -- towards the Russians, as they would say -- to arouse hostility and ill will. Everything was aimed at that.

Of course we felt it more acutely than the Americans because it was, after all, our misfortune, our people, and we thought about this all the time. But the Americans danced some sort of monstrous dance around it on television and the radio. So, disregarding this and crying wolf, we got the banner headlines such as "15,000 Buried in a Mass Grave," "Ukraine and Kiev Almost Emptied." And all this was presented completely seriously, with such passion. Two days later it became clear that this is what everyone said, but they said it with blatant disbelief, in such a tone that somehow it was a pity: They wanted, if not, 15,000 or 10,000 then at least 2,000, but the figure of just two people that did not survive somehow hurt their feelings.

Then of course afterwards we had those monstrous clouds, with the maps being trotted out on television showing the radioactive clouds in red covering first northern Europe, then southern Europe, then the cloud crossed the whole Soviet Union, caught a slight hold over Japan, went on to Alaska and then to America. But virtually nothing was said about the fact that the whole of this travel was absolutely harmless for people in most areas: They just tried to frighten people, and frighten them all the time.

True, to be fair, I should say that there were other sentiments. Take this scene, for example. In one of the farming states, I do not remember which, they showed an enormous field, the farmers plowing on their tractors, then the correspondent enters a sort of canteen where the farmers are sitting and says to them: This accident in Chernobyl has evidently contaminated all the food produce, so the prices on the world market for your produce will rise; this should be good for you, should it not? And suddenly one of the farmers replies quite firmly to the correspondent: We have absolutely no wish to make a profit out of someone else's misfortune. He calls one of his friends over to the table and this man says exactly the same. So what I am trying to say is that against the backdrop of this overall wave of anti-Soviet propaganda, normal people did in fact react in a normal way as they should.

[Zorin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, but what about the officials, the official representatives of the administration?

[Bovin] Well the officials, of course, did not have the loose, free and easy attitude of the commentators, for example, but there was all the time the sort of persistent approach that first and foremost we were not given all the information. As you know there was a special statement made in Tokyo by the "Seven". A special statement appeared on the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station whose theme was, as Mikhail Sergeyevich said, that we had not given them all the information. After that, though, over the past few days, all this has started to drop off slightly because, well, just how long can you go on spinning out outrageous stories like that. It was simply somehow just immoral -- and that is the most accurate word to describe it, not in political terms, but in human ones. It was simply immoral, everything that was shown on American television, in particular, about Chernobyl.

[Zorin] What Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has said, and what we know from the Western press today, in particular the American press which has recently been publishing and continues to publish a great deal of material, is evidence of extremely malicious attempts to exaggerate beyond all bounds the radioactive danger now existing. Lev Petrovich, what in reality is the situation in this regard?

[Fektistov] The situation is very serious and difficult in the immediate vicinity of the power station. But it is there that all our efforts are concentrated on eliminating these consequences. But I would not want to exaggerate the danger here. For instance, for Kiev the figure being mentioned is 0.3 milliroentgens per hour. That is the radioactivity currently existing in Kiev.

[Bovin] But is that a large or small amount? What would you compare it with?

[Feoktistov] I just wanted to explain this, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich; I was just on the point of explaining. Normally, to obtain some kind of idea -- and I think this is the form in which the various types of health and safety standards are formulated, as far as I can remember -- the measurements are put on an annual basis. Now, if you multiply 0.3 milliroentgens per hour by the number of hours in a year, you get less than five roentgens. And as far as I am aware, when you have a dental X-ray -- and I would say that in one way or another everyone undergoes an x-ray roughly once a year, an x-ray of one sort or another -- you also get a dose of something like this.

[Zorin] Of the same order?

[Feoktistov] Well, it is not so much of the same order, but, simply, if you are undergoing a complex x-ray examination of the stomach, say, they will turn you around a great number of times, they will turn on the machine once, they will turn it on again, you get dozens of these roentgens.

[Bovin] While the normal level is five roentgens a year.

[Feoktistov] Now you must not forget such a simple thing as the fact that this radioactivity will of course be falling and that we are talking about a projection based on today's radioactivity if people live there in those conditions. That is why this perceptibly exceeds, this exceeds tens of times the background level to which people have become accustomed. Incidentally, speaking in cosmic terms, the background to which we have become accustomed -- and if you take Moscow, the radioactive conditions there have remained practically unchanged -- this background, if you draw comparisons, fluctuates from point to point. For instance, if you go up into the mountains, particularly if, God forbid, there is a certain amount of uranium in these mountains -- and uranium is scattered more or less everywhere -- and if radon, a produt of the decay of uranium, has accumulated there, then the level can be ten, and even somewhat more, times as high, and yet people live there quite happily, and, as one knows, people who live at high altitudes live even longer lives than other people. So as far as these increases of the order of tens of times are concerned, I think that in the earth's evolution cataclysms occurred when the background strayed by tens of times and this of course is all without significance. And for anyone who has encountered these things in the course of his work, these figures which are now being mentioned -- and, I repeat, this is apart from the immediate environs of the power station -- these figures make no impression, I repeat that these levels of radiation in the region of 0.3 roentgens [as heard] per hour present, in my view, absolutely no danger to man, or even to a large number of people. That is what I think.

[Zorin] Nikita Nikolayevich, you have been involved with the problem of nuclear blasts in general terms. You have been involved in this as a mathematician and a scientist. I should like to ask how you assess the aftermath of the accident, in connection with which bourgeois propaganda is causing so much obfuscation.

[Moiseyev] Yes indeed, in recent years, in 1983 and 1984, a whole group of workers at our computer center carried out very successful research into the possible climatic consequences of nuclear strikes and the fires which, primarily, they would cause. And of course, given the kinds of approach which are currently being worked out by people working in information science and engaged in the creation of models of complex phenomena occurring in nature -- these phenomena can of course be analyzed quantitatively in advance.

In the broadcast by Mikhail Sergeyevich which we heard on Wendesday evening he spoke about the harsh truth of the nuclear age. We really have entered an age in which we find in our hands increasinglay complex and dangerous technology. And life advances in such a way that all the time we are finding ourselves capable of making use of the ever-greater and ever-stronger hidden forces of nature.

At one time, probably, fire too was dangerous, when our distant cave-dwelling ancestor learnt to make use of it. But people learned to use fire. In the same way people must learn to use the nuclear forces which nature has provided. And it is not yet known what we shall come up against in the future, what still-hidden forces of nature we will find in our hands. We must be prepared for this, because we really are entering an age of totally new technologies and new possibilities. And we must be prepared for this.

One of the important points here, it seems to me, is that these flashpoints obviously need to be under the unremitting control of international organizations. In particular, Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke about the need to extend the work of the IAEA. No doubt, that is not all. Many of our specialists and foreign specialists must have good methods for analyzing the potential consequences. It seems to me from the viewpoint of the experience which we have acquired over recent years that it could be possible to assess in advance the possible consequences both of the spread of clouds and the nature of radioactive fallout and it is probable that people could know in advance that if something happens, then this area is dangerous, and this area is not.

[Bovin] You have in mind every atomic power station?

[Moiseyev] I am profoundly convinced that...[Moiseyev changes thought] But I am not using the word power station deliberately here. What about bomb dumps? And take the following possibility: Lev Petrovich has said that physicists and engineeers have not admitted the possibility of heat-emitting elements being destroyed. However, that is what has happened. Why then must we dismiss the possibility that, for some reason, I do not know, including internatioal terrorism, say some nuclear munitions store near Frankfurt goes up in smoke, what would happen then? People ought to know these things. And what is needed here is not only international cooperation and international publicity. People living in various countries must expect what might be about to happen. And as for us and our obligations as researchers and our obligations as people engaged in science and physics, as specialists in the area of physics and information technology, then we must always be ready in all of life's events, to give an answer in good time.

That is what I would like to say regarding consequences.

[Zorin] I have a question which I would like to ask you, Lev Petrovich. Now then of late the pages of the world's press have been publishing hitherto suppressed information, information which has not always and in any case not fully, reached the average international public. What I have in mind are the facts about various types of accidents at nuclear power stations in the United States, Britain, and other Western countries. Well, in particular, just the other day an influential congressman, one Edward Markey, who is a member of the opposition to the Reagan administration, published a report from the official U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission which lists the 12 most serious accidents ot have occurred this very year involving U.S. nuclear reactors, that is accidents about which the public was not informed in the necessary way. And so all these facts as well as the accident at our nuclear power station have fuelled an international discussioin about the future of nuclear power engineering and furthermore, people who are opposed to the construction of nuclear power stations have become more active.

So that would you say in connection with this?

[Feoktistov] Most probably that sort of negative background in connection with the Chernobyl accident really will come about and that will be very sad in the final anaylsis. That is my opinion, because accidents and unforeseen events with serious consequences are characteristic not only of nuclear power stations but also of any kind of complex production process.

For example I saw a film, a television film. It was a television film from Mexico. You will probably remember that about 2 years ago there was a very big fire near Mexico City itself at some sort of gas distribution works. The fire was accidental and it was accompanied by explosions and all this led to a large number of casualties and enormous destruction within a radius of approximately 1 kilometer.

So then, maybe we ought not to build chemical plants. Well in that case maybe people in general should not go outside onto the street because in so doing they run the risk of all kinds of road and other accidents. There is danger there too. And so here one has to understand more or less clearly somehow -- and this is a purely economic aspect which has been studied for a long time incidentally -- that the well-being of man, even taken as an individual, is proportional to the amount of energy produced per head of population. The more energy you produce the more your well-being will be improved as a result.

And therefore one can talk about seeking some sort of alternative approaches to energy production. Well if you are worried about improving well-being you are obliged to be concerned by questions of energy production.

And according to the views prevailing today, and which I think are generally accepted, there is no serious alternative to atomic thermonuclear energy. Well, people talk about solar energy but it is very diffuse and as yet it is bankrupt, at least from the economic point of view, and demands enormous areas, so to speak, in order to trap this diffuse energy and transform it immediately into steam to turn some sort of motor.

Besides, the point is not only that organic fuel is becoming exhausted but from the ecological point of view it is very bad. On the one hand it consumes an enormous quantity of oxygen and on the other hand it churns out approximately the same amount of carbon dioxide. That then is the greenhouse effect.

At the same time there is a lot of soot and dust and dirt involved. Of course steps are being taken and of course all governments are concerned, so to speak, about the ecological purity of any sort of production. International requirements on this score are being formulated and nontheless we know, and you know this especially well, there is still acid rain.

[Moiseyev] Yes indeed, I wanted to say that that is an international phenomenon, you understand. I mean, in the final analysis, good coal which gives off very little of these bad chemical compounds into the atmospohere -- this coal is already finished and now we are compelled to use coal which gives off huge amounts of all sorts of harmful components into the atmosphere.

[Bovin] You mean nuclear power is much cleaner from the ecological point of view?

[Moiseyev] Undoubtedly, undoubtedly.

[Feoktistov] What is more, let me tell you...

[Bovin, interrupting] This background radiation. Does it not accumulate, so to speak, gradually? I read that somewhere....

[Feoktistov, interrupting] Yes indeed that is just what I wanted to tell you. What is more, the earth and coal also contain radioactive substances. They are long-living ones which have been preserved in the earth. They have been there throughout the formation of the earth right up to our time. And nonetheless there are radioactive substances in the earth. They are present in coal. And so when you burn coal, is it not strange, you also get a small release, a release of radioactivity.

And so the modern day condition of a nuclear power station in a normal state is that according to all accepted standards it releases less radioactivity than a coal station. I am talking purely about radioactivity and not about all the rest.

[Bovin] And how stands the problem of the waste? Opponents of atomic power generation very often make use of the fact that this waste has to be gotten rid of somewhere -- it is accumulated somewhere and that, too, is a source of danger. Is this a real problem?

[Feoktistov] This is a real problem. It is a complex technological problem. Approaches are being sought to it. Essentially it is now being stored in rocks of different kinds, sometimes it is being vitrified, this mass, and it is received in that form. But generally speaking this problem does exist. The mass can be accepted only if a means is found -- and from the technical point of view it does exist though perhaps there still is work to be done -- to ensure that no radioactivity can ever, even after millions of years -- because the fragments do include fragments which live for millions of years, unfortunately, if we want to worry about the future generations then we are under an obligation to make provision for this, too -- to ensure that this solution is not subjected to any dissolving action in the earth over millions of years, so that this radioactivity does not get anywhere.

[Zorin] I believe that what you have been saying is very important, Lev Petrovich, because the attitude toward what has happened now is so sharpened, indeed, and so emotional; but the development of technology has always been accompanied by emotional outbursts of this kind, by fears. After all, when they developed the railways and the first rail crashes took place statements were issued saying that there had to be a return to horse traction and that railways should not be built.

[Moiseyev] It happened with the automobile; a law was passed in Britain saying that someone carrying a flag had to run in front of a car.

[Zorin] Yes, yes. So overall, here, in looking at what happened in a completely serious way, at the same time, evidently, one ought not to get things out of perspective and out of proportion.

The accident in the atomic reactor at the Chernobyl atomic power station reminds people once again of the stern realities of the nuclear age. Nikita Nikolayevich, by virtue of your activities you are engaged in the overall aspects of this problem. What can you say in this connection?

[Moiseyev] Indeed, there are many dangers. They often lie hidden in unexpected places and this nuclear age is now placing very special demands and requirements upon science. We must indeed learn to make forecasts in advance, because the cost of every mistake is very high.

And on the other hand we have to be able to draw a definite lesson from every difficulty and from every misfortune. It seemed to me that the Chernobyl accident, a misfortune for all of us, must serve as a lesson not just for ourselves -- for ourselves, of course, it will serve as a lesson, for our people; our specialists will long be engaged on it and in a proper way -- but it must serve as a lesson for the whole world, too.

Today we are linked much more than we ever were. Just think for a second about the fact that the Gulf of Mexico, where quite a lot of oil is produced, will today be covered by a monomolecular film as a consequence of pollution, but for a relatively short time. And totally new manifestations, linked with the structure of the Gulf Stream, with the exchange of energy between the atmosphere and the ocean, are now going to make their appearance and Europe is going to feel this immediately, Europe first and foremost.

In order to stress the way this is linked I would give the following example. We not only register without difficulty every explosion that is carried out in Nevada, we even register changes in the atmospheric mechanism in Moscow which is the result of an underground explosion in Nevada. So, understand just how small our planet is today and tied into a single knot by its problems. And here, what Mikhail Sergeyevich said in his television appearance on Wednesday is a most necessary condition for man's survival upon earth. International cooperation in science is essental; thorough international work on studying the possibilities that mankind has at its disposal is essential, as is the raising of the reliability of all this equipment, of all that is being place into our hands today.

Mikhail Sergeyevich named the IAFA and named the United Nations. I was a participant in a SCOPE program -- an international organization linked with the ecological consequences of nuclear war. This work was extraordinarly effective. Documents were issued that added up the results of a whole series of important work carried out in different countries. It seems to me that this path, involving such large international programs, ought to be expanded.

There exist not only these international organizations already mentioned, but many others, like the Life Institute, a letter from the chaiman of which Mikhail Sergeyevich sent a reply -- as you know. As you remember, I would say it was a very friendly reply. Cooperation in different research is also possible within the framework of this institute: After all, the institute is aimed at the prevention of all those dangers that are presented to life on this planet by technology and its development. Today much has already been done for this and I think that it is essential for scientists to show more initiative, because scientists must find a common dialogue among themselves -- one that does not have the poisonous sting of propaganda and speculation that are made on the basis of all manner of difficulties.

[Feoktistov] There is a point that I would like to make...

[Zorin, interrupting] Yes, yes.

[Feoktistov] Something that Nikita Nikolayevich has just reminded me about, something that I had in mind. You know the connection that exist between countries, or between events that take place. Take the underground nuclear explosions being conducted by the Americans that we just mentioned. Xanon, or radioactive noble gases, enter the atmosphere, right? They do not come from a reactor, you know, which is above ground and covered by a roof but nothing else, do they?

It takes place perhaps 200 meters under the earth, deep down. The test takes place and radioactive gas escapes -- radioactive gas that 10,000 kilometers away, when the wind blows in the right direction, starts to be definitely registered somewhere around Moscow.

[Zorin] In connection with what we have been saying, I find it an amazing and, to put it bluntly, a worrying fact that the West, where both officials and propaganda have stirred up a very big campaign, is focusing attention on the explosion at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station], while at the same time they fail to mention the enormous quantity of nuclear charges in the world's nuclear arsenals, prentending that the fact does not exist, pretending that the situation whereby the world literally lives on this -- not powder keg -- but atomic keg does not exist. Everything is brought down to this tragic, but individual case, and bourgeois officials are trying to avoid making any conclusions and trying to detract public opinion. I would like to ask you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, to speak on this subject, because what has just happened stresses yet again very vividly the fact that people are living in a nuclear age and are coming up against things connected with that age; and of course the consequences of what happened in Chernobyl will also have an effect in the area of international politics. Could you give us your point of view on this?

[Bovin] Well, you have in fact formulated the essence of the matter correctly. We really are sitting on top of this nuclear keg and this is not the best situation for mankind to find itself in. So what happens in the Ukraine, the escape of radioactivity, has enabled us once more to make an assessment of the most vital problem in politics today, bringing it out more clearly -- the problem of nuclear disarmament. And precisely in the light of what happened in the Ukraine, our persistent policy of demanding nuclear disarmament shows itself ever more to be the actual embodiment of real humanism in our time, because it's impossible to devise anything else. Perhaps some alternative to atomic energy may be devised -- I don't know -- but there is no alternative that you can devise for nuclear disarmament. So all the proposals that we have made remain in force, and we will be continuing to pursue this line because, I repeat, there's no alternative to it.

There are many issues here, but let's take specifically a problem which, it would seem, is as close to a solution as it could be, that is, the problem of banning nuclear tests. Think how many times talks have been held. Agreements have been signed that unfortunately the Americans have not ratified. A lot has been done. Just a few steps are left to be taken and if the Americans had the political will there would be no problem here: It would be possible to reach agreement.

What in fact does a nuclear explosion entail? Recently THE WASHINGTON POST reported that during these tests there were 97 escapes of radioactive gases, even though they also take all sorts of precautionary measures. But even that is not the main thing. The banning of nuclear explosions and nuclear weapons tests is a very real path towards, perhaps not reducing nuclear arsenals, but putting a brake on the arms race. And how many times have the Americans said: no, no, no, no -- yet we have taken yet another noble and courageous step by extending our nuclear moratorium to 6 August, although I'm not very sure that our military comrades are happy about it, so to speak, because they have their own problems and their own concerns, and this is quite understandable. But from the point of view of the overall political situation this decision was, of course, absolutely correct.

And it once again gives America a choice, so to speak. Again, there you are, take your choice, we are giving you the opportunity. But what do the Americans do? It's simply -- well, I just do not know what to call it. First of all, they kept going on about monitoring -- monitoring, monitoring, monitoring, monitoring.

Now, however, the situation seems to be such that there is a possibility of reaching agreement on monitoring. Then what do they say: While nuclear weapons exist, we will carry out tests. But our logic is that in order to create the conditions for reducing those weapons, the tests must be banned. They turn everything upside down.

Weinberger recently said this: When we put our "star wars" program into operation and we correspondingly make atomic weapons obsolete, then we will neogtiate on banning nuclear weapons. Well, what sort of logic is this? Everything is turned inside out. And all this hullaballo being made about the Chernobyl accident -- while it is difficult to talk about the intention, of course -- looks like a sort of smokescreen to distract people from what really are the most urgent questions, the problems, I repeat, of nuclear disarmament.

[Moiseyev] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you know there's some logic here that I can't follow. A tragic event has happened and it would seem that it should teach people something. We have already spoken about the comparison with a nuclear war and so forth, and it would seem that man, including every American, should simply stop and think: Where are we going, what are we doing? So why, then, is the Chernobyl accident itself being used, why is it being marshalled into propaganda to urge people to continue arming? Where is the logic here?

[Bovin] That in fact is the logic of, if you like, imperialist policy. It's all along the same lines. If they don't want, for example, to end nuclear tests, if they don't want real disarmament, if they actually want to launch the arms race into space, if they have put together an enormous program for modernizing their weapons -- then within the framework of that logic, for them what happened in Chernobyl is of course no reason to change their views, but on the contrary it spurs them on to take such action. In the context of their approach it's all understandable. Why should they use Chernobyl against themselves? In your opinion, yes, Chernobyl should make us work more actively toward disarmament. Yes, that's your logic, but for them...

[Feoktistov, interrupting] I want to say that this is the logic of a normal person.

[Bovin] Yes, that's right, the logic of a normal being. But they have their own logic. And what's advantageous is that which works in favor of their policy and that is the policy of the arms race.

[Moiseyev] I understand my colleague very well indeed, because it is simply impossible for a normal Soviet person to understand this logic.

[Bovin] Yes, I am completely in agreement with that.

[Zorin] And continuing our deliberations on this topic I want to return to this propaganda compaign. Instead of thinking over some serious measures, instead of drawing serious conclusions requiring new thinking and the ability to think in terms of the realities of our day, a petty, ugly, uncivilized propaganda campaign is being undertaken with the object of scoring some kind of propaganda points.

I think that this campaign was prepared independently of the Chernobyl tragedy. It was prepared before that happened. The Americans, by all accounts, felt a need for grounds of some kind for developing this kind of campaign. We know of similar cases.

Remember how, at the end of the seventies certain circles in the United States came out against the SALT II treaty which had already been signed in Vienna and there was nothing at hand for them to use: Some story was invented about a mythical Soviet military brigade in Cuba, this was developed into an improbable campaign, with the help of which the ratification of the treaty did not take place. Incidentally, it is curious that since then they have found other grounds for anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns and that is why in the last 5 or 6 years there has not been a single mention in the United States of this mythical brigade in Cuba: And so they forgot about it.

In the present instance too, one gets the impression that they were waiting for grounds to start a campaign of this kind. And what is involved here is not just the absence of some kind of civilized manners or an understanding of the fact that you must not dance at misfortune, you must not gloat when something like this occurs, but there is also a definite political design here.

The United States has of late found itself totally on the political defensive. The Soviet Union is advancing one constructive proposal after another -- proposals that are meeting with the understanding and support of broad circles of the international public. And, every time, the world hears --no! no! no! -- from Washington. In these circumstances an attempt has evidently been made to make use of the misfortune that has happened in our country to whip up an anti-Soviet campaign, to engender mistrust towards the Soviet Union, to generate some kind of anti-Soviet sentiments and deflect the attention of the international public from this stance of Washington's.

Summing up the general political conclusions that must be drawn form the Chernobyl tragedy, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed: We understand that this is yet another ring of the bell, another stern warning that the nuclear age requires fresh political thinking and fresh policies. This has strengthened even further our conviction that the foreign policy course worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress is correct and that our proposals for the full elimination of nuclear weapons, the halting of nuclear blasts, and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security are in line with the implacably stern demands that the nuclear age places on the political leadership of all countries.

And that is what we have been talking about today, that is what people in the whole world are thinking about today. Our airtime has run out. It remains for me to thank you for taking part in the discussion, to thank our viewers for their attention and to bid them farewell until our next meeting here in our 'Studio Nine.' Thank you.

PRAVDA ON CIVILIAN, MILITARY LESSONS OF CHERNOBYL

PM161700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Guided by Mankind's Interests"]

[Text Scientific and technical progress has opened up unprecedented development possibilities for mankind. Nuclear energy occupies an outstanding place among scientific and technical achievements. When placed at the service of peaceful objectives it facilitates the possibility of creating the material conditions for the flourishing of society. At the same time the class egoism of imperialist circles can transform it into a source of incalculable calamities, as the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki graphically showed.

The nuclear age makes special demands of governments and peoples. Along the path of taming the atom man can expect, along with outstanding achievements, unexpected occurrences and even misfortunes, as has repeatedly happened at a number of countries' nuclear power stations in recent years.

A misfortune of this kind also overtook us at the Chernobyl AES. Speaking on Soviet television on 14 May, M.S. Gorbachev frankly and comprehensively elucidated the Chernobyl accident.

Our people's courageous actions and the prompt and vigours measures taken by the Soviet Government met with the requisite understanding in the world as a whole. The Soviet people are deeply grateful to the friends from socialist and other countries who have displayed their solidarity with us in our hour of difficult trials.

At the same time the attitude displayed toward what happened at Chernobyl was a kind of litmus test for demonstrating the positions of the circles that set the political tone in a number of Western countries. As is well known, an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign and shameful speculation on the misfortune have been blown up in Western countries, primarily the United States and also the FRG. Powerful mass media vying with each other to see who can concoct the most fairy tales and who can cause the most fear have been mobilized in the service of this ignoble cause. This dishonest and malevolent fuss is disguised by a veil of sham "concern for people," "alarm about their health," and "anxiety about the shortage of information." In reality what the organizers of this hysteria have in mind is something quite different having nothing to do either with people's health or with information.

The entire history of our state testifies that the Soviet Union's enemies have no means that they would not use in their attempts to besmirch our country. These attempts have particularly intensified recently.

The most burning question of the age is averting the threat of nuclear war, the danger of which is caused by the policy of adventurist circles of imperialism, primarily American imperialism. And it is precisely from the Soviet Union that the world's peoples receive a clear and exhaustive answer to how to avert this threat.

A tremendous impression was made on the peoples by the specific and realistic program for freeing the planet of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000 spelled out in the well-known Soviet statement of 15 January this year. Exceptional interest was generated everywhere by the CPSU and Soviet state course confirmed by the Leninist party's 27th congress aimed at completely eliminating nuclear weapons, ending nuclear explosions, and creating an all-embracing international security system. The anti-Soviets and anticommunists would very much like to divert the peoples' attention from the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives.

One of the main objectives of the propaganda sabbath in Western countries lies precisely in attempting to use what has happened at Chernobyl to erect more obstacles in the way of the development and deepening of dialogue between East and West, which is already progressing with difficulty -- not through our fault. The scheme harbored by the circles behind this campaign is to sow new seeds of mistrust and suspicion toward the socialist countries and thereby obtain an opportunity to open even wider the door to further war preparations. Their course was demonstrated once again at the Tokyo meeting of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union draws a different, fundamentally opposite conclusion from the accident that has occurred. The USSR considers that not only the Chernobyl AES accident but also the dangerous incidents at a number of other countries' nuclear power stations set all states extremely important questions requiring a serious and responsible attitude. The USSR proposes the immediate [uzheseychas] implementation of a number of specific steps, primarily in the area of a substantial depening of cooperation within the framework of the IAEA. It must not be forgotten that, in addition to the problems of the peaceful atom, there also exist the problems of the military atom. In the light of the Chernobyl accident it has become even clearer what an abyss would open up if a nuclear war were to overtake mankind.

The USSR is again setting an example of a constructive attitude to most acute problems of the age. Having weighed all the circumstances linked with the security of both its own people and the whole of mankind, the Soviet Government has adopted a decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year. The USSR again calls on the United States to weigh with all responsibility the extent of the danger hanging over mankind and to heed the view of the world community. If certain circles in Washington are really concerned for people's life and health they are being presented with an opportunity to demonstrate it in practice.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary reiterated his proposal to the U.S. President to meet without delay in the capital of any European state or, for example, in Hiroshima, and reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

The nuclear age insistently demands a new approach to international relations and thepooling of the efforts of states with different social systems for the sake of ending the arms race and radically improving the world political climate. All the people of the world would benefit from this. Such is the position of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and our entire people, a position that is clear and does not brook misinterpretation.

WPC ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD161815 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Helsinki May 16 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued today the following press statement:

Since it was created 25 years ago the World Peace Council has been constantly appealing to public opinion to understand the profound danger of the nuclear threat facing humanity and to combine the efforts of all peoples and states to save life on earth. The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, tragic in itself, is a reminder of the all-embracing and irreversibly disastrous consequences of the use of the arsenals of nuclear weapons in a nuclear war.

The World Peace Council appeals to the heads of all states and governments, parliamentarians, leaders of political parties and trade unions, religious and cultural personalities, and peace movements around the world to realize the realities of the nuclear age and take immediate action to halt the nuclear arms race. In view of the existence of the huge stockpiles of nuclear armaments, it is suicidal for any political leader, and deadly dangerous for all humanity to rely on force and moreover to use force in international relations. The decision of the USSR to prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6 of this year offers the world a concrete opportunity to initiate the process of nuclear disarmament, frozen until now because of the stubborn position of the U.S. Administration and their Western allies.

The World Peace Council is of the opinion that the new proposals by Mr. M. Gorbachev on May 14th pave the way for enhancing international cooperation for the purpose of security in the development of peaceful use of atomic energy. We reject the attempts to switch the attention of world public opinion from such vital issues as halting nuclear tests, eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons, limiting conventional weapons, etc. to the Chernobyl accident and speculation and falsehoods about it. The World Peace Council expresses its sincere condolences to all those who suffered as a result of the disaster in Chernobyl and to all the Soviet people.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. REACTION TO CHERNOBYL

Gorbachev Address Noted

LD161747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 May 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Here to comment on reactions abroad to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address on Soviet television is Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

Let me remark first of all that the statements by both prominent political figures and well-known publicists show that the address has attracted attention particularly because of the scale of the problems it has addressed: Problems which truly concern all of mankind. As one veteran of U.S. politics, Armand Hammer, put it, the greatest impression was made by the philosophical conclusions of the Soviet leader; that the nuclear age imperiously demands a fresh approach to international problems and joint efforts by states of different social systems in the name of stopping the disastrous arms race and radically improving the world's political climate.

Let me say straight away that these conclusions have by no means had a universally favorable reception. The White House, for instance, remains anxious to shrug them off. There, they have lost no time in declaring that the administration rejects the reiterated proposal that the United States join the Soviet Moratorium on nuclear explosions. Yet I would not be inclined to regard such statements as final and irreversible. America clearly does not consist only of hawks and that is strikingly confirmed by reactions in the United States to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address. Of the countless miltitude of comments, I will mention just two. The leader of the American Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee, John Steinbach, has said he is ashamed of the way the U.S. administration and the mainstream press have exaggerated the scale of the disaster at Chernobyl and distorted the facts. Yes, on this occasion the reaction really has amounted to nothing less than a veritable piling up of the most shameless lies -- not stopping at actual forgery, as when U.S. television showed film of smog in Trieste and claimed it was the blaze at Chernobyl. On the other hand, the world-famous American cardiologist, Professor Lown, who is one of the Co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, points out that the mist of lies will, in the end, disperse; and that the public demand for a curb on the nuclear arms race will become more insistent, insofar as people are coming to realize more and more clearly that even an accident with one nuclear missile could have far worse consequences than Chernobyl. To that I would add that, judging by reports coming in now from literally all over the world, it is not just the Americans who believe this, but people in many different countries. The tragedy at Chernobyl is seen as one more alarm bell -- one more grim warning that the nuclear age demands a new kind of political thought and a new policy. The address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and our country's new peace initiatives which he propounded, are seen in the world as a manifestation both of such thought and of such a policy.

Media/'Propaganda' Cited

LD172054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] It is well known that Washington officialdom took upon itself the role of conductor in the anti-Soviet campaign organized in connection with the accident at Chernobyl. What propagandistic dividends is the U.S. Administration trying to reap from all this? I asked our correspondent in New York, Vladimir Gerasichev, to respond to this question.

[Gerasichev] I think that the newspaper DAILY WORLD answered that question correctly, stressing that the Reagan administration and certain governments among its West European NATO allies are striving to turn this campaign into a cold war instrument and to use it as a screen that would help them avoid a constructive discussion of problems connected with arms control. The U.S. reaction to the decision of the Soviet Government to extend the nuclear test moratorium until 6 August entirely confirmed this. The Reagan administration, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, has once against rejected Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal that the United States join the moratorium on underground nuclear tests.

Meanwhile, it has become known that during the conducting of nuclear explosions on the test range in Nevada a large amount of radioactive dust regularly enters the atmosphere. Mikeo Keko, physicist and university professor, made a statement about this in New York. The family of Professor Keko, along with tens of thousands of other Japanese, perished in Hiroshima as a result of the explosion of a U.S. atomic bomb. As a scientist and specialist and a man who has experienced the horror of an atomic bomb, Keko well understands the consequences that the continuation of nuclear weapons tests, and the White House's disregard for the destiny of its fellow citizens and of the people of neighboring countries, may lead to.

Of course, far from everyone in the United States has been blinded by the starry glitter that U.S. propaganda is directing about the Strategic Defense Initiative. In answer to the speech of Comrade Gorbachev, Congressman Edward Markey stated that through legislation he intends to propose withdrawing the money allocated for the U.S. program of underground nuclear explosions put forward. He was supported by congressional members Patricia Schroeder, Thomas Downey, and others.

[Lavrentyev] This is already the umpteenth time that the U.S. administration has been skillfully manipulating public opinion. Why does it succeed in doing this?

[Gerasichev] People liketo argue about liberty and the independence of the press here in the United States. However, argument is theory, and it is a different matter in practice. During the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, one major television station permitted itself to display a little more independence than it was entitled to, and immediately there was an outcry from the White House. The television station was obliged to curtail its reporting on the congress and to recall its correspondents from Moscow.

There is one more reason. The White House does not always crudely shut up one newspaper or another, or radio or television stations that go too far in what they broadcast. Often the irrepressible thirst for sesation is used by the U.S. media, along with the harsh, indestructible competition between them. Washington not only organizes the anti-Soviet campaign of lies and inventions, but also throws in this same invention in the form of hints, innuendoes, and unchecked information. The competing newspapers whip up these hints into mountains of inventions. In so doing, they argue roughly along these lines: If I do not do this, my competitor will, and my newspaper's circulation, along with its income, may suffer. And so, fraternal graves, tens of thousands of people dead in the Ukraine, and other inventions appear on the pages of the newspaper. Because of this, the Americans themselves call the reporting on the Chernobyl accident by the U.S. press mean and shameful.

U.S. Organizes Hysteria

LD170710 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- The Chernobyl accident has been deliberately and tendentiously made use of in the West for the purposes of stirring up hatred for the Soviet Union and undermining the atmosphere of trust and cooperation, Vladimir Katin, a political news analyst, writes in "SELSKAYA ZHIZN" (RURAL LIFE) today.

"The experience of these days has shown," he points out, "that anti-Soviet hysteria is organised and directed from the United States. And the matter is not at all in the accident at the nuclear power station. Militarist circles in the United States are aware that world public opinion firmly demands that nuclear tests be done away with and that nuclear weapons be eliminated altogether. This is what the Soviet Union calls for. Herein are the true causes of the outpouring of lies, fabrications and jugglings with the facts concerning the Chernobyl accident".

"A natural question arises in this connection: Can the United States be trusted? The question arose by no means today. There have been lots of instances when the United States violated its own commitments as well as agreements, conventions and treaties signed by it. For example, Washington has repeatedly violated the U.N. Charter. The fresh example of that has been provided by the aggression against sovereign Libya. The United States has also more than once violated the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference."

"The developments at the Chernobyl nuclear power station have brought up the question with fresh vigour and, I would say, from a new angle," the news analyst emphasizes.

Propaganda 'Diverts' Real Issues

LD180145 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 17 May 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] When I met with Americans visiting Moscow at the moment I tried to find out what they really knew about the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Unfortunately, my conclusion was that most Americans are still unaware of the true facts about the accident, having been misled once again by another anti-Soviet campaign. Since the very beginning, the American public has become exposed to a whole spate of misinformation and outright lies carried by the media and voiced by government officials. Suffice it to recall the first reports that the U.S. media carried right after the accident. These reports allege that 2,000 poeople died, that there was panic in Kiev, and that the high level of radiation posed a threat to millions in the USSR and other countries.

Now what was the actual situation? There were no massive casualties; 9 people have died, 299 are in hospital. American and other Wetern correspondents who visited Kiev reported no panic and said that life in the city, where a major international sporting event took place, was normal. The levels of radiation in the European countries, let alone those beyond Europe, have not reached dangerous limits. Certain American circles use the Chernobyl accident as an excuse for another brainwashing campaign. The instigators of that campaign did not even bother to apologize to the American public for misleading them. They were pursuing a malicious plan that violates every moral norm and rule of civilized society.

The progress of technology has regrettably been accompanied by setbacks at all times. Quite recently Americans felt that themselves after the Challenger tragedy. That national tragedy of the American people aroused profound sympathy in the USSR. Our scientists named newly discovered minor planets [as heard] after the American astronauts who lost their lives. All official and unofficial reports in the USSR were full of sympathy and respect for those who died. I hope this will make those who were misled by the well orchestrated propaganda blush. The campaign organized by Washington pursued clear-cut objectives. In his television appearance, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the instigators of the campaign needed an excuse to try and smear the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, weaken the appeal of the Soviet initiatives for halting nuclear tests and abolishing nuclear weapons, and at the same time soften the criticism of American behavior on the international arena.

If there had been no accident at Chernobyl the men in Washington, still thinking in terms of the cold war, would no doubt have come up with some other excuse. After all, they did make up a story about the presence of a Soviet Army brigade in Cuba when they had no other grounds to justify their anti-Soviet hysteria. The chief motive for the anti-Soviet campaign is to divert the attention of the public at home from Washington's negative stand on the issue of nuclear disarmament.

TRIPOLI FORUM DENOUNCES U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

PM161338 MOscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion': "'No!' to Neoglobalism"]

[Text] Last week a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, including this writer, visited Libya. Exactly 20 days after the raid and bombing by U.S. aircraft of Tripoli and Banghazi, signs of the attack are still evident at every turn. We visited residential areas in the country's capital, where many homes have been turned into mounds of ruins. On the ashes of one of them we met with two young boys. And one of them, noting that we were taking a long hard look at everything, showed us a textbook.

"Look what I found," he said excitedly. "This is my schoolmate Muhammad Farid al-Yaziji's history textbook. I was in class four with him. He lived in this house and died during the U.S. air raid." Yes, Muhammad Farid al-Yaziji, like dozens of his countrymen in this small country of Libya, was killed by the U.S. bombs and missiles dropped on their heads on the orders of the President of the world's most powerful imperialist power. This act of unbridled terror, which with the help of the neoglobalism doctrine has been elevated to the rank of U.S. state policy, aroused alarm, anger, and resolute protest everywhere.

These feelings were also shared by the participants of an extraordinary session of the World Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People, which comprised envoys from Western Europe, Latin America, and many international organizations as well as representatives from the Asian and African countries. The Soviet delegation had come to Tripoli to participate in this meeting, which was convened to work out join actions to combat the aggressive U.S. policy against the Libyan people. And, I think, no too soon. The Tripoli forum coincided with the meeting of the leaders of the largest capitalist countries in Tokyo. The decisions of that meeting unambiguously attest that the United States not only does not intend to abandon the policy of state terrorism, but, having to all intents and purposes won approval from its allies for the neoglobalism doctrine, intends to further step up and expand the framework of its actions, making them multilateral in nature. It was not without reason that the U.S. mass media claims that the approval in Tokyo of the U.S. aggression against Libya "made U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz literally jump for joy."

President Reagan, noting at a press conference that "we achieved everything we wanted to achieve at the summit," issued new threats against Libya and other countries that do not suit his administration. These were not empty words, as reports by the main U.S. newspapers and radio and television stations attest. They talk about a readiness for new strikes against Libya and even claim that the White House is now examining the question of using cruise missiles to avoid killing pilots. After the Tokyo summit, Secretary of State Shultz himself stated that discussions were under way about the "whole range" of possible actions. In conversation with us, Libyans stress that they do not doubt for a minute that sooner or later the U.S. Administration will again move from threats to a show of its military might, hitting their country with bomb and missile strikes. That was how they explained the highly emotionally-charged speech which M. Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, made to the citizens of Banghazi on 8 May.

It must be said that Libya is not the only Arab country against which the U.S. Administration is planning to direct its strikes. Appetite, as is well known, increases with eating and the latest victim -- Syria -- has already been targeted in Washington. Perhaps the sole difference is that the instigator of the aggression is to be Israel, the junior U.S. partner, which has often been involved in aggression. At any rate CBS -- a well-informed U.S. television company -- attests that "while the United States is fighting Libya by resorting to bombing raids and sanctions, Israel is increasingly vigorously accusing Syria of terrorism. Evidence is emerging that Israel may take military action against that country." Somewhat later CBS claimed that on his visit to Washington, Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin agreed with U.S. officials on plans for aggression against Syria. Clearly, that is why the United States and a number of other NATO countries have unleashed an unbridled anti-Syrian campaign in order to provide propaganda backup.

All these facts were naturally the center of attention of the representatives of the international public who gathered in Tripoli. The main theme running through the delegates' speeches was the idea that the state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Administration and its allies against Arab countries is aimed at diverting the world from the need to solve the fundamental problems at the root of the Near East crisis. These problems are undoubtedly the question of liberating the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and fully restoring the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. Operating in the opposite direction, the discussion noted, the U.S.-Israeli "strategic allies" are striving to perpetuate the occupation of Arab lands and establish their domination in the region.

The extraordinary forum of peace-loving forces held in Tripoli between 6-9 May adopted a number of documents, among which I would like to note the statement of solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against U.S. aggression, the short-term action program, and the appeal to the U.S. people to dissociate themselves from the policy of state terrorism pursued by Washington with regard to "Third World" countries.

I must note with satisfaction that Soviet initiatives, including the nuclear disarmament program announced on 15 January, were the starting point for many of the measures planned for implementation, since, as the Portuguese representative noted, this is the fundamental basis for the struggle for genuine peace and peoples' security. Moreover, in its resolution the Tripoli forum fully espoused the program put forward by the Soviet Union for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. In this connection the Greek representative proposed that the Greek national committee for the struggle to eliminate U.S. military bases from the country's territory expand the framework of its activity to become Mediterranean in outlook.

Pride of place in the action program drawn up in Tripoli was given to the continuation of the struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Arab peoples in their opposition to the perfidious plans of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

opposition to the perfidious plans of U.S. imperialism and its allies. The Arab representatives resolutely attached paramount importance to these questions. It is possible to understand their concern if, for instance, one takes into account statements made to Congress by R. Murphy, assistant secretary of state, such as: "To the credit of the moderate Arab states it must be said that they did not respond to Al-Qadhdhafi's call to organize a summit meeting of representatives of the Arab countries." And another of his statements: "The United States has privately received numerous confirmations of Arab understanding of our decision" to carry out last month's raid on Libyan targets.

Since the neoglobalism doctrine started to be implemented the strategic line of U.S. Near East policy has become complete in form. The main task boils down to strengthening Israel's hold on the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the domination of the U.S.-Israeli allies in the region. In the scheme of the Washington strategists the strikes against Lebanon, Iraq, Tunisia, and Libya and the escalation of subversive activity in the Arab world should promote the gradual attainment of this goal. But in fact this actions will boomerang on the U.S. Administration, sowing hatred for its policy everywhere. The international meeting in Tripoli is a vivid example of that.

REPORT ON TERRORIST TRAINING CAMPS IN U.S.

LD161023 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Washington May 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent N. Orekhov reporting.

The Government of the United States allows ultra right-wing "private organizations" in the U.S. to conduct training of saboteurs and terrorists who later stage crimes in other countries.

No other tham Ambassador Robert Oakley, head of the U.S. State Department office in charge of "combatting terrorism," was compelled to admit that. Speaking at a meeting witn foreign newsmen in Washington he confirmed American press reports that some Sikh extremists had undergone training in a special "private" camp in Alabama.

Clearly caught off-guard, Oakley tried to pass off both "students" and "instructors" at that terrorist training facility as fans of innocent "games" in the open air. It was a camp for those Americans who sometimes behave like children, the ambassador said. It does not pose a serious threat. The F.B.I. and the Department of Justice are closely watching every such facility in the country.

The next moment Oakley evidently recalled that the press reports spoke not of a "children's camp," but of a base of thugs and adventurists headed by former U.S. serviceman Frank Kemper who had taken part in the imperialist aggression in Vietnam. The ambassador hurriedly added that the Government of United States had never said it [had] knowledge of every event taking place in the country.

The owner of one of such mercenary-training camps Robert Brown said that his group had been training Afghan insurgents in 1980 -- isn't this the export of terrorism? - one of the newsmen asked.

The ambassador was not in position to deny that fact either. In an awkward effort to wriggle out he said only that in 1980 U.S. laws had not banned such training.

Does this mean that at present American laws ban the terrorist-training activity in the United States? The ambassador evaded the answer to this question. Instead he made a vague and meaningless remark to the effect that everything depended on what kind of activity it was.

SOLOVYEV APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

LD171025 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Nikolay Solovyev the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Japan.

Nikolay Solovyev was born in 1931. He has received a higher education. In 1958-1961 and 1966-1971 he worked in the Soviet Embassy in Japan. Prior to his being appointed the ambassador of the USSR to Japan, he headed the Second Far Eastern Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet relieved Petr Abrasimov of his duties of the ambassador of the USSR to Japan in view of his retirement on pension.

KOVALENKO-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

LD171021 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 TASS -- The visiting delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) officials led by Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Shoji Niihara, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party (JCP), on Friday. Matters aimed at developing cooperation between the two parties in accordance with CPSU's and the JCP's joint statement, adopted in December 1984 as a result of the summit talks in Moscow, were discussed during the friendly conversation.

The delegation also had meetings with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the Komeito Party, as well as with Daisaku Ikeda, honorary chairman of the Sokagakkai, a mass public-religious organisation. The importance of joint actions of all forces, despite political, ideological and other differences, with a view to removing the nuclear threat hanging over mankind and eliminating nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction was emphasized.

JAPANESE EXPERTS: RADIATION BELOW 'PERMISSIBLE' LEVEL

LD161431 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 16 TASS -- The Japanese citizens staying in the USSR and countries neighbouring it face no danger of radioactive contamination, according to Japanese specialists who have made a trip to the Soviet Union and several European countries to make radiological checks on Japanese people living there.

KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reported that the two radiology experts, Yukio Tateno from the Japan Science and Technology Agency and Takao Numakunai from the Japan Research Institute of Atomic Energy, had undertaken the tour at the request of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Their mission was to determine the extent of possible danger to Japanese citizens working in the USSR and adjacent countries which had allegedly been subjected to radioactive contamination following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

The specialists concluded that the radiation levels in the Soviet Union, Poland, Sweden and other European countries are far below the permissible norms officially accepted in Japan.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO MOSCOW

Speaks With Gorbachev

PM190857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 1986 First Edition p 1

[Friendly Meeting -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR], as in the Soviet Union 16 May on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks were held in the Kremlin between M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SRR. During the talks, the Soviet and Romanian leaders exchanged information on the current socioeconomic development of both countries and on their work to impelement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress.

Primary attention was paid to the state of and prospects for Soviet-Romanian relations. M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu expressed a joint determination to continue strengthening to the utmost the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and between the CPSU and the RCP, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights, mutual respect, and comradely mutual assistance.

Citing the commonality of fundamental interests and objectives of the two countries, both leaders confirmed their intention to consistently expand and strengthen fruitful cooperation in the economic, political, ideological, scientific, and cultural spheres and in defense and other areas. They advocated enriching the content of interparty and interstate links at all levels and emphasized the importance of mutual study of experience in building socialism.

Noting the economic development coming from mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific, and technical links, M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceasescu confirmed their efforts to further expand these links and raise their efficiency. Favorable opportunities for this are provided by the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania for the period through the Year 2000, signed during the visit.

The implementation of this program will ensure, on the basis of the expanding possibilities of the two countries' national economies, a dynamic growth in trade turnover, strengthening in the coordination and specialization of production, the fulfillment to an increasing degree of the two countries' requirements for raw materials, fuel, machinery, equipment, and consumer goods, and an improvement in interaction in the sphere of science and technology. All of this will contribute to the solution of major problems in economic development on the basis of mutual interest.

Particular attention was paid to the importance of raising the qualitative level of cooperation, the use of the two countries' mutual interests in new ways and new forms of it, and the expansion of links between economic and scientific organizations. It was agreed that the governments of the two countries would, in the near future, ensure the adoption of specific measures for the implementation of the program's provisions.

The two leaders stressed the importance of the consistent fulfillment of the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference (June 1984); intensive work in the implementation of the complex program of scientific and technological progress of CEMA member-countries through the year 2000, and fuller utilization of the possibilities of economic interaction [vzaimodeystviye] between the fraternal countries with the aim of accelerating their social and economic development, ensuring their economic invulnerability from the capitalist market and activizing their participation in the international division of labor.

A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Romania for 1986-1990 was signed. The important role of cultural and scientific contacts and the means of mass information for better mutual familiarization with the achievements in building socialism was noted. Emphasis was put on the necessity to activize cooperation between friendship societies, trade unions, youth, women's and other public organizations, sports and tourist contacts, and between work collectives in the two countries to further strengthen the bonds of friendship that bind the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

During an exchange of views on international issues, the leaders expressed serious concern at the tense and dangerous situation that has developed in the world, caused by the continuation of the arms race, especially nuclear, in connection with U.S. and NATO actions. They refuse to embark upon the road of curbing the arms race, stopping nuclear tests, and preventing the militarization of space. Manifestations of the imperialist policy of force and unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other states lately have multiplied in number.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu looked at ways to resolve the fundamental issue of today -- the defense of peace, stopping the arms race, adopting specific measures for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, including a ban on nuclear explosions, and eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The Socialist Republic of Romania gives great importance to and supports the program that has been proposed by the Soviet Union for step-by-step liquidation of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction means by the end of this century.

Both leaders noted the need to strive resolutely for a substantial reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces and also of military expenditure, and for a comprehensive approach to the issue of disarmament. They advocated developing political dialogue and spoke out against the further buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe and in favor of completely freeing the continent of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

The USSR positively appraises and supports the proposals made by Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone. The creation of such zones in various areas of Europe and the world would make an important contribution to ensure peace and international security.

During an exchange of opinions on the progress of the pan-European process, both leaders praised the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference. They noted the importance of the forthcoming Vienna meeting between representatives of the participant states in the Helsinki Conference, which should give new impetus to the reinforcement of security in Europe, the return to detente and to the establishment of broad, mutually beneficial cooperation.

The need to eliminate seats of tension and armed conflict in various regions of the world, and to settle conflict situations and disputes between states through talks was emphasized. The Soviet Union assesses positively and supports the Romanian initiative on peaceful settlement of conflicts. The danger posed to the cause of peace and international cooperation by terrorist acts and state terrorism was noted. The USSR and Romania stand for strict adherence to the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as the principles of nonuse of force or threats of force in interstate relations. Solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom, independence, and social progress was expressed.

During the talks, the importance of the Nonaligned Movement's role as an influential force in the international arena was noted, as was its contribution to the preservation and strengthening of universal peace. The USSR and Romania came out decisively in favor of the normalization of international links in the spheres of economics, science, and technology; the removal of any artificial obstacles and discriminatory restrictions whatsoever; the elimination of underdevelopment; a just and global solution to the problems of foreign debt; the democratic restructuring of the whole international economic system's relations, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu noted the particular importance, in the present international atmosphere, of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which is an effective factor in safeguarding security and peaceful work for their peoples, as well as for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The USSR and Romania are fully determined to actively and purposefully cooperate with the other allied socialist states to elaborate and implement an agreed upon policy of peace, security, and international cooperation. They also expressed a readiness to develop relations with the other socialist countries, and with all states, regardless of their sociopolitical system.

The leaders of the CPSU and the RCP stressed that both parties consistently advocate strengthening cooperation, unity, and solidarity among communist and workers parties, and among all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for detente, disarmament, and peace.

Confidence was expressed that the talks would result in and important contribution to strengthening friendship and expanding comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, and between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the interests of the peoples of both countries, the causes of socialism and peace.

N. Ceausescu invited M.S. Gorbachev to visit Romania on a friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Sign Cooperation Document

PM190909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Documents Signed"]

[Text] On 16 May in the Kremlin, M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, signed a Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania Through the Year 2000.

A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Romania for 1986-1990 was signed by E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and I. Vaduva, RCP Central Committee member and Romanian foreign minister.

Soviet officials present at the signing were Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Y.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, VA. Medvedev, V Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, and A.N. Yakovlev; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; the deputy chiarmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Present at the siigning from Romania were the officials accompanying N. Ceausescu.

Later that day the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers gave a luncheon in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of N. Ceausescu. The Romanian officials accompanying N. Ceausescu on his trip were there also.

Soviets attending the luncheon were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Y.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, and A.Z. Yakovlev; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; the deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officals.

During the luncheon, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu exchanged speeches.

Moscow TV Shows Signing Ceremony

LD162155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Today the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers gave a luncheon in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu. With Comrade Ceausescu were the Romanian officials who accompanied him on his trip.

Soviet officials at the luncheon were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Briyukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev; Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and other officials.

During the luncheon, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged speeches. [Video shows airplane taxiing on runway, Ligachev and Medvedev waiting on tarmac with officials; Ceausescu leaves the airplane, is welcomed by Ligachev. Video then shows Gorbachev and Ceausescu signing the accord followed by Shevardnadze and Vaduva signing the cultural agreement. In the lineup behind them, the Romanians are on the left of the screen and the Soviets on the right. The Soviet lineup is not shown as a whole, but, visible behind Gorbachev and Ceausescu when they are signing the documents are, from left to right: Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, and Chebrikov. Gorbachev and Ceausescu are then individually shown in middle distance shots signing, then the camera moves away to an onlooking group of leaders, from left to right on the screen: Yakovlev, Biryukova, Zimyanin, Sokolov, Razumovskiy, and Medvedev. Gorbachev and Ceausescu are then seen exchanging documents, shaking hands to the applause of those present. Video then shows Shevardnadze and Vaduva signing. In the Soviet lineup behind them, Gorbachev is added at the end of the line on the left of the screen. On the right, next to Chebrikov and moving to the right are Zaykov, Aliyev, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Dolgikh, and Demichev. Shevardnadze and Vaduva are then seen shaking hands. A group behind this lineup includes Antonov..]

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT In its "Vremya" newscast reports on Gorbachev and Ceausescu signing the accord. Video shows the same lineup as above with the addition of Dobrynin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov]

Party Officials Discuss Relations

LD162251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Meetings were held in Moscow today between Comrade Shevardnadze and Comrade Vaduva; Comrade Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and Comrade Stojan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and between Comrade Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government.

At the discussions, which were held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere, and the officials exchanged opinions on issues relating to the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Romanian relations and certain topical international problems of mutual interest.

PRAVDA CARRIES CEAUSESCU PROFILE

PM161338 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch: "Regarding the Visit to the USSR by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Moscow 16 May on a friendly working visit.

N. Ceausescu was born 26 January 1918 to a peasant family in Scornicesti Village, Olt District.

He joined Romania's revolutionary workers movement while still in his teens. He joined the Union of Communist Youth in 1933, and was admitted to the RCP in the same year. In 1939-1940 N. Ceausescu belonged to the RCP Central Committee Central Commission for Work Among Youth and was secretary of the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee. In 1940 he was arrested by the military-fascist regime and spent the next 4 years in prison and in a concentration camp.

After Romania's liberation from fascist slavery, N. Ceausescu continued to serve as Secretary to the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee. The 1945 RCP National Conference elected him to candidate membership in the party Central Committee, and at the 1948 Sixth RCP Congress he was elected to full membership in the Central committee. IN 1950-1954 N. Ceausescu was Romania's deputy minister of national defense. In 1954 he was elected to candidate membership in the RCP Central Committee Politburo and became Central Committee secretary. The Seventh (1955) and Eighth (1960) RCP Congresses elected him to membership in the Politburo and made him secretary of the party Central Committee.

In March 1965 N. Ceausescu was elected first secretary and, at the Ninth RCP Committee general secretary. Since August 1969 he has held that office.

N. Ceausescu has been chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania Council of State since 1971, chairman of the Democracy and Socialist Unity Front since 1968, chairman of the Defense Council and supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces since 1969, and chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development since 1973. He has been president of the Socialist Republic of Romania since March 1974.

N. Ceausescu has been named Hero of the Socialist Republic of Romania three times and Hero of Socialist Labor of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution

N. Ceausescu has visited the Soviet Union on many occasions, and as head of RCP delegations to CPSU congresses.

Soviet people welcome the friendly working visit to the USSR BY Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and express confidence that the visit will help to further strengthen and develop relations of friendship and complete cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in the interest of peace and socialism.

Seen Off By Ligachev, Medvedev

LD161300 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Moscow for home today.

He stayed in the USSR on a one-day friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off at the airport by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Medvedev, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY LEADERS

LD161220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulated Comrade Sinan Hasani on his election as chairman of the SFRY Presidency, and wished him success in his high-level state position.

The USSR Council of Ministers sent congratulations and wishes for success to Comrade Branko Mikulic following his election as president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The telegrams expressed confidence that Soviet-Yugoslav relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation will continue to develop unswervingly and will strengthen for the good of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of peace and socialism.

HONECKER SUPPORTS GORBACHEV'S LATEST ARMS OFFER

LD162105 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 16 TASS -- The GDR welcomes the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6 of this year and the readiness expressed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to meet without delay with President of the United States Reagan for talks on banning nuclear tests. This was said by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker at a meeting with President-Minister of Badden-Wuerttemberg Land (FRG) Lofhar Spaeth now on a visit in the GDR.

The leader of the GDR stressed that the peaceful initiatives of the USSR, and other socialist countries indicate the road to mankind's future. All efforts must be aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe, at terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. It is necessary to use even the slightest chance for opposing the increase of the danger of new war.

Erich Honecker noted that the two German states must do everything they can to ensure that war should never start on German land again. But the FRG Government, having concluded the agreement on the participation in the U.S. star wars plans has adopted the decision that hampers relations with socialist countries, that adversely affects the interests of security and cooperation in Europe. In view of the responsibility of both German states for safeguarding peace, they should make a vigorous contribution to detente and disarmament. The banning of chemical weapons and the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe would be of much importance in this.

'REVENGE SEEKERS' ADDRESSES SUDETEN GERMANS MEETING

LD162201 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports: Territorial claims to socialist Czechoslovakia and inciting calls for a "revenge" for the lost war are voiced at a gathering of "The Sudeten Germans' Fraternity" opened in Munich today. The local authorities headed by Bavarian prime Minister Strauss granted revenge seekers several pavilions of the fair township where there is beer galore, drums are thundering and flags boast coats of arms of some "East German lands" which had disappeared from the European political map together with the Nazi Reich. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will be the key speaker at the gathering on Sunday.

Kohl Makes 'Impudent' Demand

LD181836 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

The participation of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the assemblage of the arch-reactionary "Land Association of Sudeten Germans" in Munich has been fresh evidence of official Bonn's direct encouragement of the revanchist trends in the FRG.

Despite mass protests of democratic public, he addressed today a lengthy speech to a gathering in the Bavarian capital of "expellees", who after more than four decades after the rout of Nazi Germany continue shedding tears over the "great German Reich within the borders of 1937", are seeking revenge and a recarving of the political realities in Europe.

Helmut Kohl has thus been the first West German chancellor to attend an assemblage of "The Land Association of Sudeten Germans". His speech in Munich abounded in praise for the "expellees", their "contribution to the development of the FRG". He also attempted to refute just accusations against them of preaching the ideas of revanchism.

Kohl claimed that not only the "expellees" have the "right" to come together for such assemblages, but the FRG chancellor has, as a matter of course, a certain "right" to attend them. Thus, the chancellor has clearly demonstrated that his pointed "fraternization" with the "eqig gestrige" (eternally yesterday's) was a carefully planned and deliberate political gesture.

Helmut Kohl did not miss the opportunity to use the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant for demands, which are totally unfounded, for a "compensation for the material damage" allegedly caused to the FRG.

He made this impudent demand in front of the Hitler relics on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the Nazi Germany's attack against the Soviet Union. They in Bonn have, apparently, forgotten their irredeemable debt to the Soviet people for the grief, murder, destruction and suffering caused by German nazism to the USSR, to every Soviet family.

But nobody and nothing has been forgotten.

Helmut Kohl's assurances that he strives for mutual understanding and cooperation with the "Eastern neighbours" sounded at least unconvincing against the background of the outrageous demand for the actual elimination of the socialist system, which were made at the gathering, but did not meet with a rebuff from the head of the West German Government.

Similar revanchist gatherings have been held on these days in Essen, Dinkelsbuehl, and Felbach and Heilbronn. The instigatory calls by the "ewig gestrige" met with a storm of applause from members of the Bonn government, Bundestag and Landtag deputies, Bundeswehr and police top brass.

All this is evidence of the rexamination of the ideas of revanchism on the banks of the Rhine, which is taking place not simply with the connivance, but even with most effective cooperation of those in power in the FRG.

This is clearly in conflict with the interests of a peaceful future of the European nations.

Yakhontov Reports Kohl Speech

LD191002 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 19 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- Follows the full text of Yuliy Yakhontov's dispatch from Bonn published in "PRAVDA" today.

"FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl addressed the annual gathering of the 'Land Association of Sudeten Germans' in Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

He has thus disregarded the calls by the country's public and political figures that he should not participate in that clearly dubious function regularly held by those who openly lay claim to socialist Czechoslovakia's terrtory, demand a revision of the results of the Second World War.

The chancellor deemed it necessary to stress pointedly his closeness to the 'expellees'. He also credited them with repudiating 'revenge and retribution'. lauded to the skies their 'contribution to the FRG's formation'.

"The pronouncements by Helmut Kohl on the problems of peace, albeit he mentioned in passing his wish to cooperate with the Warsaw Treaty member states, contained quite frank calls for strengthening defence in the face of a 'military threat' and what he described as political blackmail 'resulting from military power and superiority'. Albeit the countries from where that threat allegedly stems were not named, the transport allusion was very well understood.

The speaker again reiterated the already hacknayed slogan of the leadership of the Christian Democratic Union Peace With a Smaller Number of Weapons. In the present-day conditions that call sounded as open mockery, since it is an open secret that the FRG is the sole NATO member country, on whose territory U.S. first strike nuclear missiles "Pershing 2" trained on the USSR are deployed in combat readiness, that it is precisely there that the deployment is proceeding full speed ahead now of another 96 nuclear cruise missiles, which are also a first strike weapon.

"And take the agreement signed between Bonn and Washington on the participation of West German firms in work on the 'stars wars' programme, which served as an expression of political support for the U.S. plan to militarise outer space and simultaneously turned the FRG into an accomplice in a new spiral of the arms race and its spreading into outer space.

Another fact is that the FRG leadership is the first to open that country for the deployment on its territory of U.S. chemical binary weapons and thus gives a blessing to the USA for the production of these weapons.

Albeit the chancellor pointed out that at present there is an 'encouraging situation' in the field of arms control, it could be deduced from his statement that nuclear disarmament and its verification is not at all a very important matter.

"Helmut Kohl did not miss the chance to use the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant for demands, that are totally unfounded, for a "compensation for the material damage" allegedly inflicted upon the FRG. He put forward those impudent demands addressing Hitler relics on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the Nazi Germany's attack against the Soviet Union. They in Bonn have, apparently, forgotten the unreedemable debt to the Soviet people for the grief, murder, destruction and sufferings caused by German nazism to the USSR, to every Soviet family.

"Helmut Kohl's speech in Munich could disappoint in some respects his listeners from among the most rabid revemchists. He, for example, unlike the case with his previous speeches, did not even mention the notorious "outstanding German issue'. The speaker passed over in silence also the problem of Europe's post-war borders, about which he spoke at the gathering of the 'Silesian Land Association' in Hannover last year.

Yet, the very fact that Helmut Kohl has been the first FRG chancellor to address the 'Land Association of Sudeten Germans' is evidence of his 'fraternization' with the 'ewig gestrige' ('eternally yesterday's'), of the fact that that was a deliberate and well-calculated political action."

RYZHKOV, SHEVARDNADZE WELCOME SPAIN"S GONZALEZ

LD191133 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, chairman [as received] of the Government of Spain, and Mrs Gonzalez today arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the head of government of Spain was welcomed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and wife, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES NETHERLANDS AGRICULTURALIST

PM161412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] V. S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received on 14 May Van den Berg, president of the ["Sebeko"] Agricultural Cooperative (the Netherlands).

REPORTAGE ON KLIBI PRESS CONFERENCE

PRAVDA Cites Predeparture Remarks

PM161449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, left the Soviet Union 14 May. He was in our country on a working visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

He was seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev and other officials. Heads of diplomatic missions from a number of Arab countries accredited in Moscow were among the send-off party.

Prior to his departure, C. Klibi spoke at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center.

The Arab League secretary general expressed profound satisfaction with the results of his visit and his talks with Soviet leaders. He rated highly the Soviet Union's stance, which consistently advocates a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Near East problem.

C. Klibi noted the similarity of approaches by the Arab states and the Soviet Union toward the question of a Near East settlement by means of convening an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Backs Call for Fleet Withdrawal

PM161309 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 May 86 p 3

["Own Information" report: "Press Conference by C. Klibi"]

[Text] At a press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists, C. Klibi, Arab League secretary general, expressed deep satisfaction with the results of his visit to the USSR. He spoke about the Arab peoples courageous struggle for their independence. Answering a question put by a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent, C. Klibi highly praised the Soviet proposal that U.S. and USSR naval fleets withdraw simultaneously from the Mediterranean. Such a step, he stressed, would undoubtedly help to strengthen peace in the region and solve many urgent problems. The possibility of the U.S. 6th Fleet carrying out piratical actions against Libya and other Arab countries would thus be removed.

ISRAELI MILITARY BUILDUP ON SYRIAN BORDER NOTED

LD161409 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Israel, having secured the support of the United States, is stepping up its war preparations against Syria. On the Golan Heights, which it occupies, and in the Al-Biqa' Valley near the Syrian border, concentrations of Israeli troops can be seen. Tanks, armored transport vehicles, and troop detachments are being sent there. The militarist activity is being accompanied by a hostile propaganda campaign against Syria, which Washington and Israel are trying, without supplying any proof, to accuse of terrorism.

KHADDAM DESCRIBES RELATIONS AS 'SUPERB'

LD181216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0913 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Beirut, 18 May (TASS) -- Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam highly assessed the state of Soviet-Syrian relations. In an interview with the Lebanese paper ASH-SHA'B, he stated that relations between the two nations are "superb" [prevoskhodnyy] and are built on mutual trust in accordance with the provisions of their treaty of friendship and cooperation. A. Khaddam expressed gratitude for USSR's support for Syria and other Arab countries.

Talking about the Near East situation, the Syrian vice president pointed out that a settlement of the Near East conflict is possible only within the framework of a representative international conference with all interested parties taking part.

A. Khaddam sharply criticized the policy of blackmail and threats being pursued by the United States toward Syria, and stressed that Washington will not succeed in intimidating the Syrian people and forcing them to renounce their independent course. U.S. policy, he noted, is directed at establishing U.S. hegemony throughout the world and, therefore, it runs radically counter to the interests of peoples.

MOSCOW TV CALLS NEAR EAST SITUATION 'EXPLOSIVE'

LD172135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 May 86

[Report by Political Observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] I have often observed how, in the deserts of the Near East, sand storms can suddenly blow in. Military conflicts in this explosive region have sparked off just like this. The level of tension that is mounting in the Arab countries alarms the world. There are serious reason for this.

When American aircraft dropped bombs on the cities of Libya, it was obvious that this was merely the start of a new phase in the U.S. and Israeli policy of force in the Near East. The next target will be Damascus, the Western press has predicted. In Washington and Tel Aviv, the preparations for an Israeli military attack on Syria are openly discussed.

Israeli Defense Minister Rabin recently visited the United States and he discussed the variants for a new blitzkrieg. The excuse for a punitive action against Syria was fabricated. They unfoundedly accuse her and Libya of assisting international terrorism.

Secretary of State Shultz announced the other day, without mincing words, that Syria, and I quote: Is on our list of countries which are involved in this evil. The White House was able to impose its imperial conception of overcoming terrorism on some allies at the Tokyo meeting of the Western Seven. It was precisely after this conference that a torrent of threats and blackmail poured out toward Syria.

In Damascus they must take these worrying signals into account. The president of Syria, Hafiz al-Asad, said recently: The United States and Israel are trying to frighten Syria, even to the point of unleashing aggression, to shake our willpower and resolve. But the Syrian people are not afraid of American and Israeli threats and are undertaking all the necessary steps to strengthen their defensive capability.

The situation in the Golan Heights and in the border region of southern Lebanon, occupied by Israel, is getting hotter. Columns of tanks and other military equipment are being brought in. Time will tell whether this mainspring of routine aggression will be put into operation. It is not terrorism -- which Damascus resolutely condemns -- but its firm and just position on the issues of a Near East settlement which arouse anger in Washington and Tel Aviv. Syria rejects separate deals, actively supports the national liberation struggle, Lebanese and Palestinian people's, and acts in favor of an international conference on the Near East.

The policy of Damascus has become stumbling block for the neoglobalist ploys of the U.S. Administration and its Israeli partner in this region. And it is no coincidence that Shim'on Peres said openly the other day that the chances of a settlement, meaning, of course, according to Washington's and Tel Aviv's scenario, would be zero, as long as Hafiz al-Asad rules Syria.

Neither Arab leaders, who defend the national interests of their peoples, nor their policies, which are aimed against the supremacy of imperialism, suit the aggressive circles of the United States and Israel.

CORRESPONDENT IN DAMASCUS REPORTS GOLAN HEIGHTS TENSION

LD181916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 18 May 86

[Fron the "Foreign News" program, presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] [Blinov] Today U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger begins a visit to Western Europe. He intends in particular to take part in a session of the NATO Planning Group at the defense ministers level. The meeting will take place in detail about the plans of the Pentagon boss' trip, but will remark only on one aspect. Weinberger intends to make a special announcement to the NATO defense ministers about last month's U.S. aircraft bombing of Libyan towns. Thus, the anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by Washington continues.

At the same time, the U.S. Administration has begun crude attacks on Syria, accusing it of complicity with terrorist. Israel may become a direct executor of U.S. aggressive plans, it is supposed. We now have a link up with Damascus. I want to ask our correspondent, Kazbek Basiyev, how the tension that has arisen is being manifested on the contact line between the Israeli occupation troops and the Syrian forces.

[Basiyev] Oley (?Nikolayevich), I think that the new flare-up in this situation is caused, first of all, by the recent events in Libya in which the United States suffered a crushing defeat in its aggression against the Libyan people. It was exactly then that the U.S. military adventure was met by the most decisive protest in the Arab world, first and foremost from the recognized leader of the anti-imperialist struggle of Arab countries, Syria, which expressed its willingness to render comprehensive assistance to the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah. Syria claims that Washington and Tel Aviv have launched an official, true psychological war against Damascus. Lies and slander, as well as insinuation and fabrications about Syria's involvement in terrorism were put forth. Then direct threats, reinforced by specific actions, followed.

[Blinov] What do you mean by specific actions?

[Basiyev] Here are a few facts. The buildup of Israeli troops, including tanks, armored personnel carriers and various kinds of engineering equipment has begun in the Golan Heights in the (Jabal Asa'i) region. Passages through minefields have been opened. New military reinforcements are being set up intensively. Israeli troops have been deployed on the contact line next to the Syrian forces.

[Blinov] Yes, we also have information that about 27,000 Israeli servicemen and 1,800 tanks have been enlisted for aggression against Syria, or to be more exact, for the first stage, against Syrian troops in Lebanon. Tel Aviv intends, primarily, to frustrate Syrian attempts to settle the Lebanese crisis. The aggression against Syrian troops is in this case, a continuation and escalation of the war in Lebanon. How are Israeli leaders behaving?

[Basiyev] Israeli Defense Minister Rabin has informed representatives of the intelligence service in Washington that soon and I quote: Israel will teach Syria a lesson through military means. Israeli Prime Minister Peres also has threatened Damascus. A number of other representatives of civilian and military authorities have made such threats, including their day. [as heard] Syrian papers write that there is no doubt that these actions are being taken by Tel Aviv with the approval of Levi, Israeli Army chief of staff, after he completed the other day a trip around the so-called northern front. Syrian papers also write that no doubt exists that these actions are being taken by Tel Aviv with Washington's consent and support. U.S. national representatives, starting with President Reagan, are trying to convince the international public that Syria is involved in terrorist acts and, what is more, that the threat of war in the Near East comes from Damascus.

[Blinov] Thank you, Kazbek Gavrilovich.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIAN PRAISES 'FRUITFUL' TALKS

LD162352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 May 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The official visit to our country by Juan Carlos Pugliese, chairman of the chamber of deputies of the National Congress of the Republic of Argentina, has ended. Before his departure he spoke to a "Vremya" correspondent on the results of his visit to the Soviet Union.

[Begin Pugliese recording in Spanish, fading into Russian translation] The aim of our visit to the Soviet Union was to strengthen friendly links between the two parliaments, as well as to expand bilateral relations between our countries. Our visit was short, but very full and fruitful. Relations between our countries will now become stronger. We found a great deal of common ground. The Argentine people want peace and want to build a new life. They do not want confrontation to divide people. We have an interest in strengthening peace. [end recording]

Tolkunov Sees Off

LD170746 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic, left the Soviet Union today. He has stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit as a guest of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament).

At the airport he was was seen off by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

Before departure the guest gave a press conference. He expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit, emphasizing that the meetings and conversations with Soviet colleagues made it possible to exchange views on a wide range of topical international problems and once again confirmed the identity of Argentina's and the Soviet Union's views on principal matters. This applies, first of all, to the struggle for peace on earth. Juan Carlos Publiese referred to the extension by the Soviert Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests as a new and very important contribution to the realisation of th USSR's policy of strengthening peace.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY, ACTIONS

LD181617 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Managua May 18 TASS -- The decision to extend the unilateral nuclear test moratorium to next August 6, declared by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech over the Soviet TV network, has shown again that the USSR is in the vanguard of struggle for peaceful future of mankind, said Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in his interview to Soviet journalists.

Washington's aggressive militarist course is looking more objectionable with every day against the background of tireless efforts for the sake of peace exerted by the Soviet Union. The White House spurns down any peace proposals and implements the "star wars" plans without thinking about the consequences of its irresponsible policy.

Dwelling at length on the situation in Central America, he said that Nicaragua-sponsored draft for tackling outstanding issues in "the act of peace" worked out by the Contadora Group, is a component part of its constructive course aimed at a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central American engineered by U.S. crude interference in domestic affairs of the region's countries.

The Nicaraguan Government has clearly declared that the freeze and limitation of offensive weapons will be possible only in case all forms of foreign aggression against Central American states are stopped. The Reagan administration, D. Ortega noted, has no right whatsoever to demand the disarmament of Nicaragua which has been countering Washington's undeclared war for four years.

High-ranking White House officials are hypocritically talking about peace in Central American and support for the Contadora Group. Yet, in real fact, the USA is increasing its military pressure to bear on Nicaragua, deploying its troops near its border and is continuing military assistance to the hired Somozist gangs.

In its maniacal ambition to stifle the Sandinist people's revolution, Washington is drawing up plans of large-scale acts of terrorism against Nicaragua, including so-called "surgical operations" of the type of the criminal bombing raids on Libya, and is threatening direct military intervention against the republic.

The Nicaraguan people are daily suffering from the consequences of that unbridled policy of state-sponsored terrorism.

In face of the escalation of U.S. imperialism's aggression, Nicaragua must take care of its defence, Daniel Ortega said. The Nicaraguan government is pursuing a flexible policy, trying to contribute to the process of peaceful settlement, which is being held under the aegis of the Contadora Group and the support group. The republic's constrictive stand has clearly manifested itself in the decision to carry on discussions on the "peace act". Yet the USA, the president pointed out, which has set out to frustrate the Contadora Group's efforts, wishes to lay the blame for the possible failure of the talks on our country, to declare it to be an obstacle in the way towards peace in the region. Simultaneously, Washington's propaganda machine is trying to convince world public that regional settlement allegedly depends on the signing of the "peace act" on June 6 this year.

Lasting peace in Central America is impossible until the home and foreign security of all states in the region is ensured, Daniel Ortega stressed. An agreement between Cental American states on a settlement of the conflict will be really effective only if the United States ends its aggression against Nicaragua. At the same time, even in a peaceful situation the balance of the armed forces in Central America should be determined on the basis of the evaluation of the situation in each of the countries.

The Central American governments are to reach agreement between themselves what weapons should be considered offensive and what measures for the control of their limitation should be taken. At the same time it is necessary to guarantee the right of each of the countries to ensuring its defence capability. This is precisely the essence of the proposals tabled by Nicaragua at the meeting of representatives of the countries of Central America and the Contadora Group in Panama, Daniel Ortega pointed out.

TASS NOTES CONTRA LEADER'S SURRENDER IN COSTA RICA

LD171926 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] San Jose May 17 TASS -- Eden Pastora, one of the chieftains of the "contra" forces which fought against Nicaragua from the territory of neighbouring Costa Rica, has surrendered to the Costa Rican authorities.

About 150 terrorists have laid down arms together with him by now.

Announcing his decision to end armed struggle against the Sandinist government, Pastora said that he saw no chance of achieving victory.

The counter-revolutionary leader thus reaffirmed the inevitability of all attemps to to apple Nicaragua's legitimate government.

The heads of other venal anti-Nicaraguan gangs acknowledged that Pastora's surrender attested to a profound crisis within the counter-revolutionary camp.

CUBAN AES EQUIPMENT DELIVERY CONTRACT SIGNED

LD191045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] A contract has been signed in Havana for the coordinated delivery of equipment for the first stage of the Juragua AES, being built in Cuba with USSR technical assistance.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Hernandez, general director of the Energoimport association, stressed the great significance of the nuclear power station now under construction for the future of power generation in Cuba.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

PM161722 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Press Conference for Soviet and Foreign Journalists: Faced With Mankind's Real Needs"]

[Excerpt] Soviet people have gratefully received the sympathy shown by international organizations, scientists, specialists, and ordinary people in foreign countries regarding the disaster that befell us -- the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Foreign doctors worked together with Soviet physicians at the front line of operations to eliminate the aftermath of the disaster. One of them, Prof Robert P. Gale of the University of California, addressed a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow on 15 May. A.I. Vorobyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, took part in the conversation with journalists at R. Gale's invitation. Dr Armand Hammer, well-known American businessman and public figure, who was in Moscow, attended the meeting.

When I recieved news about the Chernobyl accident, Professor Gale said, I immediately, on behalf of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Register, offered our Soviet colleagues help in assessing the degree of injury to the victims and in treating them. By the time that the group of American specialists arrived in Moscow, Professor Gale observed, Soviet doctors had already assessed the situation and recommended treatment for 35 people who had received a high dose of radiation. They readily accepted our suggestions about involving other countries in consultations and the dispatch of medical equipment and preparations.

State and private medical establishments in 15 countries responded to our requests, the American doctor said. He noted the high level of special equipment available in Moscow clinics, which made it possible to conduct complex operations quickly and achieve success in treating serious injuries. Nineteen bone-marrow transplants have been carried out.

It will take several more months to fully evaluate the medical consequences of the accident, the professor stated. We have agreed, he stressed, to hold constant Soviet-U.S. consultations and efforts in this sphere and to publish jointly the results of our work as soon as possible. We have agreeed on the necessary measures to enhance the level of scientific and medical readiness for nuclear accidents. We jointly propose that all governments conduct a critical evaluation of their individual and collective efforts in this sphere since damage to a nuclear reactor is not only a national but also an international calamity whose scale may prove to be beyond the resources and experience of any one nation.

On behalf of his colleagues, scientists, and physicians, Professor Gale expressed readiness to take all the necessary measures to save the victims.

Replying to journalists' questions, R. Gale noted the high degree of readiness of his Soviet colleagues and medical institutions to cope with what had happened. He stated that their preliminary assessment of the radiation doses and their treatment methods were as correct as possible. I am not afraid to cite the heroic work of those people who risked their lives to save their fellow countrymen, the scientist stressed.

According to the American doctor the most important lesson of the Chernobyl accident was that it showed that science and medicine know no national frontiers. And there is another conclusion to be drawn: The events of the past few weeks have highlighted our limited potential for responding to nuclear catastrophes.

And if anyong believes that it will be possible to provide rapid assistance in a nuclear war, unfortunately, that cannot be guaranteed.

A Finnish radio correspondent asked which groups of occupations had suffered most. A group of firemen suffered most of all, A.I. Vorobyev replied. These people know what kind of fire they were fighting, he said, they know that the threat to them was not from the fire at all but from the radiation. But they fought it. And they extinguished it. During those minutes they saved all our lives. People ask us: What lessons have been learned from the first few minutes of the accident? Were the members of the special firefighting unit equipped with everything that they needed? Undoubtedly they possessed the relevant equipment. This is such a major service and it analyzes and ponders protection systems so thoroughly that it has of course learned all the lessons from what happened. But this is something we often forget: All accidents are hard to predict. Although the present accident may be over it is virtually impossible to prepare for the next one. Military men call this "preparing for the war that has just ended." As for the question of the representative of Britain's THE GUARDIAN, Professor A.I. Vorobyev continued, in which he asked whether the group of people hospitalized with serious injuries included residents of the settlements of Chernobyl, Pripyat, and other centers in the 30-km zone, I can tell you this: The casualties who received a dangerous dose included no residents of nearby settlements. They have all been carefully examined and the radiation of their clothing and thyroid glands has been measured. The results of these examinations, in which I took part, revealed no case of a threat of sickness. Could the Chernobyl accident cause instances of radiation sickness in other countries? Such a possibility has been compltely ruled out.

A. Hammer came to the meeting with journalists straight from the hospital where the struggle is continuing to save the lives and health of the victims of the accident. As a doctor and a medical worker, he stated, I was deeply moved by this humanitarian joint action by the doctors and by their heroic efforts, which made it possible to save many of the casualties. The Soviet specialists are experienced doctors, working in magnificently well-equipped hospitals. I remember very clearly, A. Hammer continued, the events of 65 years ago. I was only 23 years old, and I visited parts of Russian in the grip of hunger and a typhus epidemic at the time. I remember a meeting with V.I. Lenin and his words on the importance of restoring trade between our countries. When Dr Gale informed me of his proposal to visit the USSR, I at once sent a telegram to Mr M.S. Gorbachev. The reply came without delay: Yes, we will receive Dr Gale. Then the scientist sent out orders for medical supplies and equipment, which were responded to in many countries, including the United States. The American people and the peoples of the whole world wanted to help Soviet people in this difficult hour, A. Hammer said.

Were there any grounds for certain Western countries to adopt the decision to limit and even bann imports of agricultural products from the USSR and other socialist countries? - correspondents asked Professor A.I. Vorobyev.

"In my view, the answer is obvious to anyone. For products contaminated with radioactivity are not products with potassium cyanide inside. It is very easy to check all this. Every customs office possesses appropriate instruments to determine the degree of pollution of products with radioactive isotopes. As is known, we all give off a little radiation and, of course, products do too. But there are definite international normatives, and an elementary check makes it possible to distinguish a polluted product from a clean one at the very moment of its dispatch to another country. But it is not even a matter of what administrative measures could be taken to change the rules of international trade in such cases. Today this strikes us doctors, in general, as a trifle when faced with mankind's real needs in the event of a major nuclear catastrophe. In this connection I would like to support the line and the spirit that Professor Gale injected into this press conference: The accident has shown us the pressing need for cooperation, and not only in scientific spheres.

IZVESTIYA Reporter Visits Site

PM161721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Andrey Illesh report: "Special Zone. IZVESTIYA's Special Correspondent Reports From the Area of Damaged Reactor Four at the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA was the first to be able to directly reach the station site where the emergency work is under way. The special zone. Everything started like this...

"...Hello, Hello! Give me the administrative building," Aleksandr Sergeyevich Kupriyanov shouted down the line. He was phoning from Chernobyl, from the headquarters of the government commission and, at the newspaper's request, was seeking V.A. Brezhnev, minister of transport construction. It was his specialists among others who had come to the banks of the Pripyat from all corners of the country in the very first days. Subway building workers from Kiev and Moscow, specialists in drilling and tunneling, and surveyors from Kharkov, Gorkiy, Kuybyshev, and Dnepropetrovsk, people from the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad...

"The people are at the site. You can go through." On the Volga's side window was a pass and a red circle indicating the right to travel in the zone.

So we were on the road from Chernobyl to the AES building. At the roadside were fire trucks and enormous bulldozers, people in special clothing were bustling about, and soldiers could be seen resting beside tents set out in neat checkerboard order. We passed Lelev Village. Alongside, outside the car window, spring was in full bloom. Violet lilac shrubs were bursting over the fences as if short of space. The gardens were covered in white and pink -- apple and cherry blossoms. The intensity of the entirely intangible danger was seemingly emphasized by the empty houses, the closed cattle sheds, and the deserted streets and fields. Beyond the village was one of the final entry control points into the zone.

We finally braked outside the administrative building at the Chernobyl AES. Making my way past the specialized vehicles, I went into the building. There was a document check and then it was downstairs into the basement. The Ministry of Transport Construction headquarters.

The people rushing onto the next shift were already dressed with every protective device. I saw others resting right here on mattresses, sitting at the table, and clicking dominoes. I went farther and farther, past office desks that seemed so unusual in this situation with their signs saying "Ministry of Power and Electrification" and "Department Such and Such." I met a tall man in special clothing. He straightened his eyeglasses and said: "Are you from IZVESTIYA?" Had he recognized me right away? But my bewilderment was short-lived. Indeed, I still stuck out a mile: The Leica round my neck and my leather jacket marked me as an outsider.

"Get changed," the minister said, and I pulled on the necessary uniform and fastened the leather straps on my high boots with upturned rubber soles. I fastened the buttons up to my chin on a brand new jacket -- the buttonholes were still tight. I covered my head with a canvas cloak above my "doctor's" white cap.

This change of clothes not only saves you from unseen problems but also makes the journalist "one of the team." It is as if the correspondent is already on the job. And consequently, everything's OK. No need to stand on ceremony, you can talk openly and directly to him without holding anything back.

The minister was called to the telephone (the ubiquitous phone lines can even reach the chief here) and I walked up to the controller [dispatcher] standing alongside.

"Yevgeniy Fedotovich Tymchik. Job -- duty officer at the Ministry of Transport Construction. Normally I work as head of a section of the Kievmetrostroy. Place of work -- behind a desk in the basement. I work 12 hours on, 12 hours off, alternating with another man. Our task is to maintain operational contact between the construction site and the headquarters, the Ministry of Transport Construction, and all other subdivisions. Communicating where people are to be dispatched to, who needs pipes or equipment -- everything through the controller. Sometimes we have to go to the site too." The minister comes up: "I see, is the correspondent already in the picture?" "Well no, I just have a general idea..." "First things first then. Why, in particular, has such a quantity of unique equipment been brought together here? Why have specialists, leaving behind their own work, come to Pripyat? The aim of our work, and the work of other ministries' services that are operating alongside, is the creation of another safety 'system' (this has already been reported in the newspaper). A protective 'cushion' is to 'grow' under the damaged reactor. For this purpose a foundation trench has been dug and strengthened with piles in the immediate vicinity of the damaged unit. This work was carried out under the leadership of Ye. N. Pustokhod, head of the Mostostroy I Trust, and Kievmetrostroy...V.A Plokhikh, head of the ministry's special operations administration, headed 150 men who arrived from Moscow with 3 drilling machines..." "Your can imagine," the minister went on with his story, "the extremely difficult conditions under which these people began their work! Everything was just like a real battle. Specialists reconnoitered, checking radiation levels and determining whether it was altogether possible to get in there yet. Only after that did work begin in earnest. The situation is not straightforward today, either. Even the foundtion trench is accessible only by means of specialized transport..." Just at that point, the report came in: The armored personnel carrier is ready. Vladimir Arkadyevich got up: "Time to go." The entire trip takes only about 10 minutes. But this distance is fraught with unseen danger. The point is that even here, right next to the station's damaged power unit, radiation is not evenly spread across the entire area. It looks as if it has "pock-marked" the soil. Nothing in some places, quite dense in others.

A strange feeling -- a uniform which hinders movement, air whistling through the respirator... The first to get in the personnel carrier was the driver ("Who am I? Just Sergey from Chernigov.") Then the minister ("Please sit here. The view is better from the front seat.") And finally the correspondent. The engine came to life and the armor shield slowly rose, bringing the inspection glass into the line of vision. We swung about and, panting like a huge animal, moved forward alaong the road to the foundation trench. An instrument to measure external radiation, slightly resembling a taximeter but fitted out with dials, was attached beneath my feet. The dial's needle, moving slightly off the zero, hovered around a totally innocent reading. I looked at Brezhnev in puzzlement.

"Everything here is in order. As for what lies ahead -- you will see for yourself." And I did see. At the spot where our vehicle almost halted to let a huge oncoming truck pass us, on an aeea covering just a few meters, the needle suddenly raced forward and was held back by the counter's "end stop." But our driver was experienced, this was not his first trip. A change of gear, and the instrument's needle again fell back to an innocuous position. We stopped. We opened the hatches and jumped out. Behind us, as if providing cover, was the wall of the AES's No 3 power unit. Beneath us was the foundation trench, with people visible inside it.

"If only I had a camera!" -- I thought. No one has ever taken such photographs. But, right back on the approaches to the administration unit, specialists took a look at my "Leica" and said: "I would not take any state propoerty there if I were you, lad.

They even took the watch off one of us -- the radioactivity check afterwards is a serious matter." Could it be that I had been too careful with editorial office equipment in vain? It was too late now, though, and my notes -- scribbles in a notebook on my knees -- offer the only picture from the heart of the special zone.

...We descended along the steep sandy bank toward the drill operators. The minister embarked on a "specialized" conversation with a driller and I, feeling somewhat uneasy, began my own conversation.

The uniform is again working miracles! Once you are dressed like that, once you are there -- it means that a little time can be spent with you. Even though time here is strictly counted -- in terms of minutes. Operations are regulated by the very same doctors and instrument readings. Fedor Kirillovich Tsimokh, chief of the Kievmetrostroy No 3 Construction and Assembly Administration, introduced me to the foreman, the surveyor, and the drill operators, and he pointed out the welder who, almost completely hanging inside the foundation trench, marks his work position with sparks flying from under the welding tool's "point"...

A shift here lasts 5 hours. On the one hand, the need to leave the zone once you have done your time "looms over " people; on the other hand Fedor Kirillovich would like to extend this time. After all, everyone here understands that far too much depends on the pace (and quality!) of their present labor. And I recall what I was told before I traveled to the zone, back in Chernobyl, by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the work being done now in the area of the damaged No 4 power unit. It really is like being on the front line there..." And I did see the exertion of efforts being made on this front line by foreman Nikolay Petrovich Korol, metalworker Yevgeniy Syrnikov, welder Bursa, and electrician Rubanenko. The drilling machine was started up again, filling the "pan" of the foundation trench with the noise of a construction site. I saw the minister turning back and pointing his thumb upwards. Later he would explain that the shift had rated "excellent" for its performance. Now, under these exceptional circumstances, every achievement is worth three times its value. No idle time at all must be tolerated. All who are engaged in the accident repair work are perfectly aware of this. That which has been left undone by you means a double and treble burden on your comrade's shoulders. God forbid that he -- the one that finished off your work -- should catch your eye in the evening, when he is carefully studying the readings on his personal dosimeter...

...I look round and I see this powerful looking guy trying to be smart. He pulls off his respirator and puts a cigarette in his mouth. People wave their fists at him, but his comrades are smiling, you can tell by their eyes, and waving their hands: Everyone knew there would be no violations. Moving somewhat to one side, they lean toward one another, to be able to hear better, and have a conversation with the big boss.

Concentrated effort (and what effort!) -- academicians, generals, sector leaders, and the leading experts in their fields -- this is the "Chernobyl headquarters." And it is here that "headquarters' decisions" are being carried out. The very complex operations are being carried out for the first time in world practice by experts, of course. Not for nothing are they being sought all over the country.

But here is a strange thing: I was quite calm when I saw the needle start to fall back. There was no shiver down my spine. Not that one adapted rapidly to the situation, no. It was an extraordinary situation! The tranquillity was engendered by the atmosphere that reigned in the foundation trench and the confidence came from Sergey from Chernigov, who was bending over the "wheel" and who knew the entire path to the reactor by heart, and the dozens of people I had to let through at the entrance in front of the glass doors of the AES adminstrative building -- they were hurrying to work too.

I do not want to play it down -- the job all these people are doing is really dangerous. But they are fully aware of the danger while they do the job.

...We meticulously wiped our feet on a rag lying in a galvanized container at the very entrance to the AES administrative block. We also took off and threw on a heap in the corner our special plastic stockings that covered our shoes and legs. The pile rapidly grew with the returning shift and disappeared just as rapidly -- all items affected by radioactive dust were removed instantly. The familiar path led down into the basement. But first I went upstairs instead. I took off the plastic stocking and I had to leave my other clothes as well. I joined some young guys, already chortling at some joke, in an enormous shower room. Everything was left behind, even souvenirs in the shape of a respirator or "doctor's white hat: The radiation monitors at the entrance and exit would not let them through.

The powerful jets of water hit my shoulders. I caught myself watching the water flow into a drain and disappear beneath the floor. Here's the stupid thing: Obviously, you cannot see radioactivity, but you are longing to sse something. The inspection did not show up anything in particular, either: The radiation monitors' instruments confirmed it -- normal. Normal for the spcial zone, that is. But that is the situation people are living and working in. Many of them, too. On descending, I saw the domino players again with their crew cuts, eating "borshch" straight from the can, and I had a "professional" conversation with the surveyor. He uses humor in an attempt to conceal his professional pride and talks of his unfortunate speciality: "Surveyors, what are they? They are the first on the scene, marking out the job. Then they wait for the work to finish. I have been sitting waiting for ages." He is not waiting, he is just joking: There is something for everyone to do. Urgent work too, important immediate work. It requires effort, skill, and bold scientific decisions by an enormous number of people over many days.

When you hear the words "exploit," "heroism," and other synonyms, when you write them in your notebook with your ballpoint pen, you remember that these words are not mentioned in the special zone. But it is the only way to describe what is going on here. People are performing feats here today, at the AES. It would be a pity if their true heroism were eroded by journalistic raptures. It is sufficient to give an honest account of what they are doing.

AT Chernobyl we were stopped by doctors outside the headquarters building: "You must see our specialists, Vladimir Arkadyevich," L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, said to Brezhnev.

We parted. I was unexpectedly approached by someone who had just arrived here and was not yet familiar with the situation with the doctors: "Tell me," he asked, holding a respirator "lobe" in his hands, "I have to find out where this comrade was working in a respirator." And I, now so "experienced," replied: "In the foundation trench. Exactly 165 meters from the damaged reactor."

Explosion 'Insignificant' on Nuclear Scale

LD161912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 86

[Statement by Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences to station correspondent in Chernobyl]

[Text] We have here come up against an event which, compared to the scale of the nuclear war being planned, let us say, by the United States and the West, is of insignificant size. And we can see what are, in general the consequences for people.

The whole country is helping, but difficulties arise. We are well aware that not all other countries in the world have the capabilities that we do here. Therefore, people who are planning a nuclear war are people living with a cave-man mentality in the nuclear age. And now we can see how difficult it is to restrain them.

For that reason, I think that the step taken by the Soviet Union is a step not only addressed to governments, but a step addressed to the peoples and to each person. Each person must understand that the Soviet Union is not seeking any kind of advantage here, not seeking any kind of unilateral superiority and that this is a very well thought-out step and one that shows our degree of responsibility, our extreme responsibility for the destiny of the world. Because, you see, the scale of this explosion, if you measure it on a nuclear scale, then by the scale of destruction it is insignificant. It is more like conventional weapons than nuclear ones. By the scale of the discharge at the beginning and the rest of the destruction, it was indeed small compared to all possible military explosions.

For that reason I believe that in his speech, Mikhail Sergeyevich correctly assessed its significance and our next steps, both those we can see here in the locality and those that must be taken by the entire country in order to raise the safety of nuclear power and rule out the possibility of a repetition of such an event for the whole world both as concerns nuclear power and as concerns the establishment of nuclear weapons.

We had two phases. The first one was the extinguishing of the fire. The second phase was the elimination of the probability of any kind of repetition of further activity in the reactor. The fire was extinguished and there was not repetition.

But there is a third phase -- as far as its scale and the necessity of work organization is concerned, much more than we have done will have to be done in order to heal the wounds inflicted by the catastrophe. The radiation situation is now improving. There is no additional radioactive fallout in the atmosphere at present. I say yet again that in order to guarantee the safety of all the population, our main task is to check everything. Here is a photograph: [words indistinct] of this reactor instead of a crater. The temperature inside is basically the same as outside. There is one small spot. Even it is at about 300 degrees [as heard], and we are monitoring it. We have to prepare for rain so that it will not get wet: A great deal of work is being carried to ensure this.

If in the past there was, so to speak, an emergency approach, then now, on the contrary, a very carefully thought-out approach and interaction among all participants, and smooth work are needed.

'Protective Cushion' Being Built

LD1616845 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] It is reported from the Chernobyl AES area that the headquarters and government commission that are directing the elimination of the consequences of the accident are working round the clock here. Work to build another safety system is under way in the direct vicinity to the damaged fourth reactor. A protective cushion is to be built under the damaged reactor.

Labor rhythm has been established in the areas to which residents have been temporarily evacuated from the 30-km zone.

The party and local soviet bodies and public organizations of the Ukraine are continuing to receive thousands of letters and telegrams expressing sympathy and support for the victims and people's readiness to assume some of the material care for people from the Chernobyl zone. Already tens of thousands of rubles have arrived for account No 904 of the USSR State Bank.

Silayev: 'Sarcophagus' Being Built

LD171749 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 May 86

[Interview with Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by unidentified correspondent on 17 May; place not given; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Could you describe the current situation on the elimination of the aftereffects of the accident at the Chernobyl AES?

[Silayev] At a previous meeting some days ago, we spoke about the fact that a turning point had been reached. Currently, one can say that we are consolidating those positions. Practically all key components of the reactor are cool today. There is, inevitably, some heat in its center, around the 200-250 degree mark. This is due to the further cooling of those individual elements and pieces. We are not just carrying out observation, but also active measures. We are pumping in nitrogen around the clock. Today it can be said that we are already fully including the matter of cooling all remaining parts of the reactor. Today we are calm, and convinced that there will not be any return, or any rise or change in temperature. At the moment, first of all, we have been impressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address. For our part, we have concluded that there is still tense and lengthy work ahead and that our main task today is to preserve the health of the people surrounding us and who are in adjacent areas. Then, essentially, considering the first question, the most important question, that of removing the threat of any complications or any further repetitions, since we have removed this threat, we have closed this question. We are now concentrating our attention on eliminating the effect of the residue of radioactive contamination on the health of people.

What is on the agenda at the moment is discussion of the program to construct a sarcophagus, as we are calling it. It is a huge container, let us say, which will enable us to secure the burial of everything that remains of the radioactive fallout, of this entire accident in general, so that it can be reliably contained and supervised and not give rise to any doubts whatsoever. These are the two directions we are working in: the first is the decontamination, the elimination of the contaminated sectors step by step, and the second is implementing measures for containment.

I have just returned from the station itself. I visited various parts, including the zone where our miners, headed by the minister, have been instructed to create the final line of defense. For that they need to dig a tunnel, of the type used in underground railway construction, reach the reactor zone, and build a concrete cooling bed that will form an element, a component of the sarcophagus, and will provide a reliable defense against any phenomena that could represent a threat to the soil.

[Correspondent] Could we call it a concrete cushion?

[Silayev] Let us say a cushion filled with all kinds of heat-exchanging cooling devices. Well, I have talked to miners there and miners are miners -- they are energetic, fearless people.

I asked them what questions they had, what problems they had. Nobody named any problems. They have a very strict timetable. They have to do the digging at high speeds. Everyone says: We will do it.

We have been to the so-called bunker. It is the center, right at the station, of directing all actions in all parts of the station. It is a shelter adapted for this purpose. Efficient work is in progress. Some of the shift-members are resting, some of them are getting ready, some are eating, some are undergoing medical checks. And whomever you speak to, they say: We understand what the homeland requires of us and we will do it all. Therein lies the heroism of our Soviet man.

[Video shows Silayev, dressed in a windbreaker with a radiation dose shield pinned on, sitting across a table from a correspondent in a room. This is intercut with a brief sequence of aerial shots from a helicopter, showing tree-lined streets with blocks of flats. Except for a truck and what appears to be a fire engine driving out of the shot, in a direction opposite to the helicopter's course, the streets appear empty. Next there is a variety of shots of the damaged reactor building, as the helicopter flies around it. A man without any special protective clothing can be briefly seen inside the helicopter.]

Further on Silayev Remarks

PM161619 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Correspondent Colonel A. Polyakov article under the rubric "Exploit Location -- Chernobyl AES": "Communists Setting the Example"]

[Excerpt] We have covered several hundred kilometers in the last few days along the roads linking Chernobyl with Kiev and the rayon centers. Traffic along the highways proceeds at a measured and precise pace, reflecting the atmosphere of businesslike efficiency prevailing now at the nuclear power station and around it.

"We had the situation under control within a fairly brief period of time and are now on top of it," I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said in a covnersation with us. "We are continuing the cooling of the reactor and the reinforcement of foundations beneath it. One of the main tasks now is to carry out complete decontamination of the station and the surrounding area. People are prepared to do anything to perform this work as swiftly as possible, but we have no right to run rash risks. This is why we are acting calmly and seeking the most rational solutions.

"It was said in M.S. Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television that everyone -- fire fighters, transportation workers, construction workers, medical personnel, specialized chemical protection units, helicopter crews, and other subunits of the Ministry of Defense and the MVD -- have undergone and are still undergoing a severe examination." I asked I.S. Silayev to say something about the servicemen.

"Their actions are beyond all praise," I.S. Silayev replied. "Take Captain Zborovskiy for example. An amazingly brave man. He was at the reactor together with power station workers to open the special slide-valves there, which enabled us to confirm the presence of water and pump it out. By virtue of the authority vested in me I have already rewarded [pooshchril] the officer, but I think that people like him deserve the highest awards. Even though, of course, they are not working under extreme conditions just for the sake of awards."

Death Toll Reported at 13

AU161458 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 16 (AFP) -- The death toll from the Chernobyl nuclear accident rose to 13 Friday, according to a toll given here by U.S. bone marrow transplant expert Doctor Robert Gale.

Before leaving for the United States Dr. Gale said 24 of the 35 people who suffered serious radiation doses were still alive. Two technicians died in the April 26 accident when a reactor exploded at the Ukrainian plant and according to Dr. Gale's figures 11 of the 300 injured have died since.

Dr. Gale was speaking after PRAVDA reported Friday that a plant foreman injured in the explosion had died taking the official toll to 10. The doctor said Thursday that more of the seriously ill were expected to die. He heads an international bone marrow exchange group, and went to Moscow to help Chernobyl victims.

Blix Cited on Situation

LD170856 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 17 TASS -- It is absolutely clear today that the situation in Chernobyl is under control. There is no threat of a chain reaction, and the temperature in the reactor is falling, Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said in a RUDE PRAVO interview. We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's promise to make a thorough analysis of the causes of the accident and of its consequences.

Touching upon the world press coverage of the accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant, Hans Blix deplored the use of unchecked reports and often even of inventions by some publications. The press of Sweden, my homeland, went so far as to frontpage a report that in visiting the USSR I had received a dose of radiation exceeding the level admissible for a member of the personnel of a nuclear power plant in the course of a whole year. I had to go through a medical examination. It has shown that the radiation dose in my body was not above the one a person usually gets in dental X-ray photography.

When staying in Moscow and Chernobyl we received truthful information about the state of things. We wished to gain experience, and to learn what could be done to further improve safety at nuclear power plants all over the world. In consulting Soviet representatives, we have drawn the conclusion that there are possibilities to take the necessary measures on the basis of international cooperation. I am glad that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, touched upon these issues. The information he gave about the causes of the accident is valuable.

During the talks in Moscow we have discussed some technical issues concerning safety and taking measures that would in the event of an accident lessen its consequences and lower the risk of a misfortune. The Soviet Union is ready for cooperation on the basis of our agency. This means that international cooperation may bring about valuable results, Hans Blix stressed in conclusion.

Coal, Transport Ministers Interviewed

LD182014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 May 86

[Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from Chernobyl]

[Excerpts] One meets the most varied kinds of people, sometimes unexpected, in Chernobyl. Here on Sovetskaya Ulitsa is where the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Transport Construction have installed their headquarters. The minister of transport construction, Vladimir Arkadiyevich Brezhnev, and the minister of the coal industry, Mikhail Ivanovich Shchadov are working shoulder to shoulder, as the phrase goes. The first to come here to Chernobyl were the transport construction workers. They were the first people after the firefighters to enter the danger zone once the fire at the No 4 reactor was put out.

Vladimir Arkadiyevich, could you tell us some more about that difficult time?

[Brezhnev] The task facing the team fron the Transport Constructon Ministry was to consolidate, using a freezing method employing liquid nitrogen, a layer of ground in the vicinity of the No 4 reactor unit. The level of radiation was such that it was not possible to work a full 8 hours. We worked for 3, 4, or a maximum of 5 hours at a time. In these tricky conditions people displayed heroism, carrying on until the work was completely finished.

[Mikhaylenko] How did you get those people here, Vladimir Arkadiyevich?

[Brezhnev] People were collected directly from sites where tunnelling was in progress. They were brought straight here by bus because the work needed to be done very urgently.

[Mikhaylenko] And where did they come from?

[Brezhnev] From Kiev, from the Baykal-Amur Mainline, from Kharkov, from the Caucasus. We have assembled specialists from all over the country. I should say that the transport construction workers here have risen to the occasion and it is a pleasure and an honor for me to be in charge of such a splendid team.

And now here comes my partner Shchadov. Hello there, Mikhail Ivanovich.

[Shchadov] Hello there.

[Mikhaylenko] Before you arrived, Vladimir Arkadiyevich was saying that the transport construction workers are now handing over the main thrust of the work to the miners. What are the coal industry workers doing now?

[Shchadov] The main task we have to tackle is to lay a raft measuring 30 by 30 under the reactor on which a system for cooling the reactor will be installed. We have dug a trench and from there we will be driving a horizontal shaft. This is a big job and a complicated one because the ground ... the sand is waterlogged. We will have to proceed very carefully. For this reason, engineering and design specialists have elaborated a detailed scheme for boring, laying the concrete, and assembling the whole system.

[Mikhaylenko] How will you be doing this tunneling work? By hand?

[Shchadov] We will be using a tunneling shield. When we get under the building, however, and we are removing earth to install the raft, then we will have to work by hand.

[Mikhaylenko] I understand that 140 miners from the Tula basin were flown in by Aeroflot.

[Shchadov] Well, given that the tunneling conditions here are very complicated and that roughly similar conditions exist at mines under construction in Tula Oblast, we decided to invite tunnel drillers from Tula Oblast to come here.

[Mikhaylenko] People with the required experience?

[Shchadov] Yes. These were people who came voluntarily. When it was announced that 145 people were needed and groups of working people were asked about who would be able to go and help to eliminate the consequences of the accident, several times that number of people volunteered.

[Mikhaylenko] So you picked the cream of the crop?

[Shchadov] Yes, the very best with the right experience and those who were aware of the kind of work they were going to face and the level of its difficulty. Whatever difficulties there might be, the schedule fixed by the chairman of the state commission will be met without fail.

[Mikhaylenko] The schedule is apparently very tight?

[Shchadov] We have a very tight schedule. According to standard procedures, we estimated that this work would require 45 days, but time is pressing and we were given 30 days. The miners themselves, however -- and I agree with this -- say we will complete the work in 25 days.

Journalists Visit Area

LD151013 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 15 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the Chernobyl nuclear power station:

Soviet correspondents today were allowed for the first time to visit the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Our itinerary was strictly defined: first a medical control station, where we changed our clothing and underwent a gasometric check, then a change of vehicles as we got into armored personnel carriers which reduce the danger of radioactive exposure and make travel quicker.

The first thing that struck me was that every group was busy doing a specific job of its own. If it is needed to join the efforts, for example, of power experts and builders, the instructions come in advance from the headquarters of a government commission through the operations staff at the station.

Today where were some 50 workers of shift duty at the first three generating sets, excluding repairmen. Those at the control panel were recording the parameters of the reactors' operation. Though the latter are shut down, the station keeps living even in this condition.

Operators were busy at the central control board of the station. Water supply services were ensuring quality purification of water. The temperature regime was being strictly observed. Fire and radiation safety were being closely monitored.

The workshop of underground fuel utilities was functioning at an even pace. The people were working clamly, answering questions, smiling. The most often spoken word the journalists heard in reply to their questions was "normalno" ("Everything is O.K.").

On the territory of the station, lorries were bringing concrete to unit 4 every few minutes. Armoured personel carriers were coming and going. Several people were seen walking.

The journalists were told that, according to radiological tests of the air above the nuclear power station, the radiation level dropped nearly by a ratio of four to one over the past three days.

'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS' AT CHEMICAL WORKS NOTED

LD171436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on the article "How Much Is One To Take Upon Oneself?," published in PRAVDA on 20 April 1986.

The decision notes that the facts set out in the article have, upon being checked, been confirmed. Serious shortcomings in the work of the party bureau, the secretary of which is Dzergachev; and of the administration, the director of which is Polyakov, whose fault it is that an unhealthy situation has come about within the workforce and that the introduction of much that is progressive is being held back, have come to light at the Irbit Chemical and Pharmaceutical works in Sverdlovsk Oblast.

Numerous questions of development of production and of accelerating scientific and technological progress are being solved unsatisfactorily at the enterprise; obsolete equipment is being replaced slowly; social problems have grown acute; the number of those who require housing has gone up; production and administration premises are in a state of neglect.

Due to conditions facilitating the cause of workers and engineers working with initiative and creativity have not been set up at the works. Progressive undertakings fail to meet with the essential practical support, encountering resistance in a number of cases. It is thus that an energetic and qualified leader, Bakharev, head of a frontranking shop, was fired -- an undeservedly severe punishment. As the article correctly emphasizes, he had to pay the price for the fact that he strove to work in a new way.

The CPSU Central Committee has deemed the activities of the party bureau of the Irbit Chemical and Pharmaceutical works, which gave rise to the conflict within the workforce, and the party bureau's persecution of the Communist Bakharev to be a crude violation of the Leninist norms of party life. Those guilty had deserved the punishment meted out to them.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the Sverdlovsk obkom to establish appropriate order in the work involving working people's letters and statements, and to bring party proceedings against those guilty of the bureaucratic consideration given to Communist Bakharev's letter.

DEPUTY OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES INDUSTRY'S PERFORMANCE

PM131846 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 May 86 p 1

[V. Raskin interview with V.Yu. Filanovskiy-Zenkov, USSR first deputy minister of the petroleum industry, under the rubric "Interviewing Laggards": "Making Up the Shortfall"]

[Text] The collectives of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry have been working hard both last year and this year. But, unfortunately, they have failed to meet the targets. And this is affecting the work pace of other sectors of the national economy. What are the reasons for the lag? What steps are being taken to make up for the shortfall? Our correspondent V. Raskin put these questions to V.Yu. Filanovskiy-Zenkov, USSR first deputy minister of the petroleum industry.

During the January-April period all the labor collectives' efforts were channeled into eliminating the shortfall in oil extraction. We can look back on 4 months of intensive work. Much has been achieved, but, nonetheless, we have fallen short of the plan by 3,266,200 metric tons of oil since the beginning of the year. Of 34 associations the following failed to meet plan targets: Noyarbrskneftegaz, Nizhnevartovskneftegaz, Varyeganneftegaz, and Tatneft (in Tyumen oblast).

I would like to say a few words about Nizhnevartovskneftegaz -- the sector's biggest enterprise -- in particular. The collective was unable to meet the set targets over a long period of time. The measures adopted enabled the association to reach the daily extraction target on 22 April. A first success.

A tendency to work better is emerging among oil workers. Allow me to cite the following figures: During the January-April period, 4,322 new oil wells were commissioned under the ministry, 2,540 of them in Tyumen Oblast. This is 32 percent more than during the corresponding period last year.

What specific steps have been taken to enable Glavtyumenneftegaz to change from a laggard to a leading enterprise? Over the 4 months 17 new oil deposits were commissioned in West Siberia. In order to give readers an idea of the colossal work that has been done, I will cite the following figures for the sake of comparison: During the first 4 years of the last 5-year polan 14 deposits were commissioned and in 1985 it was 13. This dynamism shows what efforts are being made to improve matters.

Steady, rhythmical work at oil fields depends largely on the standard of work of the teams in charge of overhauling oil wells. It is these collectives in particular which are called upon to spare no effort in order to ensure that there are no above-norm outages in the sector, that work proceeds without interruptions.

However, there are questions which we can resolve only in a joint effort with allied collectives. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is lagging in the construction of external power supply facilities. The oil workers have been let down by the Sumgait pipe manufacturers. Around 7 percent of the pipes supplied by them are substandard. Just imagine what it costs to ship them to West Siberia.

Great importance is attached to the dissemination of the experience of the pacesetters of socialist competition, the people who have been nominated for the title of 1986 USSR State Prize winners.

CSA REPORTS GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD141206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Results of industrial work have been summed up for January-April. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the overall volume of industrial output compared with the same period last year went up by 6.3 percent, and 94 percent of the outpout growth was achieved through increased labor productivity. All union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry coped with their tasks. At the same time, there was some lagging behind for certain types of output. Less synthetic ammonia, soda ash, large electric machines, and alternating current electric engines, as well as trunk-line passenger coaches and buses were produced than planned.

MOSCOW TELEVISION EXAMINES CONSTRUCTION DELAYS

LD151332 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0615 GMT on 15 May broadcasts a 15-minute program by Vladimir Nazarov entitled "What is the Cost of Building Delays?"

Nazarov begins by pointing out that building delays, low construction rates, and the consequent dissipation of resources are a heavy burden on the country's economy. During the past 5-year plan, construction delays in the RSFSR cost the state almost R150 billion. Everyone feels the weight of the burden in the low level of comfort in everyday life at work and at home, in the fact that new machinery is not installed at enterprises, and in the fact that there is a shortfall in shops of high-quality products equal to world standards from the machine building ministries and the light industry enterprises.

Particular criticism was directed at Krasnoyarsk Kray during the 27th CPSU Congress for delays in the construction of housing and social and domestic installations. How are things there now?

Nazarov is then joined by Yuriy Sosuyev, in the Krasnoyarsk studio, accompanied by Vladimir Ivanovich Kosarev, deputy head of the kraykom Construction Department, and Vladimir Konstantinovich Shalin, head of the kraykom Directorate for Construction and Architecture. In Moscow is Kira Aleksandrovna Moskovtseva, head of the Directorate for Finance and Credit to Construction by Local Soviet Enterprises at the USSR Stroybank. She points out that capital construction plans for installations in the nonindustrial sphere were not fulfilled in the kray during any of the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, for example in housing, schools, preschool establishments, vocational technical colleges, and especially in hospitals and pooliclinics.

Kosarev says that there is now a large-scale program under way in the kray for upgrading capacities at construction industry enterprises. Shalin says a specific difficulty in the kray is that projects are often shared by various contractors, but the kraykom was constantly battling with ministries and departments to introduce more single-contractor work. The Gosplan has now accepted their proposal to increase the construction base. Moskovtseva lists a number of projects in the kray that are notoriously behind schedule. The local officials accept her reprimand but say that they have composed a program, with the help of the Stroybank, to improve the situation. Moskovtseva asserts that, as the financing organ, the Stroybank is concerned with the imbalance in the 1986 plans for the construction of installations in the social sphere. To date, no contractor has been named for the bringing into service of more than 20,000 square meters of housing; no measures have been determined for the development of housing construction cooperation; delays in construction are not being made up sufficiently quickly.

A local official and a construction industry representative in Ufa are able to cite better news, and recount enthusiastically their successes in the reconstruction of a glass works and chemical works, both completed well ahead of schedule. Nazarov contrasts the Ufa approach of initiative and enterprising spirit with that in Krasnoyarsk, where those responsible always look to their superiors for guidance.

Lyudmila Semina reports from a 200-year-old cotton combine in Altay Kray, where reconstruction has been under way for a very long time, affecting output. Deputy Director for Capital Construction Oleg Aleksandrovich Chernyavtsy places the blame at the door of the Ministry of Light Industry, which has shown little determination to complete the job despite pleas from the enterprise itself.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS BASHKIR AGRICULTURE

LD162310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A joint meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet commissions for the agro-industrial complex and for the building materials industry was held in the Kremlin today.

The meeting discussed the work of local soviet and economic organs in Bashkir ASSR on development of the material and technical basis for storing and processing agricultural produce.

The report and the deputies' speeches noted that in accordance with the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress, Bashkiria is doing a certian amount of work on setting up a material and technical basis for the processing sectors of agriculture-industry. In the 11th 5-year Plan, capacities for storing potatoes, vegetables, and fruit increased by 35 percent, grain by 31 percent. However, the commissions noted that work carried out in this area does not correspond to the demands of the congress.

Tasks are not being fulfilled for the production and procurement of the basic types of agricultural produce, for the output of fool industry articles, for increasing the capacities of storing facilities and the capacities of the processing industry; disproportions have been allowed to occur in siting.

At the same time there has been under-usage of the potential of existing enterprises; design capacities at new enterprises are not being achieved in time. Particular attention was paid to raising the technical level of production, the introduction of waste-free technologies, and progressive methods of stroage of agricultural and food products.

It was emphasized that practically no use was made of cooling systems and active ventilation in the storage of fruit and vegetables, or of other modern methods of storing produce.

The session noted that there is a high level of manual labor in the sector, much antiquated equipment, particularly in the canning industry, in fisheries, and in consumer cooperatives. All this leads to considerable losses of agricultural produce.

The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and other construction ministries have systematically not fulfilled the plans for the construction of projects for Bashkiria's agro-industrial complex. There has been a weakening of checks on the time expended and the quality of this construction by the republican Council of Ministers and by the local soviets of people's deputies. The decision adopted by the commissions gives concrete recommendations to local soviet and economic organs in the Bashkir ASSR, and to a number of ministries and departments of the USSR and the RSFSR to eliminate the shortcomings.

TASHKENT REPORTS EARTHQUAKE IN TAJIK SSR

GF151425 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] At 0432 Moscow time today an earthquake occurred in the Tajik SSR. The epicenter of the tremors was 15 km away from the city of Kulyab, 109 km southeast of Dushanbe, the capital of Tajik SSR. The strength of the earthquake at the epicenter was measured at 4 to 5 on the 12-point scale. The people of Kulyab [words indistinct]. There have been no casualties or damage.

TASS DESCRIBES RESCUE MEASURES IN S. GEORGIA EARTH TREMORS

LD151923 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 15 TASS -- It has already been reported that an earthquake shook the southern areas of Georgia, a Soviet Caucasian Republic, on May 13. The tremor measured 7 points in the epicentre. Today tremors recurred....

On that day the earth seemed to rear up from strong tremors. When the stone walls of the newly-built eight-year school in Abul began trembling, the staff took care first and foremost to prevent panic and to evacuate children. The walls of the school were still shaking and cracking under the onslaught of fresh tremors and bricks were falling down chimneys but the schoolchildren were out of danger.

Regrettably, there were victims, a three-year-old girl of the Mkrtychyans in the village Toriya was killed. Not only the fellow villagers but the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Dzhumber Patiashvili, and other leaders of the republic expressed their condolences to the family. They also shared in the grief of a family from the village Kumurdo in the Akhalkalaki district who had lost Rimma Kochkanyan, the mother of four.

The leaders of the republic met party activists in the disaster-hit areas, took interest in the resettlement of people whose homes had been ruined and in the organization of work at enterprises, collective farms, schools, retail outlets and the services. Concrete measures were drawn up to tackle all the questions under discussion.

Much damage was done to property. Twenty schools and eight livestock breeding farms were badly damaged in the Akhalkalaki district alone and homes were razed to the ground in some villages. Altogether 1,500 homes and several sheep shelters were totally ruined.

Tragedy brings Soviet people closer together. When it strikes, the people's hearts open wider to compassion and brim with a strong desire to help. This is what is taking place at Chernobyl today, and such sentiments also prevail in Georgia. In the early hours after the earthquake, the party district committees and the executive committees of the local soviets took their bearings in the situation and launched vigorous efforts to give assistance to the disaster-hit population. Truckloads of food and medicines were sent to villages and the medical personnel of the region was put on round-the-clock duty. Army troops immediately came to help as well.

MARS EXPEDITION TO BE LAUNCHED IN 1988

LD171452 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Now some details about a new space venture. The Soviet Union plans to launch from its territory in July 1988 two space vehicles to explore Mars and the planets near its satellite, Phobos. This is an international experiment codenamed "Phobos." The project involves Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. Scientists of Sweden and Finland and specialists of the European Space Agency have expressed the desire to join the project. The Phobos expedition will last 460 days. The two spacecraft will have reached Mars only early in 1989. Details from a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr Valeriy Barsukov:

[Begin Barsukov recording in Russian, fading to English translation] On this Phobos project we expect to explore the surface of Mars from an orbit around it. We expect to approach it at a close distance, about 50 miles, and pass very slowly over the Martian staellite Phobos. As plans stand, landing modules will be eased down on the surface of Phobos to study the composition of the satellite's ground and surface layer. Phobos will be also examined with long wave radio beams, thanks to which scientists will know for certain what the satellite consists of inside. [end recording]

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U.S. Planning To Violate SALT II

LD161708 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- There is more and more talk in Washington about the United States' withdrawal from the SALT-2 treaty, which is in preparation, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said at a press conference today, responding to questions put by journalists.

The Soviet side proceeds from the assumption that abiding on a mutual basis by the provisions of the treaty, which blocks the quantitative and qualitative perfection of the more powerful armaments, would be of no small importance of maintaining the strategic balance in the future as well and to ensuring auspicious conditions for working out new accords on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments.

The USSR's position as regards the SALT-2 treaty will, certainly, depend on how the matter will stand with respect to preventing the arms race in outer space, and observing by the United States of the ABM Treaty.

The United States' further intentions with regard to this treaty are to be checked when another U.S. submarine of the "Ohio" type will begin sea trials, which is reported to take place late in May, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR said.

Thus, the United States would, if corresponding measures are not taken, exceed the established limit of 1,200 units on intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles. For the United States to comply with this limit, it should dismantle the corresponding number of the already existing arms (either two "Poseidon" submarines or the corresponding number of "Minuteman-2" intercontinental ballistic missiles).

The intentions of the U.S. side will apparently be checked for the second time by the end of the year when as a result of the equipment of bombers with long-range cruise missiles the United States will approach the treaty ceiling of 1,320 units for MIRVed ballistic missiles and heavy bombers with cruise missiles.

There is now talk in Washington to the effect that if in the first case the United States will, possibly, abide by the limit, in the second -- it will not do it. Simultaneously, it is planned to launch a propaganda campaign charging the USSR with its alleged "non-compliance" with SALT-2. The purpose is to find a pretext to lift from the United States the treaty restrictions which were agreed upon by the sides.

So, the point at issue is the intention to violate the treaty most flagrantly, to withdraw from it through relieving itself of one or another of its provisions as soon as they become a hindrance to new U.S. military programmes. Should this happen, the entire responsibility for the consequences would rest squarely with the United States. The USSR would make corresponding conclusions for itself and take measures to protect its security and to prevent the balance established by the treaty from being tipped.

Soviet Stand on Talks

LD161629 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 16 May 86

["Geneva Talks: Facts and Fiction" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has lately begun anew to spread rumours about the Soviet position at the talks on nuclear and space weapons, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today. In this way they want to create the impression, he continued, that it is not the USA but someone else that is holding back progress at the Geneva talks. But this is not so. Actually, during the previous four rounds the American side did not offer anything new as compared with what it said from the outset and what was absolutely unacceptable. This holds true of the U.S. positions on outer space, on strategic arms and on medium-range nuclear weapons.

The claims of the American side that the USA introduced something fresh in the talks on November 1, 1985, and on February 24, 1986, are at odds with reality. Equally far-fetched are the statements of the U.S. Administration that the Soviet Union has not responded to the above American proposals. The deputy foreign minister pointed out that way back during talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow in early November 1985, the Soviet side had given an official view of the American proposals and demonstrated in detail why they were unacceptable. Then, the Soviet side produced at the Geneva talks themselves a detailed characterization of the U.S. proposals.

It was pointed out, inter alia, that the U.S. proposal of November 1 circumvented the main question, that of averting the arms race in space. By substituting the value concept of "stabilizing the relationship between offensive and defensive weapons" for the problem of averting the arms race in outer space, the USA actually would like to give legitimacy to the arms race both in space and on earth.

As for the arguments of the American side on strategic offensive weapons, at a closer look they mean a buildup of these armaments, though they seem to be speaking about halving them. Instead of the aggregate level of 6,000 nuclear warheads on strategic delivery vehicles mentioned by the American side as a ceiling for our countries, the United States, if its proposal were accepted, would have increased the number of its nuclear warheads to more than 15,000.

Moreover, long range sea-launched cruise missiles (about 4,000 units) would not be restricted at all. The American proposals, if they were accepted, would wreck the existing structure of the Soviet strategic forces while that of the U.S. strategic forces would be preserved.

As for an "intermediate agreement" on medium-range missiles under the proposals, tabled by the American side on November 1, 1985, the United States would secure an opportunity to increase drastically, more than two-fold, the number of nuclear warheads on its medium-range missiles in Europe while the Soviet missiles would have to be reduced.

Washington's proposals by the closure of the fourth round of the talks did not contain anything constructive either and were actually equivalent to a repetition of the unacceptable positions presented by the U.S. delegation earlier. The American side responded to the Soviet radical proposal on the complete elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe with its infamous "zero option".

The American side, the Soviet deputy foreign minister states, has been doing whatever it can to quench the impetus given to the talks on nuclear and space weapons by the Soviet-American Geneva summit. Yet the U.S. Administration still has a chance to back its words with deeds.

Now that the USSR has announced the third extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and offered the U.S. leadership, in the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, "to demonstrate by action its care for human life and health", the U.S. Government should use the chance offered it and joint the historical action of the Soviet Union.

If Washington really wanted to contribute to the Soviet efforts to break the deadlock at the talks on nuclear and space weapons, it could do so by reverting to a businesslike and constructive discussion of all questions at the recently opened fifth round of those talks.

We now have a fundamentally new situation, which can break the stalemate at the Geneva talks if the American side is prepared to seek mutually acceptable compromises.

Lomeyko on Chernobyl, Western 'Psychosis'

LD161926 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS - Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, a department chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, who took part in today's press conference, said in reply to a question about the Soviet Union's approach to medium-range missiles in Asia that that approach was presented in the Soviet programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Such missiles in the east of the Soviet Union would be eliminated at the second stage of the implementation of that programme.

The Soviet medium-range missiles in that region are countering U.S. medium-range systems deployed in the Far East. The USSR agrees to tackle the question of its medium-range missiles in Asia but the question of what to do with the American medium-range system in the Far East should be resolved simultaneously.

A French radio correspondent asked what problems had been caused to the disarmament talks by the Chernobyl accident and what the soviet reaction was to the measures taken by the EEC. Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Press Department, who participated in the press conference, said: "The Soviet Union's position of principle on the Chernobyl accident was presented in the address of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television. The accident should becme a lesson to the entire world community, first and foremost because it graphically demonstrated what a formidable danger is posed by nuclear energy when it breaks free. In this situation a new approach and new thinking should be displayed by everyone.

The Soviet Union has again extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and offered the USA immediate talks. Chernobyl is an accident and Nevada explosions are a deliberate policy of statesmen who would not listen to the voice of reason or to the demands of the world public.

"Exploiting the Chernobyl accident, the mass media and politicians in a number of Western countries, primarily in the USA, whipped up psychosis. Measures were taken by the self-same people as a result of that psychosis. That is why others cannot bear responsibility for this."

USSR, GDR, BULGARIA SEEK LIMITS ON NAVAL ARMS

LD200635 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] New York, May 20 TASS -- The delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union called for an early opening of talks and consultations on planning specific steps to limit the operations of naval fleets, reduce naval arms and spread confidence measures to the seas and oceans. The three delegations submitted a working document for consideration to the current session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission here. The document took note of the need for reversing the continuing escalation of the race in naval arms. The document said in part that the delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union welcomed the beginning of consultations on that matter in the United Nations Disarmament Commission. By way of the urgent measure agreement could be reached on the non-expansion of naval operations of the states in the regions through which the busiest shipping routes pass and where the possibility of conflict situations is most probable-- the Indian, Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea or the Persian Gulf.

With regard to one of such regions — the Mediterranean where dangerous developments are taking place -- the sides could come to terms on the application of agreed confidence measures, on the reduction of the armed forces, on the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons, on renouncing the deployment of such weapons on the territory of the non-nuclear Mediterranean countries and on the nuclear powers pledging not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not permit their deployment on its terrotory. At the first phase, the document emphasized, no limitations of any kind would be imposed on the naval operations and naval arms of the Mediterranean states. As to further steps to enhance security in that region, they could be defined with due account of the Soviet proposals set forth in the January 15 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and aiming for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR and the U.S.S.R. believe that the realization of the Soviet Union-formulated nuclear disarmament program and the proposal on working out fundamental elements of a comprehensive system of international security would undoubtedly block off ways of the race in any arms, including naval arms. The working document emphasized that if the United States withdrew its fleet from the Mediterranean Sea the same would be done simultaneously by the Soviet Union which was prepared to open talks on that matter without delay.

Such regional measures, as the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and the implementation of measures to strengthen peace and security in the Persian Gulf would be of positive importance, the document said.

PRAVDA LINKS CHERNOBYL TO ARMS CONTROL

LD200205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0023 GMT 20 May 86

["An Act of State Wisdom" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) — "The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station has sounded yet another alarm to all mankind," writes Nikolay Prozhogin in PRAVDA today. "It is still not too late to realize this. But this has still not been realized -- or at least it appears so -- by certain political circles in the West who have used the accident at Chernobyl as a means of unleashing a particularly odious -- in view of the tragic nature of the event -- anti-Soviet campaign.

"This has been another attempt to discredit the policy of the Soviet Union and to sow seeds of mistrust in its peace initiatives."

"At the same time," the article continues, "the events at Chernobyl should serve as a new warning to everyone -- a warning of the possible destructive power of nuclear energy if its gets out of control. One should also not forget that in today's interdependent world, the problems of the military atom exist alongside the problems of the peaceful atom -- and the problems of the military atom are now the main ones. For as great as the misfortune was at Chernobyl, it simply cannot be compared to the scale of the thousands upon thousands of catastrophes that now lie hidden in nuclear arsenals."

Pointing out that the USSR has undertaken a new initiative -- it has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year -- the author goes on to write: "And so it is once again up to the United States. Let those who stand at the top in the United States show in deeds their concern for the life and health of the people, concerns they so often and so loudly, even penetratingly [kriklivo], shout about. If the U.S. Administration would only respond to the Soviet initiative and take the step that the people of the world expect of it, then the possibility of freeing the planet of nuclear tests would be a reality."

"Unfortunately, Washington's line so far does not provide great hope that they will listen to the voice of the people and the demands of common sense. Last summer and autumn, and this winter and spring, the United States continued its nuclear tests in Nevada despite the fact that in Geneva the U.S. President signed the Soviet-U.S. statement that recognized the fact that a nuclear war cannot be won and that such a war must never break out," PRAVDA notes.

WHITE HOUSE USING ABM TREATY TO PRESSURE CONGRESS ON SDI

LD191658 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The White House, seeking to protect its product -- the 'Strategic Defence Initiative' (SDI) -- from possible congressional budget cuts, resorts to direct pressure on Congress, to put it mildly. The government Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) has sent a special report to Capitol Hill. The report conveys a thinly-veiled threat, as THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper reports today, that the U.S. Administration "may reconsider its commitment" to the ABM Treaty if Congress does not fully endorse the asked appropriations for the "star wars" programme. The ACDA report maintains that the administration's current research within the framework of the SDI "is consistent with a strict interpretation of the ABM Treaty."

But "if adequate support is not forthcoming", the report says, the administration may have to "adopt a looser interpretation of the treaty's provisions."

The very way of setting the task of establishing a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements which underlies the SDI runs counter to the letter and spirit of the ABM Treaty which was concluded between the USSR and USA in 1972. It must be recalled that the treaty makes it binding upon the USSR and the USA not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of the country and not to provide a base for such a defense. ABM components of one ABM system deployment area specified by the treaty shall be deployed on land and be stationary. It is banned to develop, test or deploy ABM systems of components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based.

In the light of this, assertions by the authors of the ACDA report about an ostensibly "strict interpretation" of the ABM Treaty provisions by the U.S. side look quite untenable. Having proclaimed a programme for the development of an ABM system for the defence of the territories of the USA and of its NATO allies, Washington does not conceal that the system should have space-based elements which are banned by the treaty.

Lots of authoritative pronouncements have already been made in argument that the SDI is being ostensibly contemplated as a certain 'space sword' with an eye to the possibility of a first strike. The militarisation of outer space not only sharply broadens the sphere of the dangerous arms race. The development of space-strike weapons narrows possibilities for taking political decisions on matters of war and peace in the event of crisis situations. The military and political importance of the ABM Treaty is quite great.

As is emphasized in the very preamble to the treaty, it is a substantial factor in curbing a further build up of the most powerful arms and in maintaining strategic balance. Its stabilising role serves to ensure conditions for the elaboration of possible new agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

Therefore, as the Soviet Union has stated already more than once, any actions running counter to the treaty and being of detriment to it should be ruled out. As for the ACDA report which we have quoted and which was prepared for the U.S. Congress, one can see in it an obvious line towards washing out the ABM Treaty and towards using the "star wars" programme as a stimulus to a further arms race.

UK DECISION TO DEPLOY U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS ATTACKED

LD191706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 May 86

["A Ban on Chemical Weapons": Commentary by TASS Observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- John Stanley, UK minister of state for defense, said on television that U.S. binary chemical weapons might be sited in Britain even in peacetime. At a time of tension, he said, it is important to have a suitable means of deterrent at one's disposal, even if that means new chemical weapons. Such a statement, phrased in an overtly militarist spirit, can only be evaluated as evidence of the country being subject to Washington's aggressive, imperialist course in the international arena.

The intention of official London is another dangerous step by the Conservative cabinet that does not miss any opportunity to reaffirm its feelings of loyalty toward the United States or to display unconditional support for the White House's militaristic course. Specific proof of this is the Tories' adherence to the star wars program, the siting of "cruise death" and Pershing-2 missiles on British soil, and permission to U.S. Air Force planes to take off from bases on British territory for the barbaric bombing of sovereign Libya. Such actions by the Thatcher government deprive Great Britain of freedom of action in formulating foreign policy. These incidents come as a blow to the independent status of Britain which is increasingly becoming the U.S. obedient ally; and they create an enormous threat to the cause of world peace.

Plans for production of new chemical weapons in the United States were recently endorsed by the NATO Military Planning Committee under powerful pressure from Washington despite opposition from a number of West European states. The White House is doing all it can to force the U.S. Congress to adopt a decision by 1 October 1986 to allocate funds to produce binary weapons.

According to NATO military doctrine, chemical weapons are allocated the role of first-strike weapons. Implementation of the NATO decision on production and siting of the new types of chemical weapons in Western Europe would mean a plain violation of the most important provisions of the joint Soviet-U.S. summit level statement in Geneva. It would also upset the military-strategic equilibrium in Europe and worldwide, and would greatly hamper talks in Geneva between the USSR and United States on arms limitation.

The U.S. plans were criticized at a meeting held recently in Prague between representatives of the CPCZ, the German SED, and the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany], who came out with an initiative for creating a zone free of such weapons in Europe. This could undoubtedly foster the cessation of the buildup of chemical weapons and lead to their elimination because the siting of binary weapons in West European countries threatens to turn the heavily populated countries of the continent into a potential theater for a ruinous chemical war, in which the civilian population would be the chief victim.

The USSR condemns the plans for the production and siting of binary chemical weapons. There is a renewed affirmation of the USSR's constructive stand in the proposals announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the 11th SED Congress on 18 April. The essence of these proposals is to immediately ban and destroy chemical weapons under the strictest controls, including international on-site inspection. The new Soviet proposals are clear affirmation of the fact that the USSR's words are not divorced from its practical deeds. The next step is up to those who are holding up progress in talks on chemical weapons on invented pretexts, first and foremost the United States.

U.S., NATO RESPONSE TO CW INITIATIVES SCORED

PM191459 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Aleksandr Matveyev "International Review": "Banning Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the CPCZ, the SED, and the Social Democratic Party of Germany has just finished in Prague. The question of creating a chemical weapons free zone in Europe was discussed. The sides, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary V. Bilak told journalists, were of the unanimous opinion that it is now more important than ever to prevent the stockpiling of chemical weapons arsenals and the production and siting of binary shells in certain West European countries.

The U.S. Administration, however, is doing its utmost to get Congress to appropriate funds for binary weapon production by 1 October 1986. Washington is also vigorously urging its allies to back the decision. A NATO bloc military planning session will begin work next week in Brussels. The main question under discussion will be the siting of U.S. binary combat munitions in Western Europe.

The implementation of such schemes undoubtedly threatens to turn the densely populated countries of Western Europe into potential theaters of chemical war of which the civilian population will be the main victim. In fact, the United States is playing a dishonest game, banking on diverting a counterstrike from its own territory and exposing its allies' population to it.

It is now more than 70 years since "silent death" weapons were used in World War I. Later, the Japanese militarists used chemical weapons during their aggression against China. And Washington has waged large-scale chemical warfare: First, against the Korean people and then against the countries of Indochina. Combat toxins killed many thousands of people and crippled millions.

And now the American strategists, who possess the largest stock of chemical weapons in the world, are undertaking a new program of "chemical rearmament." Talks on questions of chemical disarmament, long under way in Geneva, have been dragged out intolerably. In these circumstances, the Soviet Union has demonstrated a constructive approach to the problem. The 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, submitted quite specific proposals on drafting, at the earliest possible date, an agreement on the destruction of chemical weapons. "The Soviet Union," the statement stresses, "advocates the earliest possible complete elimination of these weapons and the industrial base for their manufacture." Demonstrating its goodwill, the Soviet Union stated its readiness to promptly announce the location of enterprises producing these weapons; halt their production; begin drawing up a procedure to destroy the corresponding production base; and also, after the agreement has come into force, begin eliminating chemical weapons.

At the end of April, the Soviet Union submitted new proposals to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. They envisage, in particular, that every state party to the convention will begin the destruction of chemical weapons within 6 months and the destruction or dismantling of installations for their manufacture within 1 year of the agreement coming into force. Our proposals pay great attention to questions of verification [kontrol]. It is proposed that systematic, international on-site inspections [proverki na mestakh] be conducted.

The new Soviet initiatives cut the ground from under those who had been trying to prove that our country is opposed to strict verification [kontrol] of the observance of the agreement. The Soviet Union is as interested as anyone in strict verification [kontrol].

Interim steps would also help radically to resolve the problem of chemical disarmament. A multilateral accord not to transfer chemical weapons to anyone whatsoever or to site them on other states' territory could be one such step.

The implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' proposals to rid the European Continent of chemical weapons could also form part of the interim measures. The implementation of the GDR-CSSR joint initiative on creating a zone free of "silent death" weapons in central Europe could also be highly beneficial.

How, then, is NATO responding? Very ambiguously. On one hand the representatives of the U.S. Administration, albeit grudgingly, are saying that the Soviet ideas on chemical disarmament are "interesting" and "merit close attention." However, in practice efforts are being made in the West to play down the acuteness of the problems of disarmament in every possible way. This approach was clearly apparent at the recent Tokyo meeting of the leading capitalist powers. Its participants expended many words leveling unproven charges of terrorism against Libya and loudly trumpeted that the Soviet Union "had not given" them information about the accident at the Chernobyl AES. But there was not a word about the most important matter: how to stop the arms race. M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his Soviet television broadcast on 14 May that "there has not been a word in response to the Soviet initiatives, to our specific proposals on halting nuclear tests, ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical seapons, and reducing conventional armaments." The participants of the conference of the "Seven" clearly wanted to exploit Chernobyl to distract the world public's attention away from problems inconvenient to them but which are real and important to the whole world. Certain NATO circles are now trying to prove altogether that negotiations and, even more so, agreements with the USSR are impossible and thus to give the go-ahead to further military preparations. It is above all those who, on the threshold of the third millennium, think in Stone Age terms and continue the fruitless search for a bigger club and a heavier stone who are intent on exploiting the situation. And, aside from nuclear weapons, binary munitions are to play the role of this club in their plans.

Why are the transatlantic generals so fond of binary weapons? These combat munitions contain two components of relatively low toxicity which combine during the shell's flight to its target, producing a lethal gas. The Pentagon claims that these combat munitions can be stored without special precautions. This means, from the Pentagon standpoint, that binary weapons will be secretly sited in the immediate proximity of socialist states and also on aircraft carriers. In short, it intends to ensure their massive use at the time of aggression.

The apologists of "silent death" are not bothered that the use of chemical weapons will result in the death of millions of civilians. U.S. and NATO military experts are only concerned with a cold calculation about these barbarous weapons' potential effectiveness. Let us remember how they rushed to Bhopal after the tragedy occurred there. And they did not go there to help the Indians poisoned by the American corporation but to study the effects of chemical weapons in a densely populated city! While dreaming about a chemical blitzkrieg and making preparations for it, the Pentagon staffers are aware that the very thought of using toxins is repugnant to any normal person. And that is why in order to secure support for "chemical rearming" among the public and, most importantly, in Congress the old refrain about the "Soviets' chemical threat" is sung year in and year out.

The slanderers do not possess any facts for the simple reason that there are none. And therefore Pentagon propagandists, both official and unofficial, are busy around the clock concocting forgeries. The U.S. Defense Department only recently paid some $1 million to retired generals whom it instructed in their capacity as "experts" to find a theoretical justification for their story of the "Soviets' chemical threat." The "theoreticians" did not think for long but simply imputed their own barbarous views of our country. And these are the conclusions they drew: "If the United States does not in the very near future create the potential for new offensive chemical weapons, it would be stupid of the Soviet Union not to use toxins against NATO forces in the next war in Europe."

It is clear that the Pentagon wants, by means of this lie, to divert the public's attention and work toward beginning the industrial production of binary weapons. And if this happens, the very question of concluding an agreement eliminating chemical weapons will be jeopardized. Problems of verification [kontrol] will become many times more complex since these weapons can be manufactured at any major chemical enterprise under the guise of production for civil purposes.

It should be noted that many of Washington's allies are greeting without enthusiasm the plans to site a new generation of "silent death" in the Old World. Only the British Government unconditionally supports the binary rearmament program. The Belgian, Netherlands, and Danish Defense Ministries have stated that the deployment of a new generation of chemical weapons on their countries' territory is impermissible. However, the U.S. representatives at the upcoming NATO bloc military planning session in Brussels will try to break the obstinate junior partners' opposition or at least somewhat stifle the voice of protest.

The U.S. actions are in direct conflict with the "spirit of Geneva." Because the meeting of the U.S. and USSR leaders expressed the desire for a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of chemical weapons stocks. The proliferation of such weapons was also declared impermissible. The ideas formulated in recent Soviet proposals undoubtedly demonstrate our country's readiness to facilitate the destruction of "silent death" weapons in deeds rather than just words. It is time Washington demonstrated goodwill too.

KOHL WRITES 'SECRET' LETTER TO REAGAN ON ARMS TALKS

LD161812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Reports of a second secret letter from FRG Chancellor Kohl to President Reagan have appeared in Bonn. Excerpts from this secret letter somehow ended up on the pages of BILD. It is worth familiarizing you with these excerpts. It is reported that in his letter, Helmut Kohl calls on Reagan to begin talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and halting future nuclear tests.

BILD writes that in his first secret letter, the West German chancellor insisted that the West, as they say, once more take into its hands the initiative in the field of ending nuclear tests. But such a call, it seems to me, comrades, sounds more like a challenge to commonsense and logic. When may I ask, was the West so active in the field of ending nuclear tests that it can now once again take the initiative into its hands? Is it not a case of being completely the other way round? Has the United States or, say, even France ever halted nuclear tests and followed the example of the Soviet Union which unilaterally halted these tests and which has again extended the moratorium?

Well, let us go on. According to BILD, Kohl wrote this letter because there is a danger that Reagan could begin a new stage of the arms race. But why, may I ask, is there talk here of a new stage? Has Reagan ever halted the arms race? In his letter, Kohl proposes that measures be taken to counteract the efforts directed at the public by which the Soviet Union allegedly puts pressure on the West in matters of nuclear weapons tests. This is obviously the root of the problem. The whole thing obviously comes down to attempts of certain Western powers to somehow counteract the decisive efforts of our country directed at ending the arms race and neutralizing the effect of these efforts on world public opinion. It is precisely this, most likely, that gave rise to the so-called second secret letter from Kohl.

MOSCOW TV: U.S. 'DEAF' TO SOVIET PEACE APPEALS

LD160441 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 15 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The other day President Reagan met with a group of students and told them that the United States has a consistent and logical foreign policy. He spoke eloquently about peace and prosperity and at the same time said the following: Surely it is much more sensible to get rid of weapons than to live under the threat that some madman might press the nuclear button. Yet the Soviet Union's proposals are aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and at ending nuclear tests. This was reasserted on Soviet television yesterday by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. However, it seems that once again official America is deaf to Moscow's peace appeals. In any event, White House spokesman Larry Speakes, in hastily commenting on the Soviet leader's speech, virtually rejected our new proposal on an immediate meeting by the leaders of the two countries specifically to discuss the problems of banning nuclear tests. At the same time, Speakes was rather suspiciously silent about the extension of our moratorium. Thus, the words addressed to the young Americans by the U.S. President concerning the sensible elimination of nuclear weapons have turned out to be just a propaganda trick.

LD161516 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

Washington is clearly striving to make power politics the norm of relations between the United States and United Nations organization. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters on Thursday once again claimed the United States right to impose its will on other countries of the world community. He threatened with reduction of U.S. aid to those countries which, do not support the United States in the voting in the United Nations. In other words, the United States, flouting sovereign rights of independent countries and democratic principles of international relations would like to place itself in the United Nations above other states and to dictate its terms to them. By such methods Washington is striving to restore such a mechanism of voting in the United Nations as suited the United States interests.

Speaking on Thursday in one of the committees of the U.S. Senate Walters rebuked those U.N. countries that vote not in the way Washington would like. He complained that for a long time now there has been no direct relationship between U.S. aid and support for the United States in the United Nations. And Washington would like this relationship to remain and continue exerting the effect so that no one of the recipients of U.S. aid had any striving for the right to an independent stand.

Washington is annoyed at the fact that many states, when voting in the United Nations on vital international matters, do not support the U.S. obstructionist line but are guided by common sense and their own peaceful aspirations. As a result, the United States ever more often lands in complete isolation at sessions of the General Assembly and in other United Nations bodies. Instead of analysing the real reasons for this state of affairs, Washington resorts to blackmail, intimidation and other unsavoury actions against other members of the world community. These dictatorial ways attest to the imperial ambitions of the present Washington administration, reveal the essence of neoglobalism doctrine that is at the basis of the administration's foreign policy course.

And it is characteristic that only at the 40th jubilee session of the United Nations General Assembly, the United States voted 28 times against resolutions on various aspects of arms reduction. The United States has declared recently against 20 resolutions aimed at a genuine settlement in the Middle East. Far from supporting this stand, many countries, naturally, condemned it.

While the overwhelming majority of the United Nations member-countries view the United Nations organization as an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and cooperation, an important forum for joint actions for the sake of achieving lofty aims proclaimed in the United Nations Charter, Washington would like to make the United Nations organization a scene of its arbitrary actions, to impose its monopoly and diktat.

UN DELEGATE STRESSES NEED FOR NEW NUCLEAR POLICY

LD152128 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] New York May 15 TASS -- The breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant has become another formidable warning that the nuclear age demands new political thinking and new policy.

As accidents at U.S., British and other atomic stations, it puts forth before all the states very serious issues necessitating a responsible approach, said Yuriy Dubinin, the Soviet permanent representative to the U.N., at a press conference in the United Nations. It was held as a result of the great interest displayed in the TV speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the headquarters of the international community.

He pointed to the need for joint international efforts and close cooperation of all states, engaged in nuclear power engineering, for ensuring safe peaceful domestication of great and formidable forces embedded in the atomic nucleus. Great danger lurks in the military atom, noted the Soviet representative. Under conditions when attention to nuclear issues has become especially keen, the Soviet Government, assessing all circumstances pertaining to the security of its own people and all mankind, has taken a decision to extend its unilateral nuclear tests moratorium to next August 6, i.e. to the date when the first atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshimia. It was pointed out at the press conference that Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed his proposal to President Ronald Reagan to meet in a capital of any European state or in Hiroshima so as to come to agreement on real moves towards banning all nuclear tests. Time and difficult political realities imperatively dictate the need for pooling efforts of states with different social systems for the sake of stopping the fatal arms race and radical improvement of the world political climate.

DELEGATION HEAD ADDRESSES BERN CONFERENCE

LD161554 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bern May 16 TASS -- Head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev today addressed the conference of experts on human contacts, contacts between institutions and organizations, under way here. He assessed the state of affairs at the conference and prospects for further work.

The analysis of the proposals made, the speaker said, indicates a considerable number of points of contact, which could be supported by all countries participating in the conference. With regard to the proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries, he noted that some of them have already been supported by many delegations. These are, above all, the proposals concerning the importance of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements, protocols and programmes of exchanges in different spheres, as well as concerning the development of tourism, cooperation between youth organizations, between universities and others.

In a number of proposals by delegations of Western countries there are elements which deserve to be thoroughly discussed, the Soviet representative said. Meanwhile, some of these proposals contradict the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and are actually aimed at its revision. Among the proposals of NATO countries there are such as are aimed at undermining the right of every participating country to establish its laws and administrative rules. These proposals manifest the striving to impose on other countries, in violation of the principle of sovereignty, orders and practice unacceptable for them.

With regard to assertions of some Western representatives that the number of Soviet citizens going abroad for family reasons decreased of late, the head of the USSR delegation pointed out that about 110 thousand people went abroad from the USSR in 1985 alone. During the work of the Bern conference, some 21 thousand citizens left the USSR for countries participating in the European process for family reasons, 550 people out of that number for a permanent residence abroad. These figures show that contacts for family reasons are not denied in the Soviet Union, unless there are serious and legal reasons for that.

The Soviet representative called for the intensification of the work of the conference, for an early creation of a contact group and selection of points of contact or coincidence of interests of all the delegations. This is necessary for solving the question about the possibility of drawing up a generally acceptable final document in Bern.

NATO APPROVES U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPON PLAN FOR EUROPE

LD161639 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 16 TASS -- The NATO military-political bloc strongly pressed by the USA has approved the Reagan administration's dangerous militarist plans on "modernizing" U.S. arsenals of chemical weapons. These plans provide for production in the USA of the latest generation of chemical mass destruction weapons -- binary shells with nerve gas to be deployed in Western Europe. This "decision in principle" was adopted at yesterday's closed special meeting of the NATO Defence Planning Committee.

According to the BELGA NEWS AGENCY, representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Greece opposed these plans of the Pentagon. The Belgian delegation did not voice its final say on the above problem. The reason is that differences on U.S. plans emerged inside the ruling coalition in the country.

AAPSO COUNCIL CONCLUDES SESSION IN MOSCOW

PLO Officials Cited

LD161634 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 16 May 86

["Press Conference on Palestinian Problem and Situation in Lebanon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- Tension is being escalated in the Middle East region exclusively due to the aggressive course steered by the United States and Israel in that part of the world, said Abdullah Hurani, member of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and general secretary of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee. He took part in a press conference convened today within the framework of the 14th session of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Council held in Moscow.

The campaign of terror waged by the Israeli occupiers against Arabs on the occupied lands is growing in scope. Israel acts in that region as an instrument of U.S. imperialism. Together with Washington it hatches new plans with a view to preventing the implementation of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

This policy harbours a threat both to the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, and is a source of danger to the whole of mankind.

Speaking at the press conference, Taysir Qubba'h, member of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and member of the Political Bureau of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, drew attention to the need to unify various detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement on an anti-imperialist basis. He called for stepping up the struggle against the attempts to impose an Arabs defeatist deals modelled after Camp David and the Amman agreement.

Making the U.S. and NATO interventionist forces pull out from Lebanon, the Israeli troops partially withdraw from the occupied Lebanese lands, and cancelling an agreement dated May 17, 1983, imposed on Beirut by the United States and Israel, are achieved only thanks to joint actions of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, Syria and detachments of the Palestine resistance movements, said Albert Farhat, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the National Committee of Lebanon's Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. To attain full success in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the intrigues by U.S. imperialism, he said, it is necessary to do away with disarmaments and forge the unity of all progressive forces in the Arab world.

Libyan Wants Terrorism Definition

LD162103 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- The solidarity of all the progressive-minded forces and organizations is needed for countering the U.S. state terrorism, E. Abu Twerat, professor of Tripoli University, representative of the Libyan Peace and Solidarity Committee, has stated.

He spoke at a press conference held here within the framework of the 14th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. We have seen for ourselves that in order to further its aims U.S. imperialism resorts to all methods, including political assassinations and open military aggression, he said.

The need for a clear international definition of terrorism has become evident, the Libyan representative said. Washington describes as terrorism the support for the national liberation movements, and not the encroachment upon the rights and sovereignty of peoples.

The U.S. Administration has got back to the imperialist policy which seemed to have long become a thing of the past. The state terrorism of the U.S. Administration can be described as a manifestation of neo-Nazism and racism and even religious chauvinism, and the aggression against Libya -- as a crusade of the 20th century.

The world was shocked by the aggression, and the peoples saw that the policy of imperialism was leading the world toward an abyss, said Bashir, secretary of the Libyan Peace and Solidarity Committee, pointed out.

However, the aggressors did not succeed in intimidating the Libyan people and subordinating them to diktat. "We will continue our struggle for Arab unity, back the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and favour extensive cooperation with all countries, including socialist ones."

Soviet-Libyan relations, he said, considerably strengthened, rather than weakened. They received further development. "We highly value the Soviet Union's support for the fair cause of the Arab peoples. It has been and remains a faithful friend of the Arabs."

In the struggle against Zionist and imperialist aggression, said the Libyan representative, Syria and Libya remained in the same entrenchment. "We are linked by the relations of friendship and cooperation, and we will continue to regard any aggression against Syria as aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah."

The Libyan representatives came out in support of the proposals for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and security and withdrawing the fleets of the USSR and the United States from the Mediterranean Sea, advanced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

'General Declaration' Adopted

LD171740 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- The 14th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) ended here today with the adoption of a "general declaration".

The meeting, held under the motto "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, development and social progress", was attended by more than a hundred delegations representing democratic forces in 86 countries, as well as by representatives of 34 international organizations.

Chief on the agenda of the Moscow forum of Afro-Asian solidarity were the problems of disarmament and development, the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war, the problems of establishing a new international information and economic order, the questions of the southern African peoples' struggle, the situation in the Middle East and Asia.

This session was special for it was held on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Non-aligned Movement and on the year of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Its participants stated unanimously that mankind found itself on the crossroads that decided its future, when its very survival was in danger. They stressed that in the conditions of heightened international tension, it was important as never before to strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity of the peoples in order to stop the arms race and save life and civilization on earth.

The meeting's delegates backed the Soviet peace initiatives and the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till August 6, 1986, and urged the U.S. Administration to give a positive reply to the Soviet proposals. The final general declaration of the session stressed the need for mobilizing world public opinion for marking the international year of peace by mass functions under the slogans of building a world without wars, without nuclear armaments and without confrontation.

The declaration denounced the U.S. policy of "neo-globalism" and said that it was Washington which was the real terrorist acting under the cover of the slogan of "combating terrorism". That was evidenced by the U.S. air raid on Libyan cities in which innocent people perished.

The Moscow meeting's participants expressed solidarity with the South African people's struggle against the apartheid regime, and demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners and the granting without delay of independence to Namibia on the basis of Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council.

The general declaration condemned the U.S. military aid to the puppet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in Angola and the "Mozambique National Resistance" in Mozambique, and expressed solidarity with the efforts by the "frontline" states to settle the explosive situation in the region.

The AAPSO came out in support of the struggle of the peoples in Asian countries, especially Japan and the Philippines, which demanded the removal of military bases from their territories and the withdrawal of foreign troops and nuclear weapons. They welcomed the efforts by the people in Asia, the regions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans to turn these parts of the world into peace zones free from nuclear weapons.

According to the document, a political solution of the problem around Afghanistan could be achieved on the basis of non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, recognition of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The delegates to the council session of the AAPSO welcomed Vietnam's proposal to resume talks with China in order to normalise relations between the two countries.

Strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, the declaration said, was directed at undermining Palestinian resistance led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Peace in the Middle East depended on the solution of the Palestinian problem and the exercise of all legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The declaration expressed concern over Israel's joining the U.S. "star wars" programme and campaign of threats against Syria, whose people were pressing for the liberation of the Golan Heights. The delegates to the session demanded that Israel immediately end the occupation of all Arab territories, and favoured the convocation of an international U.N.-sponsored conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned.

They came out in favour of a just solution of the Cyprus problem, and demanded the removal of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force from the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf in order to preserve peace in the region. The delegates backed the USSR's proposal that the fleets of the United States and the Soviet Union be withdrawn from the Mediterranean so that the region could be converted into a peace zone. They also favoured the termination of the senseless Iran-Iraq war.

The declaration voiced serious concern over the heightening of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean as a result of Washington's aggressive course. The forum's participants expressed solidarity with the Cuban people, and with the efforts of the Contadora countries and the support group to settle the situation in the region. The AAPSO came out in support of Nicaragua which was opposed to U.S. militarism, and welcomed the national liberation struggle of the patriots in Chile, El Salvador and Puerto Rico.

The session's participants expressed support for the Non-aligned Movement, its campaign for peace, security, and independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism.

The declaration stressed the need for restructuring the existing economic relations between the developing and capitalist countries on the basis of a new international economic order, and denounced the West's protectionist policies vis-a-vis the emergent independent nations.

The meeting's participants favoured the establishment of a new international information order as an important factor in the struggle against the domination of the Western mass media.

The AAPSO forum in Moscow demonstrated the unity of the progressive forces of the two continents in the struggle for peace, disarmament, development, and for stronger solidarity.

U.S. WARNED AGAINST ATTACKING SYRIA

LD201009 Kuwait KUNA in English 0906 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 20 (KUNA) -- UAE [United Arab Emirates] daily "AL-ITTIHAD" said today the Soviet Union tersely warned the United States against undertaking any military moves against Syria.

The daily said sources closely related to Syria told its Beirut reporter that the warning was "secretly" conveyed to Washington and the Soviets stressed that "no pretext or excuse" will be accepted in event any military action is mounted against Damascus.

The newspaper quoted the sources as saying the Soviet Government emphasised to the United States that should Syria be attacked by Israel or the United States, Moscow will not adopt a "similar stance" to that taken when the United States raided Libya.

The sources told "AL-ITTIHAD" that this "strong position" of Moscow was relayed to Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by the Soviet ambassador in Damascus in a meeting last week.

The newspaper pointed out that Khaddam was not worried about an attack owing to the existing agreement of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Kremlin. "Anyone entertaining the idea of military action against Syria should reckon the consequences dueto that agreement," Khaddam was quoted as saying.

EX-RADIO LIBERTY EMPLOYEE: SHCHARANSKIY A CIA AGENT

LD191629 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 19 May 86

[Report by special correspondent Viktor Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- Oleg Tumanov, former editor of the Russian service of Radio Liberty, met a group of Soviet journalists in Moscow today and called Anatoliy Shcharanskiy a "decoy duck" of the CIA. Replying to their questions about the role of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe -- which are controlled by the CIA -- in unleashing anti-Soviet campaigns, Tumanov, on the basis of his personal experience of working for the Munich radio center, said that even before the arrest of Shcharanskiy in the USSR, Radio Liberty had repeatedly used information supplied by him in its inflammatory broadcasts. Furthermore, his information was received for processing and editing from CIA staff working for Radio Liberty. They made no secret of the fact that Shcharanskiy's involvement in activity of a political character was a kind of guarantee for the CIA agent in Moscow. In Langley, it was expected that in that case it would be difficult for the Soviet authorities to take any measures against Shcharanskiy in the light of the Helsinki agreements concerning human rights.

When the Soviet authorities exposed him as a CIA spy, it was as if a bomb had gone off at the radio station. CIA employees known to Tumanov at Radio Liberty confidentially expressed regret about the failure of "our people in Moscow" to him. Those of the Radio Liberty personnel who are connected with Zionist organizations, and that is 80 percent in the "Russian service," as Tumanov stressed, called the CIA employees who were working with Shcharanskiy, and the man himself, "idiots" for the fact that, they say, they compromised the "bright ideals of emigration." As a consequence, precise instructions came from Langley: "Actively pursue the line that Shcharanskiy was not a CIA agent, that he is an innocent victim of communism and a fighter for human rights."

In Tumanov's words, the Zionists in the editorial office instantly and with pleasure reorganized themselves, while the CIA employees and their agents at the radio station most zealously went on willy-nilly stressing Shcharanskiy's "innocence."

Knowing the history of this matter, Tumanov said, I say that information from Shcharanskiy went to the CIA, and from there in part was handed on to Radio Liberty to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. Talking about the current fuss started by the U.S. Administration and Zionists about Shcharanskiy, Tumanov said that in this way Casey, the director of U.S. intelligence, himself is apparently trying with hindsight to spare his spy and his spy department from accusations of "idiocy." To do this they are urgently fashioning a "cherub," another "fighter" for human rights, out of an infamously failed CIA agent, arranging pompous receptions for him even in the White House. But the truth remains the truth: Shcharanskiy's spying activities were only camouflaged as "dissident" activities. And no cosmetic operations now are going to help: The label of Cain is a lasting thing. It will not be pulled off or washed away!

ARBATOV ON DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE IN AZERBAIJAN

LD171815 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 May 86

[Remarks by Academician Georgiy Arkadiyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute and co-chairman of the 15th Dartmouth Conference in Azerbaijan, on the "Novosti" newscast presented by Gennadiy Chertov; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The state of the prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations and the probems of developing constructive contacts between the USSR and the United States are being discussed by participants in the 15th Dartmouth Conference which has opened in the capital of Azerbaijan. Our correspondent held an interview with the co-chairman of the conference, Academician Georgiy Arkadiyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute:

[Begin Arbatov recording] Representatives of the U.S. public, by the very fact of their participation in the Dartmouth meetings, are showing that they are in favor of an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. And you know, even in connection with the latest event in Chernobyl, the accident at Chernobyl, our atomic power station, the U.S. co-chairman, Norman Cousins, the well-known U.S. public figure and American man of letters, has sent a letter. He is one of the founders, the founder in fact, of these Dartmouth meetings but he could not attend. The letter he sent, quite honestly, has moved us very much. I have it with me, and it was read at the conference. What has this accident shown us? It has shown us very dramatically and to what extent we live in a world in which everything is so interconnected, in which everything is so mutually dependent, in which the greatest responsibility and understanding is required when what one country does is reflected on all of the others.

I think that the discussion is being conducted in this spirit. It is spontaneously developing into a discussion about an overall system of security. I would say that it is apparent from the progress of the discussion that everything that has been done by our country, our party, over the last year has not passed in vain, that people have begun to think more seriously, and many of them, I would say, have begun to think in a constructive direction. Of course, this is still not having an effect on the policies of the United States, but this is a factor that cannot pass without trace. [end recording]

JAPANESE DEFENSE MINISTER QUOTED ON SDI PARTICIPATION

LD142023 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 14 May 86

["What Does Koichi Kato Advocate?" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes: Chief of the Japan Defence Agency Koichi Kato has decided to make his contribution to Japan's drawing to the American star wars programme. Speaking at a meeting of government members considering the question of Japan's participation in Washington's Strategic Defence Initiative, he said that Japan's participation in SDI at the "research stage" of the programme "will not be incompatible with its stand in questions of defence."

This bold statement by the chief of the Japan Defence Agency could well be explained, since he conducts the course of all-round cooperation with the Pentagon. It is not accidental that the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN assessed it as "the latest definite indication" to Japan's readiness to participate in SDI. It is to be noted that five conferee members of the government, which asserts that it abides, as before, by "the cautious stand" in that issue, actually associated themselves with Koichi Kato's statement. They agreed that SDI is allegedly a transition from the "guaranteed mutual destruction" strategy to the "guaranteed mutual survival" strategy, since, as the U.S. explains, this is a "defensive" programme. They also asserted that Japan will allegedly not exceed the framework of its defence policy, if it participates in SDI "research works."

It is strange to hear such words uttered by reponsible leaders. They are not that naive not to know the aim of the star wars programme. No matter how hard they tried to present the programme as "defensive", it has the aim to establish an "impenetrable shield" of anti-missile defence and acquire the first nuclear strike potential so that to have a possibility of unleashing an aggression with the use of nuclear weapons "with impunity." Is not this the meaning of pronouncements by the star wars project Director General James Abrahamson who pictures in public how space weapons will hit the enemy on earth? And what about the pronouncement by his associate Air Force Colonel George Hess on the "need" for the U.S. Armed Forces to put forward from their ranks space Admiral Nelsons and Field Marshal Rommels?

The SDI's aggressive essence is seen from these revelations (and these could be continued). Those who are engaged in its realisation, least of all think of "mutual guaranteed survival." The star wars programme with the "space shield" having been announced by its kernal, does not at all abolish the "nuclear sword", being forged by the USA, but envisages its perfection. This is exactly what is being done in Nevada, where nuclear tests are continuing. This weapon threatens to become so much sophisticated that adoption of decisions on its use will wholly rest with automatic machines and mankind will find itself a hostage of computers. The "Challenger" disaster, American missile accidents, following one after another, show what this might lead to. Should there appear even through a single fault in the Washington-deployed anti-missile defence system with space-based elements, and the irreparable will happen.

Canadian scientist from Victoria University Professor D. Parnas, who refused to continue working for the star wars programme, stated in Australia that all this programme is a grandiose deception and every person linked with it knows this full well. The star wars system, he said, will only assist unleashing of a nuclear war, but by no means will help avert it.

To declare in SDI support, to justify SDI participation with "defence" references, means to mislead the public, to assist escalation of the nuclear arms race to space proportions, to heighten the threat of a nuclear war.

BEIRUT PAPER INTERVIEWS LOMEYKO ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC160901 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 15 May 86 pp 1, 9

["Text" of interview with Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko with unidentified correspondents; date and place not given]

[Text] Paris, Muna al-Sa'id writes:

The Soviet Union has emphasized that Lebanon's internal problems can only be solved politically if there is national unanimity among the Lebanese and respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Achieving this objective through either a tripartite or some other agreement is a matter than concerns the Lebanese alone.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko made these remarks in an interview with the newspaper AL-SAFIR. The Soviet official accused the United States of seeking to fan the first of regional discord, bringing the area to the brink of war.

The following is the text of the interview:

[Question] Do you believe that Gorbachev's proposals on the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. fleets are practical and do these proposals still stand after the U.S. reply?

[Lomeyko] The Soviet Union believes, in principle, that the permanent presence of its military fleet in the Mediterranean is not essential. Our warships are present in the Mediterranean because the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is equipped with nuclear missiles, has, for several years, been near the Soviet Union's borders and very far from the United States. We believe that the presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean constitutes a threat to the security of the Soviet Union and that of its allies and friends. Recent events have confirmed that this threat is real. The simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. ships is a very practical proposal. The only thing needed to put it into effect is for the United States to abandon its imperialist ambitions and show a desire to end the volatile situation that its recent actions in the Mediterranean have created. The proposals we made still stand and their full implementation depends on the goodwill of the United States.

[Question] How do you characterize U.S.-Soviet relations and do you believe that the pervading circumstances have ended the Spirit of Geneva?

[Lomeyko] The 27th CPSU Congress was held at the end of February and the beginning of March. It analyzed the current international situation in depth and evaluated the present situation in Soviet-U.S. relations. However, the U.S. Administration continues to implement a policy of force and does not respond to the Soviet Union's appeals to stop the arms race and improve the international situation. We are compelled to point out that, so far, the U.S. Administration has not been able to get rid of the traditions of past regimes.

As for the spirit of Geneva, it must be revived and not merely sustained as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev put it. You may note that, directly after the Geneva summit, the Soviet Union proved its willingness to translate the accord that was reached into action. For example, the Soviet side issued a statement on 15 January, including important proposals and a realistic and clear plan on liquidating weapons of mass destruction and reducing other weapons to levels necessary for defense.

The Soviet Union has twice proposed a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, and has called on the United States to follow its lead in order to end the arms race. We have also proposed the withdrawal of both Soviet and American fleets from the Mediterranean. Finally, the Soviet Union has advanced new foundations for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security. So what was America's response to all these initiatives?

The United States torpedoed all the agreements made in Geneva and took steps that aggravated the international situation. Thus, shortly after the Geneva summit, the United States launched a campaign of falsification, distortion, and humiliation against our country. More serious actions followed. The Soviet Union was asked to reduce its diplomatic staff in New York by 40 percent, and U.S. warships approached the Black Sea coast without making any attempt to hide the fact that this violation was approved by senior U.S. officials. In the meantime, new nuclear tests were conducted in Nevada, which destroyed a rare opportunity to embark on a series of steps toward disarmament. America's provocative action against Libya deserves detailed discussion. The barbaric bombardment of that sovereign state by the U.S. Air Force implies a grave deterioration of the international situation. Those in Washington and certain European capitals must be fully aware that such attempts to show off America's might and capacity to legalize the impermissible constitute a clear danger to dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States in particular, and to that between East and West in general. Obviously, the White House knows that the development of U.S.-Soviet relations cannot be isolated from America's behavior on the international scene.

The aggressive policy of force adopted by the U.S. Administration is unbecoming to the leaders of a great power. The Soviet Union would not stand still if the Soviet-American dialogue, which has begun and raised hopes for a change for the better, were to be used for continuing the arms race and preparing for war. We can only hope that common sense gets the better of adventurous policy in the United States.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is convinced of its basic need for peaceful coexistence and cooperation, provided it rests on equality and mutual benefit.

[Question] The Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, has apparently postponed his scheduled visit to the United States in June. Is the September summit still on?

[Lomeyko] Mikhail Gorbachev has made our position on this point quite clear. He specifically said: I agree to this meeting without any preconditions. We want it to take place in accordance with our agreement with (Reagan). That is, we want it to be a step forward and to produce practical results in halting the arms race.

While attending the SED party congress in Berlin, Gorbachev declared that "the meeting may take place if the international atmosphere is favorable. It will be justified if it brings tangible progress in disarmament. We are prepared for it. Unfortunately, we do not find Washington ready for it at the present time; rather, we see it moving in the opposite direction."

The recent U.S. actions, particularly the attack on Libya, clearly demonstrate that the current policy pursued by the Washington administration is aggressive and provocative.

This policy is intended to fan regional conflicts, maintain confrontation, and tip the scales in order to keep the region on the brink of war. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that these actions will certainly affect U.S. relations with the Soviet Union. As you know, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze planned to visit the United States in May for talks with his U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, on the summit conference, among other things. Regrettably, however, the actions taken by the U.S. Administration, and its constant disregard of Soviet warnings, have rendered it impossible to hold a meeting between the two officials at present.

[Question] The balance of power in the Middle East is increasingly tilting in favor of Israel, and U.S. policy is becoming more aggressive toward the Arabs. Many observers believe that the Soviet Union is not doing what it should to offset this situation. How would you explain this?

[Lomeyko] I think it is wrong to say that the balance of power in the Middle East is developing in favor of Israel, especially when it is not clear what balance you are talking about. Is it a military or political balance of power or something else? If we view the struggle to establish a just and strong peace in the region, we will find that the international community is on the side of the Arabs and their just cause. As for the main factor undermining the Arab countries' position, it seems we must look for it in the Arab world itself. There are isolated Arab countries, on the one hand, and there are differences and conflicts among the Arab countries, on the other. This situation serves the aggressor and the Atlantic master -- Washington -- who benefit from the lack of unity among the Arab ranks and exploit this to serve imperialist interests and claims, and those of its partners in the strategic alliance.

Naturally, it is not the desire to defend the Arabs' just cause that distinguishes the U.S. policy. Were the Arabs not attracted by U.S. temptations promising to settle their differences, Washington would find great difficulty in pursuing a policy hostile to the Arabs. Regarding the allegations by certain observers of a negative Soviet course, they are made by persons who do not know Middle East affairs or by parties who deliberately seek to distort facts. The Soviet Union has worked, and will continue to work, more than any other country for a just settlement, I repeat, a just settlement of the Middle East problems. The Soviet Union has offered, and will continue to offer, honest aid for the just Arab struggle for their legitimate rights and interests. I can cite several examples, but there is no need for this since a well-informed newspaper like AL-SAFIR can do this and provide ample evidence.

[Question] Now that Soviet relations with both Oman and the United Arab Emirates [UAE] have been normalized, has the Soviet Union formulated a new policy to normalize diplomatic relations with all the Gulf states, particularly Saudi Arabia?

[Lomeyko] Ever since the Arab states in the Gulf obtained their independence, the Soviet Union has relentlessly worked to promote normal and fruitful relations with them. I am sure you are aware that the Soviet Union was the first country to establish relations with Saudi Arabia 60 years ago. I believe it is more appropriate not to talk about a new Soviet policy toward the Gulf states. We must talk about the continuation of our country's policy in service of the desires of these countries to freely, and without any foreign intervention, control their wealth and solve all problems affecting their security. This Soviet policy is receiving a developing understanding from the Gulf.

The establishment of normal relations with Oman and the UAE last year is a recognition of the constructive role that the Soviet Union is playing in international affairs, and an appreciation of the sound Soviet policy that aims to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and to enhance stability and security in the Gulf region.

[Question] What is the situation in Afghanistan, and is the Soviet Union thinking of withdrawing its troops from that country?

[Lomeyko] I would first like to emphasize that the Soviet Government has, on many occasions, announced that the presence of the limited Soviet military units, which were sent at the request of the Afghan Government, is temporary. These units will withdraw once foreign intervention ceases. This Soviet position was reiterated in the Political Report that was submitted by the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress. We want to withdraw the Soviet Forces from Afghanistan soon. We have consulted with the Afghan side on a timetable for evacuation in stages. This would begin upon the practical implementation of the political settlement, which would end the war and guarantee the nonresumption of armed foreign intervention into Afghanistan's domestic affairs.

[Question] How does the Soviet Union view the tripartite agreement among the Lebanese sides?

[Lomeyko] The Soviet Union favors a constructive dialogue between the political forces in Lebanon. We believe that the settlement of Lebanese internal problems is only possible through political means and through a Lebanese national consensus. Furthermore, Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity should also be respected. Whether this objective is attained after a tripartite agreement or any other agreement is something that concerns the Lebanese alone.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the factors that prevent a solution to the Lebanese problem, and how do you view the future of this country?

[Lomeyko] We believe that the aggressive policy being pursued by the Israeli leaders represents the main obstacle vis-a-vis the settlement of the Lebanese problem. Tel Aviv, supported by Washington, decided to annex areas in southern Lebanon on the pretext of creating a security zone. This has generated tension in Lebanon and has foiled all the mediation attempts among the Lebanese. We are convinced of the need to confront the Israeli intervention into Lebanon's affairs. This stand was illustrated by the UN Security Council's resolutions, which called for creating suitable conditions for solving the Lebanese problem, establishing peace, and normalizing the situation in this country.

[Question] The Arab world is now living in an atmosphere of contradiction and anxiety because of the many racist, religious, and other crises. Do you believe that this is a part of the U.S. plan to redraw the map of the Middle East?

[Lomeyko] I have previously said that the contradictions and differences in the Arab world create gaps through which the enemies of Arabs infiltrate to undermine their efforts. I believe that the best response to Washington's plan is for the Arabs to unite in their struggle for a political settlement in the Middle East, based on equality and international justice; they should also direct their efforts toward the defense of their legitimate rights and interests.

[Question] The Soviet Union has mediated between Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian groups opposing him. How do you view the present situation since the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

[Lomeyko] The Soviet Union has, more than once, reiterated its support for the unity of the Palestinian resistance, and it has contributed within the limits of its resources this unity. I do not believe it would be useful to act as mediators in the settlement of internal Palestinian problems because it is the duty of the Palestinians themselves to do this, and the sooner they do it the better. Our principled policy on this issue is known to all Palestinian organizations.

[Question] The Soviet Union's attitude toward the events in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] was one of reluctance. What is your opinion on the present situation and are there any attempts to achieve a national reconciliation?

[Lomeyko] There has been no hesitation in the Soviet Union's views of the events in Democratic Yemen. We tried from the beginning to stop the confrontations and called for the peaceful settlement of all differences through the country's democratic institutions. The Soviet Union declared that the events last January were an internal issue concerning the PDRY and that they must be resolved by the people in South Yemen. The Soviet Union warned against any external interference in this local dispute.

The situation in South Yemen is normalizing. I refer, for example, to the general amnesty issued at the end of March covering all those who participated in the events of January. I believe that the implementation of such decisions answers the second part of your question on the attempts at national reconciliation.

[Question] It appears that the Soviet Union is tilting toward Iraq in the Iraq-Iran war. How do you explain this and how do you envisage an end to this war?

[Lomeyko] The Soviet Union's stand on the Iraq-Iran war has been the same since the start of this dispute. We have always believed that this is a meaningless war between brothers and that neither the Iranian people nor the Iraqi people have any need for it. We also said that the sooner this war ends the better because it only benefits imperialism and Israel. We maintained this stand when the Iraqi Army occupied Iranian territory and when the Iranians entered Iraq.

PRETORIA CONSULTS U.S. BEFORE ATTACKING FRONTLINE STATES

LD191336 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Harare May 19 TASS -- The Armed Forces of racist South Africa made this morning piratic air raids on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana -- Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone. Buildings of the mission of the African National Congress of South Africa were destroyed in Harare. The racist Air Force attacked Makeni, Lusaka's suburb, where there is a South African refugee camp. According to witnesses, explosions and machine-gun bursts of fire were heard in Gaborone suburbs this morning. South African helicopters patrolled over the city, dropping bombs and machine-gunning residential areas. According to preliminary data, one person was wounded in Zimbabwe. Three Botswanians were wounded and several are missing.

The new aggression copying the U.S. piratic air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi followed threats by South African Defence Minister Malan of starting military operations against the "Frontline" States. Analysts point out here that Pretoria concerts all such actions with the White House which regards the apartheid state as its main ally in conducting the "doctrine of neo-globalism" in Africa. Seeking to justify beforehand the simultaneous piratic sallies against the three sovereign countries, South African President Pieter Botha, in his interview published in the last issue of the American magazine "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT", repeated the hackneyed myth of U.S. official propaganda on the "need for struggle against international terrorism". He impudently listed among countries involved in it Libya and the "Frontline" States expressing solidarity with the liberation struggle of South African people.

Maputo May 19 TASS -- The racists' actions convincingly expose the aggressive substance of the apartheid regime, says the commentary by AIM, the Mozambican news agency. Groundlessness of Malan's allegations about "infiltration" of African National Congress fighters across the border, AIM notes, only confirms the steady rise in the struggle of the oppressed masses inside South Africa. It is there and not from abroad that operations are conducted by patriots of the ANC relying on the broad support of all the sections of the country's population.

VOYEVODOV QUESTIONS BOTHA STATEMENT ON BLACK ROLE

MB180940 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 16 May 86

[Vladimir Voyevodov commentary]

[Text] The president of South Africa, Pieter Botha, has announced in Cape Town that there will be legislation allowing blacks to participate in government. Vladimir Voyevodov comments:

I will start by noting that in the past such an idea was not permissible and was vehemently opposed by P.W. Botha. Until recently, blacks were conned with feeble attempts at apartheid reform. News analysts have commented on President Botha's recent pronouncements and recalled other statements he made in parliament in 1979 when he said: We must adapt or die. At the same time, he was contemplating ways of perpetuating and strengthening apartheid.

Is it not right, therefore, to view his recent pronouncements in light of those words? Are they not tricks aimed at extinguishing the flames of revolution and undermining the anti-apartheid campaign? Suffice it to say lessons learned from the President's Council, which along with whites also includes coloreds and Indians. It is well known that the small numbers and roles given to the two latter groups in parliament make them ineffective in resolving important issues in government.

Is not this latest move a ploy to continue the exploitation of blacks in parliament by the Pretorial regime? It is obvious that the Pretoria government will co-opt its black puppets and yes men into government and hence increase its chances of maintaining apartheid in this country. This will be merely another form of government that will yet again think nothing of exploiting and repressing those who think differently from the South African Government.

The South African Broadcasting Service has reported that further steps will be taken to restore law and order, and said the government is investigating new measures to effectively maintain law and order and deal with the so-called criminals who, in actual fact, are part of the struggle for freedom and self-determination in South Africa.

While it seems on one hand as though Pretoria is preparing to peacefully solve the problems of this nation, to facilitate self-determination, on the other hand the government is merely strengthening its repressive hold over those fighting apartheid.

DEPARTING MOZAMBICAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY YAZKULIYEV

PM191216 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Ambassadors Received"]

[Text] B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received H. Patricio, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR, on 14 May in connection with the latter's upcoming departure for home. A friendly conversation took place.

ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON REGIONAL ISSUES

Praises Support

LD111138 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Luanda May 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union is our loyal and dependable ally, Pedro Maria Tonha, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' party and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, said in an interview to TASS correspondents N. Semeonov and G. Sobolev. Since the early days of their independence struggle, the Angolan people have constantly been aware of the invaluable support and assistance of the land of the great Lenin. The USSR was one of the first in the world to recognize our state and to establish diplomatic relations with it. Today the Soviet Union and Angola are fruitfully cooperating in the political, social, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields.

The current visit of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to the Soviet Union, the defense minister said, is very important to the further expansion of diverse contacts between the USSR and Angola and will undoubtedly help strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation between our states, parties and peoples. The meetings and talks at the summit level and speeches at the Kremlin dinner by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos demonstrated the unanimity of the sides on major problems of our time, the minister said.

Today, on the 41st anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the defense minister said, I would like to note specifically that fascism was routed thanks to the valour and heroism of the Soviet people who, rallied around the Leninist party, resolutely rose in defense of their homeland. The feat-of-arms of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War became an inspiring example for all the peoples standing up for their freedom and independence. It is an example of uncompromising struggle against the forces of fascism, international imperialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid and for the happiness and peace on earth, the defense minister said.

Raps U.S., RSA Support for UNITA

LD111043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian [illegible]30 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Luanda, 11 May (TASS) -- The situation in Angola and in southern Africa as a whole is disturbing and tense, declared Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee Politburo, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The main responsibility for this lies with the United States, which goes on kindling hotbeds of tension in this or that region of the world.

People's Angola, continued the minister, has not seen a peaceful day in many years, for which Washington and Pretoria are to blame. The United States and the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] are operating according to a single plan. With the full approval of Washington and with its instigation, the Armed Forces of Pretoria are occupying the southern part of Cunene Province. Along the Angolan-Namibian border major RSA military contingents are concentrated. Also, there is a certain amount of reliance on the counterrevolutionary National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

It is known that Washington has been providing comprehensive aid and support to these bandit groups for some time now. Recently, however, the U.S. Administration, challenging the international community, has demonstratively and cynically announced the start of military supplies to UNITA. "Stinger" missiles have already started to arrive. Under these conditions, P.M. Tonha said, we are undertaking measures to oppose the new pressure of the imperialists, racists, and their agencies.

Some people in the West assert, the minister continued, that a civil war is supposedly under way in Angola. That is a blatant lie. The United States and the RSA are conducting an undeclared war against Angola using the UNITA bands in their mercenary aims. An increasing number of the members of these bands are recognizing the criminality and pointlessness of the armed struggle against the people of Angola.

Situation 'Alarming'

PM131316 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "Situation Remains Alarming"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 May -- The situation in Angola and the south of the African Continent as a whole remains alarming and tense, Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan defense minister, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The main responsibility for this situation lies with the United States, which is stoking the flames of regional conflicts, conducting undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, and carrying out armed aggression against the sovereign states of the Near East and southern Africa. The peoples have been alarmed by the piratical U.S. attack on Libya.

Through the fault of Washington and Pretoria, People's Angola has not had a single day of peace for many years, the defense minister noted. The United States and racist South Africa are following a single plan. With the approval and at the urging of the U.S. Administration, the Pretoria military is illegally occupying the southern part of Cunene Province. Major South African military contingents have been concentrated along the Angola-Namibia border.

Some people in the West claim that there is a civil war in Angola, the defense minister said. This is a downright lie. The United States and racist South Africa, using the UNITA gangs for their own ends, are waging an undeclared war against Angola. However, more and more insurgents are starting to realize the futility of an armed struggle against the Angolan people and are giving themselves up to the Angolan authorities.

Angola, P.M. Tonha stressed, advocates an immediate solution to the Namibia problem on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. We are in solidarity with the South African and Namibian peoples who, under the leadership of their combat vanguards -- the African National Congress of South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization — are defending their legitimate right to freedom and independence.

USSR-ANGOLA STATEMENT ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

PM131337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 1

["Joint Statement by the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola on the Situation in Southern Africa" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, guided by their interests in the consolidation of peace and universal security, deem it necessary to call the attention of the international community to the situation in southern Africa.

The explosive situation in southern Africa harbors a serious threat to universal peace. This situation is due to Pretoria's aggressive foreign policy and the unprecedented wave of repressions launched by the racists against the majority of the South African population and to Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racists. The U.S. Administration, obsessed by imperial ambitions, acts at one with the racists. Just as in other areas of the world, it tries in southern Africa to take political revenge, to prevent the victory of the forces of national and social liberation.

Having taken the side of the terroristic apartheid regime, Washington, in order to save that regime, connives and attempts with the Pretoria racists to destabilize "Frontline" States and encourages the undeclared war that the racists have unleashed against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The United States advanced to direct anti-Angolan actions, providing the most up-to-date equipment to UNITA puppet gangs.

The racists and the imperialists hope to do battle here, in the south, to the whole of free Africa, to reverse the process of national liberation and launch a counteroffensive with a view to asserting neocolonialist domination throughout the African Continent. This policy is directed against lawful rights of the peoples of African countries, also against the interests of the white population of South Africa, of whom it will require nothing but sacrifices and suffering.

Taking into account Washington's and Pretoria's growing aggressiveness with regard to the democratic system established by the Angolan people, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola reaffirm their principled position, agreed upon at the tripartite Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations in Moscow in January 1986, that they are ready to undertake concerted action in defense of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Angola.

The Soviet Union, adhering to the Soviet-Angolan treaty of friendship and cooperation of 8 October 1976, reaffirms complete solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Angolan people to upholding their revolutionary gains.

The situation in southern Africa calls for an immediate political settlement. To achieve it, it is necessary first to put an end to the Pretoria racist regime's policy of aggression against "Frontline" countries, to stop its interference in their internal affairs, and the use of gangs of terrorists and mercenaries.

The U.S. Administration should immediately stop providing military and other aid to the puppet UNITA forces, stop attempts to put political and economic pressure on the sovereign states of Angola and Mozambique.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola are convinced that the immediate granting of independence to Namibia would contribute to improving and stabilizing the situation in southern Africa. They express solidarity with the heroic liberation struggle of the Namibian people that it is being waged under the guidance of its sole lawful representative -- the Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO].

The Soviet Union and Angola condemn the U.S. and Republic of South Africa efforts to block an equitable solution of the Namibian problem, and their attempts to solve that problem on a neocolonialist basis, bypassing the United Nations Organization.

They declare that appropriate decisions of the United Nations, including Security Council Resolution 435, constitute the only internationally recognized basis for ensuring Namibia's independence by political means. The implementation of these decisions in full cannot and must not be made conditional on unrelated matters.

The USSR and Angola resolutely reject Pretoria's latest attempt to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola.

Angola's sovereignty and independence, its independent domestic and foreign policy, cannot be a bargaining chip.

The Soviet Union and Angola maintain that, in resolving the Namibian issue, it is urgently necessary to enhance the U.S. role, primarily that of its Security Council, which is directly responsible for the decolonization of Namibia.

They call for a constructive discussion of the ways and means to achieve an early and practical implementation of the United Nations decisions on Namibia. The Soviet Union holds that the platform provisions of the constitution of the People's Republic of Angola (September 1984) and appropriate amendments to it, aimed at the ensurance of Namibia's independence, security, and peace in Southwest Africa, serve exactly this aim.

The Soviet Union and Angola are convinced that only with the eradication of the inhuman apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa can durable peace triumph in the region and relations of cooperation and good-neighborliness be established.

The Soviet Union and Angola reaffirm their invariable solidarity with the courageous fighters against apartheid led by the African National Congress, who call for the creation in South Africa of a united and democratic state based on the principle of majority rule. They resolutely demand the release from racist jails of Nelson Mandela and of all other political prisoners.

The crimes of the racists which became possible under the conditions of the "constructive engagement" policy conducted by the United States with regard to the Republic of South Africa, and because of the connivance with the racists by the governments of some other Western countries mean defiance to the entire civilized world. The USSR and Angola urge those states to withdraw without delay any support for the Pretoria regime and join in international actions, including the introduction of comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola urge the governments and public of all countries, international organizations, all people of goodwill to mobilize their efforts in support of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and of "Frontline" States to promote a quick and equitable settlement of South African problems in the interests of stability and durable peace.

Such a settlement would be a substantial contribution to the overall improvement of the international climate and to the consolidation of universal peace and security of peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS TEXT OF USSR-ANGOLA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM131333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Angolan Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], visited the Soviet Union from 6 to 10 May 1986 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

A heartfelt reception and warm hospitality were offered to the high-ranking Angolan guest and accompanying officials.

The Angolan leader laid wreaths at the Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

Apart from Moscow, Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his delegation visited the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, where they took part in the festivities marking the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

During the visit a fruitful, comradely exchange of opinions on the most acute problems of the contemporary international situation took place between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J.E. dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. Particular attention was devoted to the situation in southern Africa. Long-term directions in the development of Soviet-Angolan relations were examined.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke of the work which has been going on in the Soviet Union on implementing the grandiose task of communist construction, set by the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the program put forward by the congress to ensure international security and the creative interaction of the states and peoples of the whole planet, in the interests of preserving and consolidating peace. The Angolan officials stressed that the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress have a lasting significance for the assertion of the ideals of socialism, national liberation, and peace.

J.E. dos Santos spoke about the Angolan people's efforts to fulfill the decisions of the second congress of the MPLA-Labor Party for aiding economic development and constructing the foundations of a socialist society in Angola. He also spoke about measures necessary to defend revolutionary gains against aggression and subversive actions by the racist Republic of South Africa and the puppet UNITA gangs backed by the United States. The Soviet side assessed highly the steadfastness and courage with which the Angolan people and its vanguard -- the MPLA-Labor Party -- are standing up for the political choice they have made in the face of blackmail and pressure from imperialist and racist forces.

J.E. dos Santos met with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and they discussed questions concerning the struggle for peace, the strengthening of international security, and the elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

They exchanged information on the activities of the organs of people's power in the two countries and the problems confronting them. They also discussed questions concerning the development of Angolan-Soviet links through parliamentary channels.

Soviet-Angolan talks were held. Those taking part were, on the Soviet side: N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.I. Aristov, CPSU Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilyichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and A.I. Kalinin, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola.

On the Angolan side were M. Mambo Cafe, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of state for economic and social affairs; A. van Dunem, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign relations; E. Domingos Domingos, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture; J.C. Augusto, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and ambassador of the PRA to the USSR; J.D. Flora, minister of construction; C.A. Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; A. dos Santos, deputy minister of foreign trade; A.F. Galvao Branco, deputy minister of industry; R.L. Monteiro Ngongo, deputy chief of the PRA Armed Forces General Staff; A. dos Anjos, director of the Presidential Cabinet; A. da Silva Inacio, vice governor of the National Bank; and A. Nsikalangu, secretary for economic affairs in the Office of the President.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Angolan relations based on the USSR-PRA Friendship and Cooperation Treaty of 8 October 1976. They stressed that this treaty, the 10th anniversary of which will be marked this year, is a reliable foundation for the further strengthening of friendly Soviet-Angolan links, and contributes to the cause of ensuring the security of the People's Republic of Angola and its social and economic development.

The two sides evaluated highly the political cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola, the actively developing fraternal relations between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party, the links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PRA People's Assembly, and the links between the public organizations of the two countries.

Questions of bilateral economic and trade cooperation were discussed in detail, and ways of raising its effectiveness in such priority fields as energy, construction, agriculture, the mining industry, sea fishing, health, and the training of national cadres were examined.

The Angolan side evaluated highly the USSR's internationalist help in developing the national Armed Forces and strengthening the People's Republic of Angola's defense capability.

During an exchange of opinions on the urgent problems of the current international situation, those taking part in the talks agreed in their evaluations of the sources of its present serious worsening. It was stressed that the basis for this growth in international tension lies in the militaristic line adopted by the United States, its imperial policy, and its attempts to dictate its will to sovereign states.

The USSR and Angola resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of the United States against Libya, assessing them as the most gross violation of the UN Charter and of the norms of international law. They expressed solidarity with the Libyan people and demanded the immediate cessation of the policy of state terrorism being conducted by the United States against this sovereign state.

The Angolan delegation was informed in detail of the steps being taken by the Soviet Union to implement the foreign policy strategy evolved by the 27th CPSU Congress, which is aimed at eliminating all types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, to reducing other armaments to the limits of necessary defense, and at creating a comprehensive system of international security that would secure the vital interests of all the world's peoples without exception.

J.E. dos Santos stressed that Soviet peaceful initiatives, which embrace all aspects of international security -- the military, political, economic, and humanitarian -- are in accordance with the vital interests of the liberated states. He underlined the People's Republic of Angola's support for the Soviet initiatives.

Both sides noted that the cessation of all nuclear tests, and holding talks on formulating an agreement for placing a complete ban on them in all areas, should become an important step in the direction of curbing the nuclear arms race. They spoke resolutely in favor of not permitting the arms race to spread into space. The Angolan side spoke in support of the new proposals set out in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress on significantly reducing conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe. The sides stressed the exceptional importance of joint action by all peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to stop the arms race, and to consolidate international security.

During the talks, concern was voiced at the tension persisting in many parts of the world, and attempts by the forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, to make use of regional conflicts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states were condemned. The sides spoke in favor of a more vigorous collective quest for ways of settling conflict situations in various parts of the world by political means.

Having made an overall analysis of the situation in southern Africa, the participants in the talks described it as explosive and a threat to international peace. They expressed the conviction that this crisis situation can and should be settled by political means in the interests of the peoples of the region and to ensure stability and peace in the region. Such a settlement would promote a lowering of international tension and a strengthening of worldwide security.

The sides decided to issue a joint statement on the situation in southern Africa. The sides attach great significance to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against imperialist expansion, for the complete elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, for the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the countries of the continent, and for peace and disarmament. The Soviet Union and Angola spoke in favor of taking active practical steps directed at turning Africa into a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola condemned U.S. encroachments on the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and confirmed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people who are defending their right to free and independent development. The sides spoke in favor of a just political settlement in Central America, without any interference or outside threats.

The two sides spoke in favor of achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Near East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and of the implementation of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to establish their own state, and, along with this, also spoke in favor of convening an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola expressed solidarity with the struggling Afghan people. They support the efforts of the DRA Government aimed at achieving a political settlement, which would ensure a real end to armed and any other form of intervention from outside in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and would reliably guarantee its nonrecurrence.

The sides asserted their unchanging position in favor of solving the problems of Southeast Asia by political means, by establishing a constructive dialogue between the states of the region such as is proposed by Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

The participants noted the increased positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in present day international relations. They stressed the importance of the forthcoming Eighth Conference of Nonaligned States in Harare in 1986 and expressed confidence that it will make a significant new contribution to the solution of such cardinal problems as the strengthening of peace and international security, curbing the arms race, nuclear disarmament, the development of international cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage, the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialist domination, economic discrimination, and neocolonialism, and for the elimination of racism and apartheid.

During a discussion of issues concerning international economic relations, it was stressed that the USSR and Angola are in favor of restructuring them on a just and democratic basis, and favor the establishment of a new international economic order guaranteeing equal economic security for all states.

The sides advocated convening an international congress on problems of economic security, at which it would be possible to discuss in their entirety the burdens of world economic ties, and also the holding of talks, within the framework of the United Nations, with the participation of all states, with the aim of achieving a global and just solution to the most important international economic problems. They stressed the pressing need for a just settlement of the developing countries' foreign debts, which have been brought about by the imperialist policy of neocolonialism.

The two sides stressed that the implementation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives, put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, would not only guarantee genuine security for mankind, but would also allow the release of significant resources for the improvement of people's living conditions and the elimination of the economic backwardness and underdevelopment of many states.

Both sides noted the great importance of the special session of the UN General Assembly convened in May 1986 on the critical economic situation in Africa. It is their firm conviction that at the forthcoming session it is essential to work out effective measures of a comprehensive and long-term nature directed toward rooting out the deep causes of economic crisis in Africa and at freeing international economic relations from discrimination and arbitrary behavior.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Repbulic of Angola, signed a plan on party links between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party for 1986-1988.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Repbulic of Angola, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and total mutual understanding. They are convinced that this visit will further the ongoing consolidation and strengthening of all-round Soviet-Angolan relations.

The Angolan side expressed its gratitude for the warm and cordial welcome it was shown during its visit to the Soviet Union.

J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola invited M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to make an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date for the visit will be coordinated through diplomatic channels.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS TIES WITH CONGOLESE

PM141342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Konopikhin article: "Reliable Basis; 5th Anniversary of the USSR-Congo Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] In Brazzaville it is said with a smile that many young mothers and their firstborn start benefiting from Soviet-Congolese cooperation from the cradle. The modern buildings of the Blanche Gomez Maternity Home in the central part of the Congolese capital were built with Soviet aid and presented as a gift to the Congolese people. A large group of Soviet physicians, who help the hospital collective, are constantly at work here.

The Blanche Gomez home is not the only symbol of our fruitful ties with the Soviet Union, which are based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Congo signed 13 May 1981. The buildings of the Cosmos Hotel, the party school, and the largest scientific veterinary laboratory in tropical Africa, which adorn the capital, were also built with Soviet help. The coal mine in Mfouati, that was created jointly by the Congo and the USSR, is called the firstborn of Congolese industry.

The country lacks national cadres and, to help the young republic, the Soviet Union has trained hundreds of specialists in its VUZes. Now Soviet teachers, engineers, physicians, and geologists work alongside their Congolese colleagues. Many young Congolese men and women are continuing their studies or taking training courses in Soviet cities.

Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is seen in the republic as a most important condition for developing the popular democratic revolution and strengthening the Congo's socialist orientation. The Soviet Union's unswerving support for the young state's foreign policy is common knowledge. Both countries actively cooperate in the world arena and have identical or close positions on most international problems.

ETHIOPIAN-SOMALI NORMALIZATION TALKS HELD

PM161456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Our correspondent I. Tarutin report: "Toward Normalization of Relations"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 May -- The first official meeting of Ethiopian and Somali foreign ministers, at which questions concerning the settlement of the years-long conflict between these countries were discussed, was held here. It was agreed to continue consultations within the framework of the Standing Joint Ethiopian-Somali Committee for the Normalization of Bilateral Relations. The committee was set up following the meetings held between the heads of the two states in Djibouti last January.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Ukrainian Health Precautions

LD191505 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 16 May carries a 3-minute report on post-Chernobyl medical precautions in Borodyanskiy Rayon of Kiev Oblast. The video shows work at one clinic, where a nurse is taking down information on people arriving. Next to her is a large notice board. The top part of the notice board reads as follows:

"Ministry of Health of the UKRSSR reminder of prophylactic measures for the period of the pollution of the environment by radioactive matter.

"For the period of the temporary deterioration of the radiation situation, several measures are recommended to protect people against the possible effects of radioactive matter. Radioactive matter is propagated primarily by dust. Drafts in rooms should be prevented. Damp mats should be placed in the entrances of apartments, and footwear should be wiped. Outer clothing and footwear should be cleaned with a wet brush and left in the hall. The mat should be changed and washed every day.

"During this period, it is best to roll up carpets and put covers over soft furniture. The apartment must be washed with laundry soap. Wall-to-wall floor coverings such as linoleum should be washed using plenty of water. Children and pregnant women should spend as little time as possible out of doors. Radioactive matter accumulates on the leaves of trees and bushes."

The camera then zooms out to show more of the same notice board, though not all of it. No more of the notice is visible.

TV Updates Monitoring Measures

LD191934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[A. Kruton report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As our correspondents report, continuous work to encase the damaged reactor in concrete is under way at Chernobyl AES. A major construction base was set up with this purpose in mind at the Vilcha railway station, to wage an offensive against the damaged unit. Miners have commenced drilling to create a protective cushion underneath the reactor. The rate of decontamination of dangerous sectors amounts to 300,000 sq meters per 24 hours.

[Krutov] The day in the accident zone commences with the analysis of the radiation status. Constant monitoring of the sanitary state of water, air, and the soil is being carried out. Particular attention is focused on water. Such banks as these here have been set up along the shores of the Pripyat, so as to keep rainwater from flowing into the river. [video shows pink soil, possibly earth and sand, formed into banks]

Questions of setting up artificial biochemical barriers are being resolved simultaneously. [video shows an artificial bank covered with white material] Radiation monitoring posts have been set up everywhere where people live and work.

[Caption identifies next speaker as V.V. Tartak; video shows man in white cap and blue overalls.] I am the duty radiation monitoring officer of the radiation safety service.

[Krutov] Yes, well, what does your instrument say?

[Tartak] The instrument says that now the state of radioactivity has reached a level completely permissible for working, and that its presents no particular danger. We have not had any special irradiation cases so far, since the time when the actual accident took place.

[Krutov] I see. [video shows closeup of large truck coming to a halt; man in blue overalls goes over one of its tires with an instrument]

All data, collected from hundreds of places, come here, in this room of the operations staff. [video shows door with two pieces of paper stuck to it; the top piece says: "Radiation Safety Group;" the bottom pieces says: "First Aid Post"]

[Video shows a group of people wearing white hats, heads bent low over document-strewn table] [Unidentified voice] Let us make a concrete plan: What points we will visit. Let us now draw up some sort of a grid on these (?traces).

[Second voice, interrupting] We are to map in contours an area of (?half a hectare) in the (?region).

[Krutov] Leonid Andreyevich, tell us please, what is the conversation about now, what is being discussed?

[Caption identifies speaker as L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences] We are currently examining questions connected with itemization of research, with a more accurate assessment of the radioisotope composition of [word indistinct] pollution.

The main thing is to determine the amounts in various regions and in the affected zone. Over the next few hours a group of our specialists will be off to its positions; samples will be taken from various objects in the outside environment. They will be measured with the aid of highly sensitive equipment; they will be studied and then entered on the map. After that, information will be summed up.

[Krutov] What is the situation like today?

[Ilin] The situation has normalized itself. Distinct tendencies toward improvement can be observed. And it is with the analysis of this tendency that we are busy at this moment.

[Krutov] Powerful forces of the whole country, productive and scientific-technological alike, have been mobilized to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

Helicopters 'Bomb' Reactor

PM191305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondents Colonel V. Filatov and Captian Lieutenant V. Ankov: "Beneath Us the Reactor"]

[Text] Chernobyl City, region of the Chernobyl AES -- We arrived at the helicopter pad from which helicopters take off and fly to the Chernobyl AES, which is roughly 12 km away. This pad is a field that seems to have been sown with wheat. But the harvest from it will not be gathered this year. There are white mounds all over the field. They are sacks containing sand, marble dust, dolomite, lead, boron... The very sacks with which the helicopter pilots are bombing, so to speak, the fourth reactor unit.

Flights from the pad start early in the morning and continue as long as there is daylight. Just one or two duty crews stay the night. The others fly off to the district base airfield. During the night there the equipment has to be decontaminated, while the crews must change their uniforms, wash, and undergo careful medical monitoring. At sunrise it starts all over again. Flights to the crater take place strictly according to a plan that the air commanders draw up the night before. Reconnaissance of the radiation situation above and next to the crater is also carried out strictly according to schedule at least four times a day or, if necessary, even more. I flew with one of the crews that was to carry out such reconnaissance.

The panorama of the Chernobyl AES and its near and distant environs opened up 2 or 3 minutes after takeoff, right on course. Close at hand there was a small village luxuriating in gardens, while farther away, as though drawn on a picture, there were modern housing districts -- the power workers' town. The creations of human hands stood out in the midst of inimitable nature: handsome multistory apartment blocks, sports fields, swimming pools, highways. We headed straight for the fourth reactor unit at a speed of 140 km per hour. To the right the two 150-meter high flues of the AES served as a reference point.

When we took off we donned respirators and could not longer recognize one another. The familiar helicopter cabin -- I knew it from numerous flights made with our pilots in Afghanistan -- now looked different: It had been lined on the inside with gray lead sheets for protection against radiation. Everything else was as usual. Even the mustache of Captain A. Volkov, helicopter commander. Some of our pilots in Afghanistan wear such mustaches. And it came to light even before the flight that Volkov has had it since he was fulfilling his international duty there. Of all the pilots who have participated and are now participating in eliminating the aftermath of the accident, many were participants in combat operations against the dushmans.

Senior Lieutenant V. Krokhmalev sat on Volkov's right. He is a pilot-navigator as well as a Komsomol secretary. I was told that he is liked by Komsomol members because his words are never at variance with his deeds. Between Volkov and Krokhmalev was Senior Ensign V. Datsyuk, flight technician. All crew members are Communists. But the commander has a special place. He flew for more than 1,700 hours under combat conditions in Afghanistan. It is not hard to calculate how many combat sorties he flew... He and his crew have been over the center of the crater 12 times.

And there was the crater beneath us. On the right was one of the 150-meter flues. On the left a blind wall -- the end of the main building of the AES. The reactor itself was there. The flat roof seemed to have been smashed from within. Twisted reinforcement, some broken metal grilles, and charred black objects stuck out, while congealed streams of bitumen on intact parts of the roof and some numerous mounds gleamed.

Only on realizing the scale of the misfortune that might have befallen do you see clearly the scale of the exploit and the high degree of heroism displayed here by Soviet people both in and out of uniform.

"Altitude 110 meters. We have the measurement," Volkov stated in an even voice, as though on ordinary exercises, when the fourth reactor unit itself was right beneath us.

Which measurement was this? The 100th? The 1,000th? I do not know. But I do know who made the very first measurement and who was the very first over the spot where we were at that moment. He was Captain Sergey Ivanovich Volodin, military pilot first class. What he accomplished was real reconnaissance in force. He exposed himself to unknown fire in order to ascertain the enemy's strength, as people say in such cases. And he fulfilled his task.

We turned and headed once again for the reactor -- our mission was to take measurements of the radiation from four directions. Beneath us lay the reservoir that comes right up to the AES. Boats and launches lay on the golden sandy shores like children's sandals, and there was the smooth empty expanse of water. Not a soul around. I transferred my gaze to the approaching AES building. And I saw movement alongside and around it... There were two red fire trucks, and beside them people were washing something from the road with fire hoses. On the other side there were two moving armored carriers and a concrete-delivery truck... People were working there. My heart grew lighter to think that people down below could see us over the crater and see that they were not alone, and they were probably happier too... Together things are always better.

"Altitude 110 meters. We have the measurement," Capt Volkov reported to the ground.

Colonel B. Nesterov, military pilot first class, was the second to fly to carry out reconnaissance after Capt Volodin. It was he, Nesterov, who dropped the very first sandbag into the mouth of the crater. It was then, too, that our helicopter pilots were the very first to look into it and report what they saw to members of the state commission, scientists, and specialists. Then there were others.

A turn to the right -- and the Kiev Sea opened up to its full width. Not a happy sight these days, because there are none of the usual things on the sea: boats, pleasure launches, people. Empty....The only things to be seen were buoys -- white ones and red ones. Of no use to anyone just now. But everyone here believes that this will not be the picture for long, that everything will come back here in the very near future. But what is needed for this is a very great deal of hard work, just as our helicopter pilots have worked and are working now.

The helicopter took us to the crater a third time. A third measurement. And then there would be a fourth... I understood -- four approaches from four different directions. From due north, due south, due east, and due west. All this in order to know precisely and all around -- may I be forgiven for the pun -- so as, if necessary, to warn people to the south, to the north, to the east, and to the west.

"Altitude 110 meters. We have the measurement!" A steep turn, and we set off for the point from where we took off several minutes previously. Down below I saw a growing stream of vehicles heading along the roads toward the AES. We landed. With an abrupt movement Volkov threw open the window. Fresh air rushed into the cabin.

"So, let us look the instruments in the eyes," the captain said in a joking tone. "What dose did we get this time?" He looked at the instrument. "How much did each of us get? Normal... Until the next flight..." It remains to be added that, in addition to everything else, I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said in conversation with us KRASNAYA ZVEZDA journalists: "We are monitoring the situation fully [kontroliruyem polnostyu]. We are now stepping up efforts to eliminate the aftermath of the accident."

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO CONVENE 18 JUNE

LD171440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 May (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to convene the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, on 18 June in Moscow. The following issues are to be presented for examination at the session:

1. The state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the period 1986-1990.

2. The confirmation of decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

GROMYKO HOLDS BUDGET MEETING; TALYZIN GIVES REPORT

LD191547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held a meeting in the Kremlin today with the chairmen of the planning and budgetary and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

They discussed questions connected with the preliminary consideration at the commissions was held in the Kremlin on the same day with the participation of representatives of the other standing commissions of the two houses.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended that in examining the plan, using as a starting point the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the party congress, attention should be focused on ensuring that in it the tasks and steps for raising the rate of developing the economy and its effectiveness based on the acceletation of scientific and technical progress, on the technical reequipping and reconstruction and production, on the intensive use of the existing production potential on strengthening the system of making economies and perfecting the system of management of the economic mechanism, as established by the draft guidelines for the conomic and social development of the country for 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000 be implemented in full. On this basis it should be focused on achieving further improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people in accordance with the indices instituted in the plan as a rule for the level of the upper limit of the tasks envisaged by the draft guidelines; as well as on the fulfillment of taksk in the USSR power engineering and Food Program, the Comprehensive Program, the consistent implementation of structural and active investment policy, the concentration of resources on the most important directions for the socioeconomic development of the country, the implementation of construction in strict accordance with the normative time scales, the creation of the necessary conditions for a radical turning point in the work of the national economy, the dynamic and balanced development of all its branches, the improvement of foreign economic ties, achieving the set tasks for housing construction and the development of the network of social development of the union republics and regions.

A report on the state plan for the socioeconomic development of the USSR for 1986-90 was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chariman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

According to a report by Comrade Masol, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Soviet of the Union, the order and dates for examining the plan for 1986-90 have been determined. For this purpose 16 joint deputies' preparatory commissions have been set up. On the basis of material from these commissions the findings [zaklyucheniya] on the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and the corresponding report of the standing commissions will be prepared.

Organizational meetings of the preparatory commissions were held. They confirmed work plans and discussed other matters.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES OFFICIALS

PM191349 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 2 a "People's Control Page," including two items critical of USSR deputy ministers.

An unattributed 700-word report under the heading "At the USSR People's Control Committee: When They Do Not Look After Machinery" outlines "serious shortcomings in the utilization of land reclamation and other machinery" by construction organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Main Administrations for Water Resources Construction in the Volga Region, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and the Far East and the Main Administration of Rice Growing Construction in Astrakhan Oblast. After giving examples of the shortcomings, the report notes:

"B. Pozharskiy, USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, does not exercise due control of the utilization and safekeeping of land reclamation and other machinery by water resources construction organizations, and is tolerant in his attitude toward instances of the poor operation, careless storage, and squandering of machines."

After noting reprimands for several main administration chiefs, the report concludes:

"I. Pozharskiy, USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, was reprmanded for poor control and insufficient exactingness toward the leaders of subordinate organizations for the utilization of land reclamation machinery. He was warned that if he does not take steps to eliminate the shortcomings exposed, stricter proceedings will be taken against him.

"Note was taken of B. Pozharskiy's statement that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources will examine the materials from the investigation and will take proceedings against the officials to blame for the shortcomings."

An 1,800-word "Satirical Sketch" by Ustin Malapagin under the heading "Garnish for Carp" goes into detail on the shortcomings revealed in the work of the All-Union Science-and-Production Association for Fisheries, criticizing in particular the association's general director, A. Zaytsev. Zaytsev, it is noted, had "active assistance" from First Deputy Minister N. Kudryavtsev in his "fishing for bonuses in the murky waters of curtailed accountability." The people's controllers, Malapagin says, called Zaytsev strictly to account. "He will pay for his unsatisfactory work with 3 months' salary and a strict reprimand, with a warning of dismissal from his post." In addition, "N. Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of the fish industry was also called to account."

LIGACHEV VISITS KAZAN MACHINERY WORKS

LD192245 Moscow Television in Russian 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Report on visit to Kazan of Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo by unidentified correspondent -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev is in Kazan. Today he visited a number of enterprises of the town and Kazan's Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov-Lenin State University. Our special correspondents report:

One of the enterprises Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev visited in Kazan was the Kazan Compressor Machinery Works, which is now at a new stage of development. At the beginning of this year the works joined planning and design organizations and became a scientific-production association. A considerable proportion of the output is sent from here to west Siberia -- compressors for the oil industry. Here there are top class machines and there are some like this, [video shows large dynamo or compressor] having no counterpart in the world. And of course, as is always the case when guests arrive, the briefing started with the very best. [Video shows Ligachev standing in the factory talking to managerial staff including the director, A.M. Galeyev]

[Ligachev] So you consider your machines to be up to the standard of world models and even better?

[Galeyev] Not quite, I mean we ...

[Ligachev, interrupting] This is "not quite" is what is worrying us at all. [spectators laugh] So it is good but not quite, how are we to understand this?

[Galeyev] The fact is, the technical and economic indices of our machines are not inferior, but to make them better has been a bit of a job so far.

[Correspondent] That is what was discussed at the meeting. The question asked, was what does the association need to step up output of the most productive and reliable equipment for the oil fields. Documents adopted recently by party and government for solving this problem were mentioned. There was discussion of questions that keep cropping up: creation of an experimental base of the association, a testing ground that is to be set up, better opportunites for effective use of the wage fund -- they have been granted; overcoming interdepartmental barriers. All this is being solved. But why does it take so long, the director was asked.

[Galeyev] I have now been given instructions. Tomorrow I will write a memorandum to the Central Committee and Council of Ministers. In the memorandum I will set down all the..

[Ligachev] Why can you not solve the problem at the level of the ministry?

[Galeyev] It is not just a question for our ministry. To make gas synthesizing plant for instance, for obtaining ammonia there are 50 different enterprises and eight ministries taking part -- they need to be coordinated -- there are some 20 planning organizations and some 50 or more production...

[Unseen person] But of course, our production is specialized.

[Galeyev] ...so to coordinate these questions we need bodies able to assume the power of authority.

[Ligachev] But the most important thing is to give you the most essential rights so you can get the ministry and government to answer for it.

[Galeyev] If we can solve this problem the future is ours.

[Ligachev, speaking to correspondent] Comrade Galeyev told me just now that we seemed to be have needed everything given to us on a plate, but now it is up to us. This does not worry him any more.

Speaking to him just now we solved the question of simplifying coordination from the viewpoint of design and manufacture of new equipment, we simplified questions connected with staff, especially managerial staff. What else is needed? I think that must be about all.

[Correspondent to Galeyev] It is all right at their enterprises, but what about enterprises not visited by members of the Politburo, how do they settle these questions?

[Galeyev] It looks as if the call of the party, the tasks set by the party, are all equally imperative. For instance, Tyumen people -- I only had to call Tyumen the day before yesterday -- and today they are here.

[Ligachev] So the situation changes.

[Galeyev] The situation changes.

[Ligachev] You can feel a change for the better in the whole business, or is everything the same as before?

[Galeyev] It is going slowly so far and it would be nice if it went faster, but it needs time apparently.

[Ligachev] Well, we have spent a lot of time, I think our time is up now.

[Galeyev] So is mine.

LIGACHEV, DEMICHEV, YAKOVLEV AT FILMMAKERS' CONGRESS

PM191051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Heroes in Life and on the Screen"]

[Excerpts] Art is called upon to move people, to stir them, to awaken in the civic consciousness and a sense of responsibility for the future of the country and society -- this is the leitmotiv of the speeches of the delegates to the Fifth USSR Cinematographers Congress. On 14 May the congress continued its work in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. Comrades Ye. K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, A.N. Yakovlev, and Yu. P. Voronov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, are attending the congress.

The congress continues.

BRIEFS

TV IN FAR NORTH -- The Franz Josef Land Archipelago now has a Moscow television installation, making it possible for the first time for central television programs to be reliably received there. This installation, one of the largest Arctic stations, is on (Kheys) Island. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 17 May 86 LD]

JAN-APR INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

PM191353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed All-Union Socialist Competition Diary: "A Course of Acceleration"]

[Excerpts] Industry

According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the total volume of industrial production for the country as a whole increased 6.3 percent during the January-April period in comparison with the same period last year. Labor productivity in industry rose by 5.9 percent during the 4 months. That rise accounted for 94 percent of the increase in output.

Industry fulfilled the output sales plan by 102 percent. All union republics in the country and industrial ministries with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry achieved the targets. The January-April plan for the production of most of the major types of output was fulfilled. The 4-month plan was fulfilled in terms of the extraction of coal and gas and the production of the main types of metal products, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, metal-cutting machine tools, electric locomotives, trucks and cars, tractors, grain-harvesting combines, commercial timber, paper, cement, fabrics, knitted goods, refrigerators and freezers, and radio receivers.

There was a shortfall of certain types of output, however. Oil extraction was below the planned target, as was the production of synthetic ammonia and soda ash, large electrical machines and AC electric motors (Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry), mainline passenger cars (Ministery of Heavy and Transport Machine Building), and buses (Ministry of the Automotive Industry).

Some economic leaders blame the shortfall on the sluggishness of subcontractors and suppliers and on planning defects. It is true that these shortcomings have still not been eradicated and often considerably impede the full utilization of the available resources. However, as practice shows, they have enough "internal" reasons of their own. Proper attention is not being paid to improving labor organization or modernizing production to a modern technical standard. Violations of order and discipline are tolerated. A creative approach to work and the extensive application of the experience of the best enterprises and conscientious workers -- that is the main thing now.

Agriculture

Spring is advancing rapidly across the fields. In the Nonchernozem zone and Siberia the soil is undergoing presowing cultivation and the seeders are beginning work, while in the North Caucasus the rape has already begun flowering. The orchards of the RSFSR's Central-chernozem zone are covered with a white mantle. Vegetable growers in Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Central Asia are sending their early vegetables to the cities. Spring work has made a solid start on many farms in Tula and Gorkiy Oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR. Competition pacemakers are applying the optimum doses of mineral fertilizers and herbicides to the well cultivated soil along with the seeds. By the beginning of May, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, 93 percent of the tractors, 84 percent of the grain-harvesting combines, and 75 percent of the silage- and feed-harvesting combines were ready. Many corn, potato, and cotton harvest mechanisms are in need of repair. Only 66 percent of the reapers were ready. Stockraisers worked quite well between January and April. State purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 8.3 percent across the country as a whole, while milk purchases increased 6.1 percent and egg pruchases 6.3 percent.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD201612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) -- The course now being conducted by the United States and a number of its NATO allies in trying to gain bloc approval for a chemical weapons rearmament program has the potential for extremely dangerous consequences, stated Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department speaking today at a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists that was devoted to banning chemical weapons. It is no accident that our news conference is devoted to this problem, he continued. To a large extent the question is now being decided as to whether events will proceed toward the complete elimination of this barbaric means of mass destruction as is being demanded by people ever more insistently, or if the world will be hurled into an extremely dangerous spiral in a chemical race as result of initiating [razvertyvaniye] the production of a new type of these weapons -- binary weapons -- in the United States.

Also taking part in the news conference were Gennadiy Stashevskiy, deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department; Major General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Colonel Aleksandr Kutepov. Both of the latter are Defense Ministry experts.

The extirpation of chemical weapons is an absolutely essential element in building secure peace in the system of general security that the USSR proposes to construct with the joint efforts of all states, said Anatoliy Kuntsevich. Chemical disarmament would be of particularly beneficial importance for Europe, a continent where the extremely mighty military groups of NATO and the Warsaw Pact face each other.

Those taking part in the news conference noted that while coming out consistently for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, the USSR considers it essential to achieve the complete liberation of mankind from chemical weapons in the same period too. To this end, it is making active efforts in the framework of the United Nations, at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, and in bilateral contacts with the United States. Along with this, the USSR favors the implementation of a number of intermediate steps toward such a radical understanding, for the adoption of measures on preventing the spread of chemical weapons, and freeing individual areas of the work from them.

Washington plans to modernize its chemical arsenal using binary systems, increasing chemical ammunition stocks from 3 to 5 million units over 5 years. It is planned to spend $10 billion on this. However, the U.S. Congress has made the actual start of binary weapons production dependent on gaining the agreement of the NATO allies for the modernization of U.S. chemical weapons. The United States will try to push through a decision in favor of producing binary weapons at the session of the NATO Planning Group at defense minister level on 21-22 May. Hence, in practice whether a new spiral in the chemical arms race begins now depends on the stand adopted by the governments of the other NATO countries on this issue.

It was noted at the news conference that Washington directly links the implementation of the U.S. plans to produce binary weapons with plans to subsequently site them in Western Europe — which threatens to turn heavily populated areas of the European Continent into a potential theater of chemical war. Meanwhile, it is primarily the civilian population, which unlike the armed forces is absolutely defenseless in the face of this barbaric means of mass annihilation, that would be the main victim.

Real prospects for success have arisen in recent months at the talks for the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons in Geneva. This has become formulated into a plan of principles in the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January, and then put to the Conference on Disarmament in a concrete form on 22 April by the USSR delegation. These proposals take into account the opinions of many member-states at the talks, including the United States and other Western countries. They envisage a set of measures that provides for a quick start to destroying chemical arsenals, the timely announcement of the siting of places where chemical weapons are produced, the ending of their operation, and the elimination of them under reliable systematic international control.

It is precisely at this moment that Washington and those NATO allies supporting its ambitions are setting themselves the aim of inundating our planet with new, even more concentrated chemical weapons. Those who are making the decision in favor of binary weapons must be aware of the full responsibility of the consequences of this step, it was stressed at the news conference.

Officials Respond to Questions

LD201721 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- A press conference for Soviet and foreign reporters devoted to the problem of banning chemical weapons was held here today. Taking part in the conference were Chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko, Deputy Chief of the Department of the International Organizations of the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Stashevskiy, experts of the USSR Foreign Ministry -- corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Kuntsevich and Colonel Aleksandr Kutepov.

Answering the question as to how the matters stand with the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. agreements at the summit level, aimed at the removal of chemical danger, Gennadiy Stashevskiy said that on January 15 the USSR proposed a concrete programme of ridding humanity of chemical weapons before the end of the century. Following that, the Soviet Union submitted to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament new constructive proposals that make it posible to overcome many of the obstacles to agreeing on a number of important provisions of the convention being drafted. The United States delegation, on its part, has not taken a step toward reaching arrangement at the talks. The U.S. side is stepping up the efforts in quite a different direction: Toward a speedy implementation of a large-scale programme of chemical rearming. This approach does not agree with the Geneva arrangements at all.

Components of binary weapons can also be secretly produced on territories of various states, and this is particularly difficult to control. Hence, the very production of binary weapons is aimed at bypassing a declaration on banning chemical weapons which might be concluded. And finally, separate components can easily be camouflaged as various substances, taken to territories of other states and stored there. Moreover, other countries might follow the United States example in the production of binary weapons and then these highly dangerous and horrible weapons will proliferate all over the world.

Colonel Kutepov pointed out that implementation of the U.S. programme for the production of binary weapons would seriously poison the atmosphere at the talks on chemical weapons ban, would undermine the trust necessary for advancing the talks. Moreover, the problem of control, which, because of specific features of chemical production, is not simple as it is, would be complicated considerably.

Major General Kuntsevich refuted the allegations of Washington's representatives that components of binary charges are not dangerous. Quite the contrary, each separate component is highly toxic, to the degree of hydrogen cyanide, he said. Anatoliy Kuntsevich pointed to a very dangerous nature of the production of binary weapons. Their components can be changed during the use, which will render the adversary unprepared for defence.

Answering the question about the arrangement between the FRG and the USA, specifically on the question of the deployment of U.S. chemical weapons in the FRG territory, the participants in the press conference emphasized that this arrangement helps create a situation when the question of the appearance of binary weapons in the territory of the FRG, just as in the territories of other West European countries, is as if predetermined, and this is the essence of the matter. On the whole, the participants in the press conference noted, the FRG is obediently fulfilling all the plans worked out in Washington. Suffice it to recall the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, other plans to deploy offensive armaments in the European theatre, and the SDI programme.

The point of the matter now is the deployment of an additional arsenal of chemical weapons which are advanced to forward positions close to Warsaw Treaty countries, the Soviet Union, which seriously aggravates the situation in the European theatre and particularly in the FRG zone.

It was pointed out at the press conference that the Soviet Union supports and highly appreciates the initiatives of the governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania to create zones free from chemical weapons in central Europe and in the Balkans. The Soviet Union views these initiatives as a contribution to the efforts aimed at ridding peoples of the European Continent of chemical menace as soon as possible.

Touching upon the question of the possibility of unilateral moratorium on the production and testing of chemical weapons patterned on the moratorium on nuclear explosions, Major General Kuntsevich noted that the Soviet Union, unlike the United States, does not see special advantages of chemical weapons and does not stockpile these weapons. Vladimir Lomeyko stressed in this connection that in this sphere there cannot be unilateral advance over a long period of time and there cannot be only unilateral proposals from the Soviet Union. The proposals on chemical weapons set forth by the Soviet side in Geneva await their implementation, await a favourable attitude from Western powers.

BOGACHEV: U.S. MBFR PROPOSAL 'VARIANT OF ZERO OPTION'

LD201848 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In response to the Soviet compromise proposal to eliminate American and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone on condition of a United States pledge not to provide its allies in Europe with additional strategic and medium-range missiles the United States Administration suggested a worsened variant of the odious "zero option".

When stating its readiness to "eliminate a whole class of medium-range missiles" the United States actually proposes to liquidate all the Soviet missiles of this class. At the same time the fulfilment of the American plan provides for the preservation of American nuclear missiles on board United States naval ships in the Far East, in South Korea, in Japan and also in the Philippines, Diego Garcia Island, and at other United States bases in Asia.

More than that, Washington reserves the right to continue building up its nuclear missiles in these regions. It is well known that in the Far East alone the United States has deployed thousands of nuclear warheads, including medium-range missiles. According to the American plan these powerful nuclear forces of the United States should not be opposed by a single Soviet medium-range missile.

More than that, even the elimination of the United States medium-range missile in Western Europe under the American plan is to have a purely symbolical character. When its "comprehensive plan" is to be implemented Washington insists on the right not to liquidate its missiles in Western Europe but to hand them over to Britain and France!

In accordance with Washington's proposal the nuclear forces of the American allies in Europe are not subject to any limitations as well.

In an interview to the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE the head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger stated on Monday that the United States had "thoroughly studied" the Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles and arrived at the conclusion that "they are based on intent to tip the balance of forces in favour of the Soviet Union." As to the American proposals, which provide for a United States monopoly on medium-range missiles in Asia and a monopoly of NATO countries on such arms in Europe, they, to quote Weinberger, are "fair and balanced".

For five years now Washington is trying to assure the world public that the only reliable road to disarmament lies supposedly through the uncontrolled increase of NATO's nuclear arsenals. The administration in Washington says that it is possible to stop nuclear tests only if these tests are intensively conducted by the United States. Now, as though mocking the common sense of people, Weinberger in his interview to the newspaper DIE PRESSE describes the American proposals on the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union as a "comprehensive programme in the field of arms control."

The dishonest rhetoric of the head of the Pentagon reflects Washington's dishonest policy in the field of arms limitation and reduction.

U.S. TO DEPLOY 'FULLY' OUTFITTED MX IN WYOMING

LD202124 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] New York May 20 TASS -- The first fully fitted out MX missile will be deployed at its silo in the south of the Wyoming state within the next 30 days, informed USAF representatives. AP dispatch indicates in this context that all in all, it is planned to deploy in Wyoming 50 such ICBM's with 10 independently targetable warheads. Political analysts write that construction and deployment of these missiles are a part of the Reagan administration's general course for strengthening the nuclear first-strike potential.

SPACE ARMS DELEGATIONS HOLD MEETING IN GENEVA

LD201116 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 20 TASS -- The group on space arms held a meeting here today in the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO JUSTIFY NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSIONS

LD201743 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 20 May 86

["USSR's Moratorium Means Serious Attitude to Disarmament" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, in an interview with a TASS correspondent, has said that India welcomes the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until August 6 of this year. This step shows, the head of the Indian Government pointed out, that the USSR maintains a very serious attitude to nuclear disarmament.

Such an evaluation quite accurately describes the Soviet Union's stand on such matter which is so important to the whole of mankind as the removal of the nuclear danger. As of today, to end nuclear tests is the most urgent and paramount task.

It is essential to stop all nuclear explosions before concrete measures for limiting and reducing nuclear arms are elaborated, first of all between the USSR and the USA, and before machinery for comprehensive control over disarmament is worked out. To do that means to stop the upgrading of ever new specimens of nuclear weapons through nuclear tests. Of course, this does not mean that all nuclear-disarmament matters can be put aside and that the green light should be given only to the termination of nuclear explosions.

All matters connected with the removal of the nuclear danger should be the subject of urgent agreements. But an end to nuclear tests is a matter of particular urgency. This is why the Soviet Union will voluntarily, unilaterally continue to abide by the moratorium for a whole year -- since August 6, 1985, when it first took this obligagion upon itself, until August 6 of this year. On May 14, while extending the moratorium once again, the USSR again urged the United States to weigh in all seriousness the extent of danger which hangs over mankind and to listen to the international community's opinion demanding an end to nuclear explosions. They in Washington stubbornly refuse to follow the Soviet Union's example. Moreover, in so doing, they try not only to justify their policy of continuation of nuclear weapon testing but also to present the Soviet moratorium as a "propaganda move" and as "some trick which is aimed at distracting attention."

Upon sound consideration, it is rather difficult to imagine how the Soviet Union's real, concrete measures aimed at ending nuclear explosions and consequently at suspending the sophistication of weapons can be propaganda moves (?)! Explosions have not been conducted for the tenth month already!

For their part, Washington spokesmen state that it is necessary to conduct nuclear tests "to maintain the reliability and credibility" of U.S. deterrent systems. In so doing, they even theorize: If the concept of deterrent is recognized, it means that the need for nuclear tests should be inevitably recognized as well (?)! This is only a clumsy manoeuvre, since an end to nuclear explosions is no hindrance to deterrence and even gives an opportunity for the sides to move on to lower equal levels of armaments within the framework of the selfsame concept of deterrence until complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The matter is, however, that Washington seeks military superiority over the USSR, and not lower levels of nuclear potentials. And that means a still more dangerous spiral of the race of arms, of nuclear ones, in the first place.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: WEST REJECTS ARMS CUTS

PM191434 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Dodonov article under the rubric "Policy of Peace Against Policy of War": "To Withdraw From Circulation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union deems it its paramount duty to do everything possible to improve the situation in the international arena and stop the world from sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe. The nuclear age imperatively demands a new approach toward international relations and the pooling of efforts by states with different social systems for the sake of terminating the fatal arms race and radically improving the world political climate. The Chernobyl accident demonstrated yet again the yawning abyss that would open up should a nuclear war befall mankind. After all, the nuclear arsenals that have been accumulated are fraught with thousands upon thousands of nuclear catastrophes far more terrible than the one at Chernobyl.

A realistic way to solve this problem is offered by the program for the complete elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century put forward by the Soviet state. This program stands out as a thoroughly elaborated whole, specific in terms of both its procedure and its implementation schedule. The balance of forces currently prevailing in the world would be maintained at all stages of its implementation, but at an increasingly lower level.

The Soviet concept of nuclear disarmament and universal security corresponds with the specific interests and aspirations of all people on our planet -- to withdraw nuclear weapons from circulation. It has captured the imagination of millions of people in all continents and has received ardent approval and support from Soviet citizens as well as wide circles abroad.

Against this background, the West's attempts to raise doubts about the possibility of accelerating in practice the solution of the immediate problem of our time -- the destruction of nuclear weapons -- appear less and less convincing. For example, Washington administration spokesmen have repeatedly claimed that the United States has apparently set as its ultimate goal "progress toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons." Now that an opportunity does exist to tackle in practice the question of nuclear disarmament, they are "engaging" in reverse gear: The fine words about eliminating these weapons have receded into the background. Something quite different is now "fashionable" for certain Western politicians: Assurances of unconditional commitment to the "star wars" program, claims concerning the "necessity" for the United States to continue testing nuclear devices in order to overcome an alleged "lag" behind the USSR, imaginary "difficulties" in implementing monitoring [kontrol] of the process of nuclear disarmement, and other excuses.

People in the West try to justify on various grounds the "legitimacy" of preserving nuclear weapons for an indefinitely long period. "The complete destruction of nuclear weapons," White House spokesman Speakes prophesied, "demands the simultaneous equalization of imbalances in conventional and other arms, the observance of treaty obligations, and the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts." Statements like this offer vivid proof of Washington's lack of political will and desire to resolve the most vital and acute problem of our time.

In the opinion of the overwhelming majority of specialists and authoritative scientists, the termination of nuclear tests and the conclusion of an all-embracing treaty on the complete prohibition of nuclear tests would constitute a very important practical step aimed at halting the nuclear arms race. This would obstruct the further improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the creation [sozdaniye] of new ones and would help to diminish the nuclear threat.

But the Pentagon, despite the demands of the world public and ignoring calls by statesmen from countries on different continents, continues the implementation of its nuclear program. It is well known that this program is aimed at the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of weapons, including nuclear-pumped x-ray lasers. This type of laser is needed for space-strike weapons.

The complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone on a reciprocal basis would be a very substantial contribution to the improvement of the international situation. With a view to facilitating the achievement of agreement the USSR is prepared to examine the question of medium-range missiles separately, outside any immediate link with the problem of space and strategic weapons. But Washington is unwilling to resolve this question fairly, with due consideration for mutual security. Furthermore, resorting to the hackneyed bogy of "the Soviet military threat," it is continuing to frighten the West Europeans with Soviet missiles. At the same time it is making efforts to build up the impression that the U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-based cruise missiles somehow symbolize the "unbreakable ties" between the interests of U.S. and West European security.

Western propagandists are shouting themselves hoarse in connection with some imaginary "imperfections" in the Soviet plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons and about the alleged defenselessness of the West and of Europe in particular in the face of "superior" Soviet nonnuclear forces, which would allegedly ensue from such a liquidation. These pseudo-arguments were totally demolished by the new Soviet initiatives outlined by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin and in his 14 May speech on Soviet television.

The Soviet Government, having weighed all the factors affecting the security of its own people and all of mankind, decided to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. "We again call on the United States," M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "to weigh with the utmost responsibility the danger hanging over mankind and to heed the world community's opinion. Let those who head the United States demonstrate by deeds their concern for people's life and health." There was a simultaneous confirmation of the proposal to hold an urgent meeting with President Reagan in the capital of any European state or, say, Hiroshima, and to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

The most zealous champions of nuclear missiles and bombs are diligently trying to prove that any program for nuclear disarmament is not feasible in practice since, according to their claims, it is impossible to establish that all nuclear systems have been destroyed. Moreover, they say, technical knowledge in the nuclear sphere will be preserved. "The technology for the creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear weapons has been in existence for 40 years now, and there is no way to wipe this knowledge from mankind's memory. A nuclear weapons ban will not and cannot take place. We must learn to coexist with nuclear weapons," THE WASHINGTON TIMES suggests.

The Western mass news media draw a sinister conclusion. There are, it appears, some "figures" who consider that the fear of a nuclear war offers the best guarantee for preventing world war III. By the looks of it, people in NATO capitals have gotten used to nuclear weapons and link certain plans in the international arena with them. Confirmation of this is provided by M. Thatcher's statement in an interview with THE TIMES: "I cannot imagine the world without nuclear weapons." The people demand real progress in the cause of reducing nuclear arsenals. The USSR is prepared for this. And the Western politicians, whether they want to or not, will also have to answer the question: Are they altogether prepared to say farewell to nuclear, as well as chemical and other types of mass destruction weapons? Are they prepared for specific steps, practical actions, and real agreements to curb the arms race?

SECURITY COMMITTEE ISSUES LETTER ON CHERNOBYL

PM201355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Voice of the Soviet Public"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has sent a letter to the national committees for European security and cooperation and representatives of public, political, and scientific circles in a number of countries in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. "We regard this tragedy," the letter says, "as another terrible warning that the nuclear age requires new political thinking and a new policy. It must not be forgotten that in an interdependent world, problems of the military atom exist alongside the problems of the peaceful atom."

The Soviet public welcomes and supports the Soviet Government decision, announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to extend the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August 1986.

It is important to seek to ensure that the Soviet Union's proposals are taken up by the other side and that the leaders of the USSR and the United States meet with a view to achieving a mutual accord on ending nuclear explosions, which would be an important step along the path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

GORBACHEV SPEECH ADOPTED AS OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

IAEA Circulates Text

LD210511 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 20 TASS -- The text of the speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet TV on May 14 was circulated here as an official document of the board of directors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA.

Other texts circulated as official documents include the text of the communique on a visit by IAEA director-general, Hans Blix, to the Soviet Union between May 5-May 9, 1986, at the invitation of the Government of the USSR and the text of his report on this visit. Blix's report notes that discussed at the talks held during the visit were a number of considerations and possible actions aimed at a broader cooperation within the framework of IAEA on enhancing nuclear safety and lessening the consequences of nuclear accidents.

World Health Assembly Adopts

LD161032 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 16 TASS -- The text of the May 14, 1986, televised address by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been circulated as an official document of the 39th World Health Assembly, currently under way here.

AAPSO PRESIDENT EXPRESSES THANKS FOR HOSPITALITY

LD191228 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- "I will not forget the days spent here in Moscow during the session of the Council of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO). The forum made an important contribution to the movement of solidarity of the peoples on two continents and became a new major step toward expanding and strengthening it," 'Abd al-Rahman al-Charkaoui, AAPSO's president, told a TASS correspondent before departure for home.

"The resolutions passed by the session and the unanimous conclusion to which its delegates arrived after discussing major problems facing not only Asia and Africa, but the world as a whole, enable me to say that the session was a complete success. Its special historical feature is that it was held soon after the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which reaffirmed the determination of the U.S.S.R. to save the world from a nuclear holocaust, and to support liberation movements of the peoples of the developing countries."

"Envoys of scores of countries, as the session demonstrated, have come to realize the historic importance of the present moment," 'Abd al-Rahman al-Charkaoui went on to say.

"This is why they expressed profound concern over and preoccupation with the threat of nuclear war which looms large and dark over the world through the fault of U.S. imperialism, and enthusiastically welcomed the constructive peace proposals of the U.S.S.R. aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

"The delegates to the Moscow forum expressed their unanimous support for the peoples of Arab countries, for the peoples in southern Africa and Asia working to defend their national independence and sovereignty, to promote peace, social progress and democracy," the AAPSO president said.

"Envoys of different countries called for more vigorous resistance to forces of imperialism, racism, Zionism, and the U.S. policy of neoglobalism. They also called for the establishment of a new international economic and information order.

"I would like to express profound gratitude," the AAPSO president said in conclusion, "to all Soviet friends who ensured the success of the session and to thank the Soviet people and its leadership for the hospitality accorded to us."

SYMPOSIUM ON CP TIES WITH PUBLIC MOVEMENTS HELD

PM191501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "International Symposium"]

[Text] Vienna, 16 May -- An international symposium has ended here on problems of communists' cooperation with new public movements in the industrially developed capitalist countries, organized jointly by the Communist Party of Austria and the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. Taking part were representatives of the Communist Parties of Belgium, Denmark, and Portugal, the German Communist Party, the Swiss Labor Party, and the Communist Left Party of Sweden.

The speakers noted the importance of Soviet peace initiatives, including the Soviet Government's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August of this year. During the discussion of problems of the ecological movement, the participants in the symposium stressed that scientific and technical achievements and their introduction, in the conditions of state monopoly capitalism, entail as a rule a serious threat to the environment and to the working people's social gains, while in the conditions of socialism science and technology serve public interests.

UN CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT HELD IN TBILISI

Zhukov Speaks at Meeting

LD192016 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 19 TASS -- The worldwide campaign for disarmament received warm support from the Soviet Union, said Jan Martenson, a U.N. undersecretary-general and the head of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Stressing that the curbing of the arms race is an overriding concern, he hailed Soviet initiatives in the field of international security and disarmament.

Jan Martenson addressed the U.N. regional conference which opened in the capital of Georgia today within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament and the international year of peace. Issues on the agenda include curbing the arms race, preventing militarisation of outer space and strengthening security and confidence-building measures.

The conference is attended by representatives of non-governmental organisations, the World Peace Council, the Geneva Special Committee of Non-Governmental Organisations on Disarmament, the World Federation of United Nations Associations as well as by scientists, diplomats and public leaders from European countries, the USA and Canada.

Greeting the participants in the conference, Orat Cherkeziya, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Republic, expressed confidence that the meeting would be another step towards constructive dialogue and cooperation between states and peoples in the name of peace and progress.

Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, spoke about the active participation of Soviet people in the world campaign for disarmament. He said that more than 63 million Soviet people took part in a recent week of struggle for general security sponsored by the World Peace Council.

The peoples can and must press for the International Year of Peace to become in mankind's history the year of a beginning of a comprehensive system of international security and a landmark on the way towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

Delegates Address Conference

LD210409 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi, May 20 TASS -- The problem of ending the race of arms, and first of all that of nuclear ones, is the main subject of discussion which began today at a U.N. regional conference on disarmament.

The conference in the capital of Georgia (a Soviet republic in Transcaucasia) is being held within the framework of the U.N.-proclaimed International Year of Peace. It is being attended by representatives of national organizations and movements, international institutions and centres for the study of the problems of peace, disarmament and international relations as well as by delegations of 14 international organizations. Among them are delegates of the World Peace Council, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Pugwash movement, and the World Federation of the United Nations Associations.

Representatives of East and West, adhering to various political convictions, have gathered in the white-stone Palace of Celebrations in Tbilisi in order to find close or identical politions on matters aimed at saving the world from a thermonuclear catastrophe.

Vyacheslav Ustinov, U.N. undersecretary-general, the head of the Department on Political and Security Council Affairs, pointed out in his speech that the arms race bore more and more heavily on peoples, and swallowed considerable financial and manpower resources.

Ninan Koshy (Switzerland), secretary of the commission of churches on international affairs of the world Council of Churches, emphasised that the arms production build-up was leading to non-productive expenditure of material resources.

Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations, criticized the U.S. doctrine of neoglobalism which leads to the emergence of seats of tension in the world. It is possible to extinguish the hotbeds of war through termination of the West's interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. Thereby, an important contribution will be made to strenthening universal peace, academician Primakov emphasised.

Friedrich Ruth, representative of the FRG, took the floor, pointing out the need to strengthen the unity of the peace forces in the struggle to eliminate all kinds of arms -- conventional, nuclear and others. He set out the NATO countries' known stand on disarmament, again raising the question of effective verification. Yuriy Fokin, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reminded him that the USSR had put forward a concrete programme for universal security through disarmament. The realization of the programme which was set out in the January 15 Statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, would rid mankind of the threat of mass destruction and would open a fundamentally new period of development before mankind and an opportunity to concentrate efforts only on creation. However, he said, the U.S. Administration has not up to now given a positive reply to the Soviet peace initiatives.

U.S.-EEC RELATIONS GROWING 'MORE ACUTE'

LD192012 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- TASS Commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

On an instruction from President Ronald Reagan, the United States clamps down as of today restrictions on the import of a number of foodstuffs and beverages from the European Economic Community (EEC) countries.

This measure, which reflects Washington's power approach to solving trade and economic problems, is motivated by the fact that EEC's expansion to include Spain and Portugal purportedly inflicts damage on U.S. farmers exporting their products to Western Europe.

Faced with brute pressure from Washington which presses hard for unilateral benefits in trade with the Common Market, the Commission of the European Communities decided to respond in kind. It made a proposal without delay to curb access to EEC markets for 14 types of United States farm produce and food industry products. Thus, a real prospect emerged of the escalation in the trade war. Specialists believe that the present conclict may prove to be the fiercest one since the time of the known "chicken war" between the United States and EEC in early 60s.

The current attacks by the Washington administration on the community have been prompted not so much be economic as political considerations. The matter is that elections to the U.S. Congress are to be held in November, 1986. To secure control of Congress, the Reagan administration should preserve the Republicans' seats from the agricultural states. In the drive for the electorate's votes, the White House makes an attempt to wreck the integral agricultural policy of the Common Market, thus intervening in the community's internal affairs.

The attempts by the Common Market to come to grips with the disputable issues amicably lead nowhere. Each time Washington is out to gain privileged access to West European Markets for products of its farmers.

The relations between the United States and EEC, which grow more acute, are an illustration for the provision of the Political Report, made by CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress, on the contradictions among imperialist states, which are growing sharper.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON 'RIMPAC-86' EXERCISES

LD200544 Moscow TASS in English 0532 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Commenting on the Rimpac-86 exercises, which began off the Hawaii Islands and in which 50 ships, more than 200 planes and over 50,000 troops of Australia, Britain, Canada, the USA and Japan are taking part, PRAVDA says today: "The 'gap' causes by the absence of New Zealand has been closed in a hurry by a British naval force led by the aircraft carrier Illustrious, which is participating in the Rimpac exercises for the first time. Has the former 'ruler of the seas' been struck by a relapse of old 'sea sickness'? Anyway, London is again setting its sights on targets 'to the east of the Suez,' hoping for a share of the Pacific dividends."

The commentary points out that Britain's participation in Rimpac-86, as the Japanese newspaper ASAHI believes, projects the importance of the exercises beyong the Pacific and lends them a "global scope," which demonstrates "the efficiency of countering the USSR from the Pacific to the Atlantic." All this, PRAVDA stresses, belies the U.S. current course of escalating tension in the Pacific and turning it into another scene of confrontation.

"One gets the impression that neither Washington nor Tokyo nor the Western capitals see the future of Asia and the Pacific out of the context of confrontation between different countries. In this situation Rimpac-86 becomes a sort of lasso thrown by the American new globalists at a whole region of the world in a bid to dominate the countries situated in it," PRAVDA concludes.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD181733 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 18 May 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST International Observer]

[Text] [Andrianov] This week Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave an address on Soviet television. He spoke of the misfortune that we suffered in Chernobyl where an accident happened at the atomic power station. This accident has brought pain to Soviet people and they have displayed deep humanity and genuine humanism, a high level of morality in their attitude to this extraordinary happening. The misfortune that happened at Chernobyl has moved the international public, too. Throughout the world as a whole, there has been an attitude of understanding over the misfortune that has befallen us and over our actions to deal with the accident in the serious situation that came about.

[Volskiy] In this connection, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary valued highly the sympathy of all those who responded with an open heart to our misfortune and our problems. He expressed deep gratitude to friends from the socialist countries who had shown solidarity with the Soviet people at a difficult period, and expressed recognition to political and public figures in other states for their sincere sympathy and support.

[Andrianov] The objective attitude to events at the Chernobyl atomic power station has stressed once again the truth of the highly humane thesis which states that there is no such thing as someone else's misfortune; for the misfortune that occurred at Chernobyl was brought about by the terrible force that is represented by nuclear energy that has gone out of control. These extraordinary circumstances provide further justification for stating that attitudes to them serve as a kind of yardstick not just of genuine humanity, but even of elementary decency.

[Nekrasov] One therefore cannot ignore and leave outside one's political assessment the obvious way events at Chernobyl were received by governments, by political figures, and by the mass information media in several NATO countries, particularly the United States. They unfolded an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign, heaping up whole mountains of the most dishonest, spiteful falsehood; they engaged in shameful speculation about the accident that had taken place. Writing in this connection, William (Brown), editor of the journal (SURVEY) and an eminent Australian journalist and writer, called Western reaction to events in Chernobyl the most frenzied outburst of anti-Sovietism in recent years.

[Andrianov] Fanning a provocative rumpus, sowing panic among the population, they unleashed a special campaign in the West around the so-called lack of information about the accident at Chernobyl. And what is more, the organizers of this campaign deliberately gave it a political content, making it deeply political in character. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted the far-fetched nature of this issue in his address on Soviet television, and for purposes of comparison, recalled the way the U.S. authorities behaved when a tragedy occurred at the Three Mile Island atomic power station in Pennsylvania on 28 March 1979.

[Volskiy] I think that mentioning this was all the more justified in view of the fact that a few days ago, the White House hastened to circulate a so-called factual information bulletin with the aim of creating the impression that the U.S. authorities supposedly gave immediate notification of the tragedy that then happened.

However, the content of this bulletin, if it may be called such, has nothing whatsoever in common with what really happened at Three Mile Island.

[Andrianov] A move like that is of course intended for simpletons. The White House is clearly attempting to act craftily now in order to confuse the public. In fact, it is being caught in this by several organs of the U.S. press. They are the ones that are quoting facts that testify to the authorities' having deliberately misled Americans, keeping silent about the real scale and the real causes of the accident which -- one should note -- was the major one in the history of the United States' atomic industry.

[Nekrasov] Without any exaggeration, one can say here that the tragedy that occurred at Three Mile Island became a kind of symbol, a symbol of the policy of the authorities and the nuclear monopolies in the United States, aimed at deliberately coucealing the truth, at any price, about accidents at U.S. atomic power stations. So in this connection, it is not out of place to recall the American saying which runs: Make sure you wash your hands before you point your finger.

[Andrianov] And there is another saying too, which says that clean deeds are not done with dirty hands. This saying is applicable in the most direct way to the campaign -- immoral in the highest degree -- which has been conducted in the West in connection with the misfortune that took place at Chernobyl, for the unscrupulousness of the plans of those who organized this propaganda pandemonium is perfectly obvious. What happened in Chernobyl was quite simply seized upon in the West as a convenient excuse for trying to discredit the Soviet Union and its foreign policy; to weaken the influence of the Soviet proposals about ending nuclear tests and eliminating nuclear weapons; and at the same time to ease criticism of U.S. behavior in the international arena and get rid of the wave of condemnation of Washington's militarist course. To put it plainly, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, some Western politicians have been pursuing quite definite objectives: to block the possibility of smoothing out international relations and sow fresh seeds of mistrust and suspicion toward the socialist countries.

[Volskiy] All of this has been clearly displayed at the meeting of heads of states and governments of the seven most developed capitalist countries in Tokyo. Let me remind you that it took place there from 4 to 6 May. The leaders of the seven countries did not even find time to utter one single word about the latest large-scale peace proposals of the Soviet Union. At the Tokyo conference they effectively pretended that these constructive initiatives simply did not exist.

[Andrianov] The seven issued a special statement in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. In it one can clearly see the desire of the U.S. Administration to make use of any event in the world to aggravate the international situation and to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. One cannot make any other assessment of the intention of the U.S. ruling circles and their most zealous allies to look at what happened at Chernobyl just from one particular angle, from the viewpoint of the possibility it offers for placing additional obstacles in the path of the development and deepening of the dialogue between East and West -- which is already moving forward with difficulty -- and of justifying the nuclear arms race. Judging by reports in the Western press, some participants in the Tokyo conference would now like to dissociate themselves from such an interpretation of the significance of the statement by the seven on Chernobyl.

[Nekrasov] I would like to begin by noting the close link that has been created by, well, the coupling in time of international reaction in the world to the Chernobyl accident with the Tokyo conference.

The Tokyo meeting opened, as you remember, a week after the accident, when the whole world was full of reaction to Chernobyl. You have already given a good account of what this amounted to, Boris Vasilyevich.

In this connection I would just like to stress one side: the world public has closely linked the consequences of this accident with the danger that lies in the nuclear warheads that have been built up in the world. In fact, this was bound to happen. The organizers of the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign have, in my view, simply shown their own political short-sightedness when they decided that in splashing around their own pathological hatred, as one might call it, for our country, they would thereby undermine the possibility of any positive accords on ending the arms race. This campaign undoubtedly has done harm to the cause of strengthening international confidence, substantial harm. But another process has started in parallel, a more deep-rooted process and one that is more powerful, I would say, as far as its potential is concerned. This is the process of taking on board, of recognizing the dangers of the nuclear age, which were spoken about in detail at the 27th CPSU Congress: the recognition of these dangers on an emotional level, so to speak. You understand? The level of reason is one thing. At this level it is possible to set against arguments of reason some kind of false statistics, to try to substitute certain concepts for others, in short to confuse and to make fools of people, which is now being done by U.S. official propaganda and by Western propaganda generally, and at times not unsuccessfully.

But the emotional level is quite a different thing. People's feelings of self-preservation, their fear for their children, their terror in the face of an unseen threat that hangs over the world, all these are powerful factors in influencing ways of thinking and they suggest that yes, the accident of the atomic power station is a serious affair, but how many times more serious is the threat to people that is contained in the thousands of nuclear warheads which are primed, as they say? This is something that literally hundreds of millions of people have felt in recent days and this has to be taken into account. In this situation, the leaders of seven countries gathered in Tokyo and, as you said, they uttered not a word about our proposals, about our position which aims to remove this threat that hangs over mankind.

[Andrianov] Those who took part in the Tokyo conference could not, of course, keep silent completely about the main problem of our day, the need to improve the international atmosphere, to end confrontation. The political declaration of the conference mentioned the value of stable and constructive relations between East and West. But this was done in a general, hazy and vague form, and in actual fact, an evident attempt was made to transfer responsibility for the tension that is being maintained, for the blind alley in the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, onto our country. And today, public circles in the West -- as one can judge from reports in the mass media -- are expressing an understandable and legitimate concern over the fact that relying upon Tokyo and making use, so to speak, of the fruits of the anti-Soviet campaign, the diehards in Washington are trying to firmly block any progress in the cause of ending the arms race.

[Nekrasov] I would add that it is not just public circles that are doing this, but the more far-sighted representatives of the West European political world as well. I have in front of me a recent issue of the London TIMES. It writes directly that West European countries which are members of NATO are allegedly feeling, and I quote, ever more serious concern -- that is what the newspaper writes -- that after Chernobyl the United States will toughen its position at the talks and will thus frustrate any possibility of making progress. And so? To this one might reply: And what were you thinking about in Tokyo? Why did you let yourself get under Washington's thumb and agree to the special statement that it imposed about the accident, a statement which was blatantly provocative in its content. But of course, this is not the main point.

The main point is that this concern -- as one can judge from available information -- is to a large extent well founded. What we are talking about is the intention of the U.S. side to make use of the Chernobyl incident to bring the monitoring problem, the verification problem, to the forefront in the talks, and by using it as a shield, to avoid serious discussion on the essentials. In fact, this has already been seen in the negative reply that Washington hastened to give to the new extension of our moratorium on nuclear explosions and to the proposal for a meeting with the U.S. President in order to discuss these issues. This is what they argue: The Soviet Union, supposedly, did not immediately make available complete information about the accident; one cannot, therefore, trust it in connection with any accords. This is actually rubbish. As you know, it was all quite different. This was stressed once again in the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. But, this same propaganda line is being continued.

[Andrianov] Reports in the Western press indicate that Washington intends to stall the nuclear arms negotiations with the aid of demands to come to an agreement, in the first instance, on some sort of monitoring and verification measures for the observance of future accords, but it refuses to talk about the essence of these accords, insisting on its former unacceptable proposals which aim to achieve the West's military superiority. Monitoring thus changes into some sort of absolute. They want to substitute real steps on lowering the level of military opposition with talk about monitoring. Of course, there is nothing new in this. The West has resorted to these tactics repeatedly in the past as well. What is new are the attempts to account for this position, allegedly, with the lessons of the Chernobyl accident.

[Nekrasov] Well, as we all know, monitoring, in accordance with the fundamental Soviet position, must be a component part of a disarmament agreement; it must further its implementation, and not be the aim per se, and of course, Chernobyl has absolutely nothing to do with this. There is a correlation between the accident at the nuclear power station and the disarmament talks, but it is a different one altogether. That same TIME article that I mentioned gives away its essence: There is a danger -- the newspapers writes it bluntly -- a danger that, in connection with the accident and its consequences, the activities of the antinuclear organizations are livening up. That is the crux of the matter, as they say. They are frightened of the rise in the public struggle against the nuclear danger, which could jumble all the cards of the militarist circles.

One could cite the following curious detail: Currently, in the capitals of Western countries, they are not infrequently recalling events of 2 years ago, when a mass public struggle unfolded against Pershings and cruise missiles on European soil. They are very afraid of another serious burst of public outcry, protest demonstrations, and so on. And so, in the press over the past few days, for example, they are muffling in every possible way the contradictions between the allies, which manifested themselves after the piratical attack on Libya and which came out in Tokyo. But these contradictions are real, and you will not get away from them, and they are going to make themselves known with a growing force.

Summing up what we have been talking about -- the reactions to the Chernobyl accident and the Tokyo conference -- I would recall Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's words in his speech at the 11th SED Party Congress: The struggle for a peace without soldiers or weapons will be an arduous and lengthy one. The events of the past few days fully confirm this conclusion, and obviously the responsibility that falls to all the peace-loving forces is that much greater. Here the socialist community rises as a reliable barrier on the path of imperialist policy; and do remember that the congresses of a number of communist and workers' parties of fraternal countries held recently have become a weighty confirmation of the fact that our countries continue to be the most consistent fighters for peace and an all-embracing international security.

Over the past few days, the defense organization of the countries in the community -- their military and political alliance embodied in the Warsaw Pact -- was 31 years old. Newspapers in the fraternal countries once again noted during these days that the Warsaw Pact organization not only guarantees peace and security for its participants, but also plays a prominent role in preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and on the whole planet. It was emphasized that the further strengthening of the socialist community's reliable defense shield is essential in the face of NATO's aggressive policy, in particular that of the United States. To us, on the whole, it is obvious that the most realistic way of surmounting the current dangerous area of confrontation is to intensify the search for political solutions in the widest possible scope. There is quite simply no other way that is more reasonable or that corresponds to the current level of development of our technology and our civilization.

[Volskiy] There is no other way to solve the so-called regional conflicts, particularly in the New East. Once again it has become the most potentially explosive zone, or rather, it has been a potentially explosive zone all the time over the past years, but now the danger of an explosion has drawn much nearer than ever before, in connection with the hardening of the U.S. policy of so-called neoglobalism. It began with raids on Libya; this aggression did not achieve its object. They did not succeed in overthrowing Al-Qadhdhafi's anti-imperialist government, and now they have elaborated a plan which could be given the conventional designation: trident. It has three directions, so to speak: another attack against Libya, using not just airplanes but cruise missiles with non-nuclear warheads; a simultaneous attack against Syria which would be carried out not just by the United States on its own, but in alliance with Israel, and maybe by Israel first and foremost; and finally, a possible U.S. military action in the zone of the Persian Gulf, most likely against Iran. They intend to undertake it under the pretext of securing freedom for navigation in this gulf, upset by the Iran-Iraq war. But the main pretext remains the same: unsubstantiated accusations against the above-mentioned countries of sponsoring terrorism, and Syria is being blamed for this particularly loudly, although no evidence whatsoever is being adduced, and the Syrian leadership convincingly refutes such accusations. It looks as if it is indeed Syria which, this time, has been chosen as the main target. In any case, they are already beginning to introduce economic sanctions against her; not just the United States, but some West European countries as well.

[Andrianov] But why is it that Syria, precisely, has found itself to be the target? After all, even the Western press recognizes the mendacious nature of the terrorism accusations against it.

[Volskiy] Well, of course, it's an altogether different question here. Let's begin with the geography. Syria is situated in the very nerve center of the Near East, between Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan. Its Mediterranean ports are known far back into ancient history. All the same, however, the main point lies elsewhere, in the fact that Syria has in recent years become the main bulwark of the Arab world's liberation forces and that it carries out a consistent anti-imperialist policy.

Another point: Syrian and Israeli forces are confronting each other head-on, not in one place but in two. This is in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley because the Syrian contingent from the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces, was deployed there about 10 years ago, at the Lebanese Government's invitation, while the Israelis, as you know, invaded Lebanon without any invitation, as aggressors. And although they were forced to withdraw their forces from the Al-Biqa' Valley a year ago, it later turned out that it was possible for them to redeploy their forces not even in a matter of days, but hours, and indeed, at this moment there is precisely such a concentration there on a highly dangerous scale. Thus, one aggression against Lebanon entails another possible aggression against Syria.

We also see this in Syria's Golan Heights, which Israel seized back in 1967. That is where the main confrontation between Israeli and Syrian forces exists. Recently, at the beginning of the year, I visited these low hills of grey desert soil. Syrian and Israeli military posts are separated by about a couple of hundred meters. True, there is a UN post between them, but it is known that the Israelis have little respect for the UN forces when they decide to undertake military action. Their preparations in the Golan Heights can already be seen with the naked eye from the Syrian side. The Golan Heights have become literally overgrown with a forest, not of trees, but of kinds of masts and other structures of an obvious military nature. Mainly, these are electronic reconnaissance facilities that have been put into operation in preparation for aggression against Syria.

[Andrianov] But Dmitriy Antonovich, the Israeli leaders declare that they do not intend to attack Syria now.

[Volskiy] Well, first of all, I think, Boris Vasilyevich, that one should judge not by words but by specific preparations, by deeds. Secondly, there are also other statements composed in a very ornate manner but that leave no doubt. An attack is being prepared, although it is difficult to predict the time that might be selected for it. The situation is developing rapidly and I would not undertake to define precisely what it looks like, even right now, at this very moment.

We should however, note the following. There are factors that hold back both Washington and Tel Aviv. These are, of course, Syria's considerable defensive might and the fact that an agreement of friendship and cooperation is in force between Syria and the Soviet Union. Finally, we can say in advance that the reaction of the majority of the West European states to an attack on Syria would be negative. Here, let us speak frankly, submitting to Washington's demands, as demonstrated, for example, at the recent meeting of the capitalist Seven in Tokyo, which we have already talked about. This submitting could lead the U.S. NATO allies very far and yield highly dangerous consequences for them. After all, these countries are not at the other end of the world from the Middle East, like the United States is. They are separated from the region only by the Mediterranean. The following chain appears here: Israel is directly linked with the U.S. 6th Fleet, which has been granted mooring rights in Israeli ports, particularly in Haifa. In turn, the 6th Fleet is not simply linked to NATO but serves as the principal strike force of the Atlantic bloc's southern flank. So, the West European NATO countries do have something to ponder and it is not, of course, just a question of geography.

[Andrianov] You are right, Dmitriy Antonovich. The NATO countries do have something to ponder also when we speak of another hot region, this time distant from them: southern Africa.

[Volskiy] Indeed. There, in that region, following in the wake of U.S. policy, they also risk finding themselves in the role of accomplices of repressive forces, which are known to be doomed to failure. You comrades, of course understand that we are talking about the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. What is characteristic of the situation presently prevailing in South Africa? It is not just the general rise of the movement against the apartheid, but also the fact that an ever more appreciable role in it is played by the class factor. In particular, the black workers struggle is intensifying. This induces special fear and particular hatred in the reactionary leaders of the white minority. At the same time, the rise in the role of the class factor in the South African situation causes satisfaction, I would say, with the possible prospects of this struggle, among all the friends of the people of the RSA. The growth in the workers movement in the RSA was particularly noted during the recent negotiations between the Soviet leaders and the leader of people's Angola, Dos Santos.

To what else was attention paid at the time? I will quote from the joint USSR-Angolan statement: The racists and imperialists are planning to battle the all free Africa here in the south, to push back the national liberation movement and to launch a counterattack in order to establish neocolonialist mastery on the whole of the African Continent. The arrangement of forces in Africa and the tendencies developing there are such that ultimately, that kind of counterattack has no realistic chance of success. But, it would inevitably strain the situation in southern Africa with all the resulting dangerous international consequences. That is why in their joint statement, the Soviet Union and Angola have called for mobilizing efforts in support of the peoples of southern Africa in order to promote the quickest possible settlement of the problems that have arisen, in the interests of stability and lasting peace.

[Andrianov] The events of international life of which we have spoken today again and again confirm that the nuclear era requires new political thinking and new policies. Of course, it was not incidental that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking on Soviet television this week, noted that the accident in Chernobyl once more illuminated the abyss that would open up if a nuclear war fell on mankind. After all, the accumulated nuclear arsenals conceal within them thousands upon thousands of disasters far more terrifying than the one at Chernobyl. Realizing this, the Soviet people are strengthening their conviction that the foreign policy course worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress is correct and that our country's proposals on completely eliminating nuclear weapons, ceasing nuclear explosions, and creating an all-embracing system of international security meet the implacably strict demands made by the nuclear era upon the political leaderships of all countries. Under conditions where attention to nuclear issues has become greater, the Soviet Government, having weighed all circumstances connected with the security of its own people and all mankind, has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has confirmed his proposal to President Reagan to meet without delay in the capital of any European state, or in Hiroshima, and agree on a nuclear test ban. The new manifestation of our country's goodwill has been met with enthusiasm and support in the widest circles of the international community. The USSR's bold initiative begets great hopes, declared David (Cortwright), executive director of the American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. We, he emphasized, call on the President of the United States and the U.S. Congress to follow, finally, the Soviet example and stop nuclear tests.

Here we will end our round table meeting. All its participants are grateful to you for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Good-bye. All the best to you.

PRAVDA DEPLORES TOKYO FAILURE TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

PM151400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Doctor of Historical Sciences N. Simoniya article: "Verbiage and Irresponsibility. On the Results of the Tokyo Conference of the 'Seven'"]

[Text] The Western press is commenting loud and long on the altogether rather meager results of the annual conference of heads of state and government from the seven most developed capitalist countries -- the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan. The latest meeting, held in Tokyo, was their 12th.

According to the original plans, the purpose of meetings of the "Seven" is to help settle even the most acute contradictions between the most developed capitalist countries. Virtually from the very beginning, however, the United States captured the initiative and leadership, aiming (and quite successfully, at that) at turning these meetings into a means for imposing its own great-power, hegemonist views on its partners. The Tokyo meeting was no exception in this respect.

It is indicative that now the U.S. Administration is unsparing of enthusiastic words to describe the "success" in achieving unity of views among the top leaders in the capitalist world. However, here is the opinion expressed by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The communique adopted at the meeting, the newspaper notes, "abounds in pledges to achieve coordination in economic policy but does not contain even a hint about the fact that the United States, Japan, and the FRG are already differing on the question of the next step to be taken by each one of these countries." The situation is exactly the same as regards the trade question: "More words than action."

Let us turn to the economic declaration. Having listed the, quite frankly, rather modest successes scored recently by Western countries in bringing down the level of inflation and in the spheres of interest rates, economic growth, and reducing oil prices, the authors of the declaration were unable to conceal the far greater difficulties being encountered by the capitalist world. These are the high level of unemployment, serious imbalances in payments and foreign trade, uncertainty as regards future exchange rates, protectionism, indebtedness of developing countries, and so on.

So, what is being proposed by the leaders of the leading capitalist powers to overcome these real difficulties? In actual fact, they limit themselves to calls for restructuring national economies and integrating into the world economy, and also for coordinating the economic policy of the seven countries. Moreover, Tokyo did not solve a single specific question, not even such a burning question as the reduction of exports of U.S. agricultural produce, which has brought Western Europe and the United States to the brink of a trade war. Another outstanding question concerns the dollar-yen exchange rate, which conceals the acute problem of imbalance in U.S.-Japanese foreign economic relations, and so on and so forth.

This discrepancy between the serious nature of the problems in question and the vagueness of the proposed solutions reflects the profound contradictions, virtually insoluble under the conditions of capitalism, between the tendency toward internationalization of capital, which is a consequence of objective advances in the development of the world's production forces, and the desire of individual states within this system to uphold their own national interests, or rather the interests of national monopolies.

Internationalization of capital and economic integration under capitalism occur under conditions of cutthroat competition and cannot ensure equal benefits for all participants in these processes. "Right" in this situation is on the side of the strong, and it is the strong who gain the most benefits. It is "the right of the strong" that the United States is striving to implement, particularly in the course of conferences of the "Seven."

When the Washington administration calls for free trade and orientation on world demand for agricultural produce, it "forgets" to add that what it is fighting for is not an improvement of the situation in the world economy as a whole, but the interests of U.S. monopolies to the detriment of EEC agricultural producers. Whenever the United States feels under pressure in its own national market, it has no aversion to protectionism. But whenever foreign countries take steps to defend themselves against U.S. export aggression, Washington gives vent to calls for freedom of trade and condemnations of protectionism. The way it is understood by the United States, the thesis about "coordination" of foreign economic activity by the "Seven" means that the remaining participants in the conference should align themselves with U.S. interests.

For the EEC, however, the problem of preserving current markets for agricultural produce and opening new ones -- a problem which was exacerbated when the community was joined by Spain and Portugal -- is not simply a matter of economic advantage. The egoistic U.S. stance threatens the very survival of the community.

One of the trends typical of conferences of the "Seven" concerns their growing "politicization." This would seem to be logical: After all, the present stage in the development of the international situation is exceptionally acute -- mankind has found itself, through the fault of imperialist circles, at a point where its future and the fate of the planet are being decided. In this situation, a desire to give more attention to the political problems of today's world can only be acclaimed. But which international political problems were raised at the latest conference?

The leaders of the "Seven" took it on themselves, in their "Tokyo Declaration," to "map out prospects not only through the end of the 20th century but also beyond." This document, however, contains only the most general of phrases -- about commitment to the cause of perserving and strengthening peace, continuation of the East-West dialogue, and so on. The leaders of the seven countries did not find time even to react to the Soviet Union's latest large-scale peace proposals. Essentially, they pretended that these specific and constructive proposals did not exist.

One is, to say the least, puzzled also by their declaration regarding the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, which reads: "We highly assess the U.S. efforts (?) and call on the Soviet Union to negotiate positively(!)" Yes, it was no accident that the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK noted that the United States uses conferences of the "Seven" "not only for the coordination of economic policy but also as an attempt to mobilize allied support for its foreign policy." This line also runs through the two other political declarations adopted in Tokyo. They are the declarations by the "Seven" in connection with the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station] accident and "on international terrorism." The first of these declarations is clearly stamped with the U.S. Administration's desire to exploit any event in the world to exacerbate the international situation and whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. Now some of the participants in the conference would like to distance themselves from such an interpretation of this declaration's significance. But the fact remains that the conference did make its "contribution" to the provocation campaign around Chernobyl.

In the second declaration, the United States aimed for, and to a certain extent obtained, an additional "trump" in its aggressive "game" not only against Libya but also against any other state pursuing a foreign policy course that is "undesirable" for Washington. Nonetheless, even though the umbrella of "unity" was depicted in the United States in vividly bright colors, it did not quite manage to conceal the acute differences and contradictions on some fundamental issues. For example, the U.S. allies were not too keen on being completely identified with the White House's "neoglobalist" policy. The result was that two of the measures which the U.S. President was particularly pursuing -- the imposition of collective economic sanctions against Libya and automatic involvement in U.S. punitive actions -- were not approved owing to the decisive unwillingness by at least some participants in the conference to be harnessed to Washington's policy of state terrorism. The partners like even less the U.S. policy and actions in the trade, economic, currency, and financial spheres. The acute contradictions here, which at times develop into trade wars, were not even dampened. Neither the EEC countries nor Japan intend to yield their positions under U.S. pressure.

Of course, the participants in the Tokyo conference could not have remained totally silent on the problem of their mutual relations with developing countries.

Nevertheless, the developing countries' demands were simply disregarded in Tokyo. Their call for the restructuring of international trade and economic relations on a fair and democratic basis once again went "unheard" by the Western countries.

The Tokyo "Economic Declaration," as if jokingly, recommends that developing countries play a more active role in the world economy, carry out an effective restructuring of their own economies, and above all open their doors wider and create more favorable conditions for the export of foreign capital. As regards the "burning" problem of developing countries' debt, the "Seven" got off with a promise to solve it "on the basis of examining each individual case" under the auspices of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (After all, in this way it is easier to exert pressure and to maneuver to prevent the formation of a united front by the countries enslaved by debts.)

Hardly anyone expected that the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries at their regular annual conference would solve the problems that have existed among them for decades, let alone the economic and political problems of our time. The solution of these problems is possible only as a result of joint efforts by the entire world community. But the peoples would be justified in expecting from the leaders of the major capitalist states a responsible approach and a constructive response to the questions perturbing the whole world today. Neither the one nor the other emerged from Tokyo.

YURIY DUBININ NAMED AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

LD201609 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Yuriy Dubinin the USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has relieved Anatoliy Dobrynin on his duties as the USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States of America in connection with another appointment.

TASS NOTES HOMECOMING OF U.S. NAVY 'MURDERERS'

LD191433 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] New YORK May 19 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov.

The rumble of jet engines, thunder of orchestras and enthusiastic cheering of the crowd merged into a noisy cacophony glorying militarism. The U.S. naval base of Oceana, near Virginia Beach, Virginia, became the scene of yet another clamorous chauvinistic show designed to demonstrate "public support" for the White House's aggressive policy.

The pilots of the American planes which took part in the bombing raids on the civilian districts of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi returned home.

The authorities did their utmost to turn the home-coming into a major militarist show televised nation-wide. To enhance the propaganda effect, the planes were ordered to take off from the aircraft-carrier Coral Sea when the vessel was hundreds of miles from the U.S. coast and fly to the airbase in diamond formation.

Television cameras followed the approaching planes, their landing and the sentimental embraces of the "bold fighters" by their relatives.

Spluttering with chauvinistic excitement, television and radio commentators praised the might of the American weapons with which Libya was "punished", and interviewed participants in the raid.

The squadron commander, Byron Duffey, bloated with pride describing the performance of his guys who never wavered when directing their death-dealing rockets and bombs at the residential districts of the sleeping city. The pilots based on the aircraft-carriers of the U.S. Navy, he confessed, were constantly training for such missions.

The noisy ceremony in Virginia Beach was reminiscent of the welcome for the American soldiers returning from Vietnam in the not too distant past. They were also welcomed as heroes, but for all honest people on earth, including in the United States, they were none other than murderers.

MOSCOW PAPER VIEWS PROSPECT OF ATTACK ON SYRIA

PM201337 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 May 86 p 9

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Political Observer Igor Belyayev article under the rubric "Viewpoint": "Libya: Who Is Next?"]

[Text] People in the Near East and throughout the world are talking about the war against Syria. Experience -- bitter experience, at that -- shows that in recent years such talk has, as a rule, had its sequel. Thus on the eve of the Israeli attack on Lebanon, Israeli politicians and military men were talking openly about a forthcoming invasion. And it began on 6 June 1982.

Who will attack Syria? Some say the United States. Others point to Israel. In my opinion, those who point to Israel are closer to the true state of affairs. The chance of a purely American option for the war against Syria is remote today. Why? The United States has already waged war against Syria once. In December 1983. At that time, carrier-borne aircraft from the American 6th Fleet bombed the Syrian Army units who were in Lebanon, or rather in Al-Biqa' Valley. At that time the United States was rebuffed and suffered losses. After very sound reflection 2 and 1/2 years ago even the most unrestrained "hawks" in the White House and the Pentagon decided that a war against Syria is indeed a great risk. Even on Lebanese territory. The more so since Damascus was prepared for confrontation with the United States...

Let me remind you that in February 1984, U.S. Marines, who had landed in Lebanon in September 1982, fled ignominiously from there, after losing more than 260 men in 18 months. They were fighting for an unjust cause against the people of Lebanon. Neither bombings from the air nor shellings of the mountain from the large-caliber guns of the battleship New Jersey helped. Must it all be repeated?

The bombing of Libya in April 1986, when that country was accused, patently without substantiation, of complicity in "international terrorism," did not, and, indeed, could not yield the desired results. The revolutionary regime in Tripoli was not shaken. On the contrary! Colonel al-Qadhdhafi consolidated his position. In the Arab world, even his opponents sided with Libya. Even they could not tolerate the humiliation to which the Americans had subjected the Arabs...

I am convinced that President Reagan and his closest advisers, among them Secretary of State G. Shultz who seemed to be scoring points from the explosion of chauvinism in the United States, did not remotely imagine that a raid on one Arab country could cost Washington so dearly in the Arab world. That is why it is quite logical to suggest that this time the United States will use Israeli services. Tel Aviv has already begun military preparations.

The confidence that it is Israel that will attack Syria is also based on the feeling that in the situation that has arisen in the Near East, a change of aggressor is now inevitable. Not only because the United States is today not prepared to pay a new price if its Air Force drops bombs on Damascus. There are also purely Israeli factors. First, Israel has nothing to lose from yet another act of aggression against Syria. Israeli-Arab relations are still not good. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir stated recently that even Egypt, which is linked to Tel Aviv by the Camp David Treaty, has done nothing to develop Egyptian-Israeli relations. Today they are far worse than in March 1979, when that "peace" treaty offering normalization was concluded.

Here is something else striking. In recent weeks the Israeli "superhawk" -- Defense Minister Rabin -- has been a source of threats against Syria. He followed the United States in accusing Damascus of complicity in "international terrorism." True, Israeli Prime Minister Peres at once hastened to state that his minister's remarks were not confirmed. Was this the all clear? No. The point is that a covert war has long been in progress between Rabin and Peres. Rabin intends to oust Peres from his present post, and does not conceal it. Even at the price of playing along with the Likud bloc, which advocates an attack on Syria. The explosion of chauvinism provoked in Israel by this raid will be the political milieu in which the present government of "national unity," that emerged after the latest parliamentary elections which gave victory neither to the Alignment (the bloc headed by the Labor Party) nor to Likud (the extreme right bloc headed by Begin's Herut Party), will collapse. Extraordinary elections to the Knesset will be inevitable. Rabin is confident that Peres will pay for the collapse of the present government. He himself will be the new prime minister.

Wars between Israeli politickers have never been waged by gentlemanly rules. In this situation it appears tempting for President Reagan to support Rabin, through whom he wants to "punish" Syria.

How would another Israeli war look? Rabin will step up the accusations against Damascus. His latest accusation against Syria was made last Sunday. And on some provocative pretext or other, the Israeli Air Force will make a strike. Perhaps against Damascus. Why not against the Syrian units in Al-Biqa' Valley? I am convinced that Israeli generals are now in favor of a strike that would remove the threat of confrontation with the Syrian Army for a long time. The United States also has an interest in such a strike, and openly supports the new Israeli aggression.

That is how they see things in Washington and Tel Aviv. That is what Reagan and Rabin think. But I think that if something of the kind does happen, a perceptible defeat lies in store for the United States above all, and also for Israel.

What about Syria? Damascus shrugs off the accusations against it. And it is stepping up its defense. The consequences of another Israeli act of aggression against Syria are simply unpredictable. After Lebanon, from where Israeli soldiers have also fled, there will be yet another defeat!

PRAVDA CITES U.S. PAPERS ON ANTI-SYRIA 'CAMPAIGN'

PM190931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Preparing Sanctions Against Syria"]

[Text] Washington, 16 May -- As THE BOSTON GLOBE reports, the United States has embarked on secret consultations with Britain, France, and the FRG on the possibility of imposing joint sanctions against Syria. Washington is demanding in particular, the newspaper writes, that the allies ban passenger flights to and from Syria, impose restrictions on movement in European countries and the United States for people traveling on Syrian passports, and adopt other discriminatory measures.

On the false pretext of "combating international terrorism," official Washington recently launched a campaign of open threats against Syria. Thus U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz stated unambiguously that although "for tactical reasons it is not yet expedient to announce the planned measures" with regard to Damascus, "the United States will not stand idle." In the opinion of certain U.S. officials, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, Shultz is preparing the public for future secret operations outside the United States.

RSA CITES U.S. RAID ON LIBYA AS PRECEDENT FOR STRIKES

LD202244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 20 May 86

["Commentary" By The Washington Method" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Never before have the South African racists, who long ago armed themselves with terrorist methods devised by Washington, acted so brazenly. Previously they would be satisfied with sporadic acts of piracy against individual neighboring countries. Now Pretoria, according to the assessment of THE WASHINGTON POST, "has made a combined bround and air strike against Zambia, undertaking simultaneous diversionary raids against Zimbabwe and Botswana."

Whence this brazenness? Head of the Pretoria regime's Bureau of Information L. Nel declared, without beating around the bush, that South Africa was acting in accordance with the precedent set in the U.S. aggression against Libya and was guided by the same motives as the United States when it mounted its bombing strikes against the sleeping residents of Tripoli and Banghazi.

True, the White House hastened to dissociate itself from these revelations by Pretoria and a statement was even published in Washington denouncing the South African raids.

But who needs Washington's verbiage, which is pronounced only for the United States unsavoury business and policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa and which is what gives the racists their guarantees of impunity? Of what value is the strict, as American propaganda asserts, tone of the White House statements if, to the accompaniment of their blather, the Americans supply Stinger missiles and oppose in every way the adoption of economic sanctions against the RSA? It is possible that as the "chief punishment" against Pretoria, the White House will cancel the planned visit to the RSA by President Reagan's daughter, Maureen. Whe is well known for her conservative views and her sympathy for the apartheid regime and intended to pay a "friendly visit" to South Africa in order, as the South African newspaper DIE BURGER wrote, "to give public opinion in the West a more favorable attitude toward the policy of the whites in the RSA."

On the whole it seems that after Pieter Botha sent a secret letter to the participants in the meeting of the "Big Seven," in which he asked for full political and propaganda cover to be provided for his "new" course, the United States and its allies undertook something like "collective responsibility" for preserving the pillars of apartheid. In the United States itself, there has been increased publicizing of the limited cosmetic reforms with which the racialists hope to save their regime that is now undergoing an unprecedented political and social crisis.

In accordance with the decision of the new government that has a right-wing majority, the French ambassador, who was recalled last year in protest against the introduction of the state of emergency there, has returned to Pretoria. "It must be understood, a commentator of Radio RSA noted, not without justification, that from now on, official Paris is not going to protest against what happens in southern Africa."

London has taken on the unenviable role of defender of the economic interests of the racists. Although, under pressure from a number of countries of the British Commonwealth and, in the first place, from India and the "Frontline" States, M. Thatcher was forced to agree to the holding in the British capital in August, this year of a "mini-summit" to discuss the situation in the RSA, the Tory government has no intention at all of moving over into the camp of the critics of the Pretoria regime.

On the contrary! Even after the bandit raid by the racists on the "Frontline" States, G. Howe, the British foreign secretary made a statement that allowed a commentator of the London GUARDIAN to come to the following conclusion: "M. Thatcher's cabinet is refusing to reconsider its opposition to the application of international reprisals against South Africa."

Continuing to imitate the Washington experience, Pretoria is now making efforts to justify its raids on Harare, Lusaka, and Gaborone as "pursuit of terrorists," However the governments of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana have decisively rejected these claims in official statements. As Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, stated, "the RSA's actions are a completely unjustified crime."

The United States and other Western powers, practizing and encouraging international terrorism, stand behind this crime.

DAILY DENOUNCES ADELMAN'S REMARKS ON CHERNOBYL

PM201402 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Ozerov rejoinder: "Exploiting Misfortune"]

[Text] It is common knowledge that different people react differently to other people's grief. Most people respond with sympathy and a desire to help. But some feel the complete opposite -- outright malice.

That is precisely the response of some statesmen on the Potomac. The Chernobyl AES [atomic energy station] accident has caused in them... a surge of joy. Soviet people are heroically combating the disaster, risking their lives, even dying, but across the ocean people are rubbing their hands with glee, saying, that is fine, that serves them right, let us take advantage of this.

Now Kenneth Adelman has spoken in Congress. He holds a high and prestigious post: director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Surely he will speak knowledgeably about what happened.

Fat chance... Mr Adelman began by saying that the Soviet reports on the number of casualties were "not serious." The more he said, the worse it got: The speaker set about painting a series of increasingly gloomy pictures for the assembly. A threat of destruction hangs over Kiev... The graphite will burn for a long time after the accident... And so on and so forth. In general, then, if you believe Adelman, all the information coming from the USSR is "ridiculous." What can we say about this? Reality today demonstrates that it is the figures cited by our country that are correct, not those cited by Mr Adelman. This has just been confirmed by Adelman's fellow-countrymen, Professor R. Gale from California and Dr A. Hammer, the well known U.S. businessman, who helped us in our plight. At a press conference in Moscow, R. Gale said that the preliminary Soviet assessments of the radiation doses and treatment strategies were as far as possible ABSOLUTELY CORRECT [preceeding words published in boldface]. And the IAEA document notes that the "level of radioactivity in the Kiev reservoirs was normal all the time." Why did Adelman need to confuse the issue? For the same reason as a number of other high-ranking members of the U.S. Administration. Yes, the U.S. Administration was united on this question with the most right-wing publications across the ocean. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said on 14 May, "official Washington's conduct during these difficult days is deeply disappointing: It represents a disgraceful exploitation of misfortune, shameless attempts to use what has happened to discredit all the Soviet Union's policy, and to instill mistrust in its peace-loving initiatives." What we are seeing is flagrant cynicism and a desire to extract the maximum political capital from the disaster by presenting the tragedy in Chernobyl as an inevitable link in the chain of the "erroneous policy" of the USSR, with whom, they say, they should have no dealings.

What else can such a stance cause except indignation? Press organs and state and social figures from the most diverse countries are now resolutely condemning the campaign launched by Washington. "The atmosphere of fear and even hysteria that has been constantly fueled recently is utterly unacceptable," S. Khayselbert, member of the Danish parliament, stated, for example. Ordinary Americans are also incensed at their authorities' stand. This is demonstrated, for example, by their letters and telegrams that are arriving in Moscow. In general, as life itself shows, it is not the Soviet information on the Chernobyl accident that is absurd and ridiculous but the position taken by high-ranking Americans.

U.S. EXPERTS WARN OF RADIATION LEAKAGE THREAT

LD201040 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Washington May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports:

For fourteen years now, the U.S. Government has concealed the fact that 39 nuclear power plants in the USA were built according to a project that does not ensure protection from radiation leakage in the even of even insignificant breakdowns, a press conference in Washington was told by Robert Pollard, and Daniel Ford, two leading experts in the field of nuclear power engineering.

All those nuclear power plants were built according to a project of the "General Electric" company, which, as the scientists said, convinced the U.S. Administration not to publish critical remarks against the company. Meanwhile, way back in 1972, Steven Hanauer, senior adviser of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, recommended in his secret memorandum that the "General Electric" should not be allowed to build nuclear power plants with obviously ineffective protection.

After the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, senior officials of the U.S. nuclear industry tried to claim that such an accident was impossible at U.S. nuclear power plants. Ford described those statements as false. Ford said that none of the American nuclear power plants had a magic protection system, which could cope with a major accident. Moreover, the containment structure at almost 40 percent of U.S. nuclear power plants may be destroyed and thus a radiation leakage may occur even in the event of a comparatively insignificant failure. The United States has its own enormous problem of ensuring security in the nuclear field, the American scientist said.

DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE IN AZERBIAJAN CLOSES

LD172123 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Baku May 17 TASS -- The 15th Dartmouth Soviet and American meeting came to a close in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan today. Its American co-President, prominent public figure David Matthews, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, "during the conference, we sought to find ways for attaining better understanding between our countries, find approaches to the situations where our positions are different. The destinies of our countries determine to a large extent the destiny of the world." Soviet co-president, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, who heads the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sceinces, said that despite different views on various issues, the two sides had practically no differences on the most important thing -- that it was necessary to find new approaches to questions of international security, termination of the arms race and normalization of Soviet-American relations.

U.S. MICRONESIAN POLICY OF 'NEOGLOBALISM' HIT

PM191241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kondrashov article: "Behind the Screen of Trusteeship. The United States Has Set Its Sights on Finally Annexing Micronesia" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The situation in Micronesia is on the agenda of the UN Trusteeship Council session in New York. Washington, which is pursuing an overtly neocolonial policy regarding the last UN Trust Territory, is coming under a hail of criticism.

The gigantic arc of the three archipelagoes that make up Micronesia lies on the equator in the western Pacific. The luxuriant tops of the stately palms sway gently in the light breeze, the ocean breakers wrap the coastline of the innumerable islands in a white ribbon. Blue sky, blue sea, and the eternal tropical sun overhead...

An idyllic picture, as they say. But it hides the islanders' hard life full of privations. Until the end of the 19th century, the Marianas, Carolines, and Marshall Islands belonged to Spain; they were then handed over to Germany. In 1914, they were seized by Japan. During World War II, all three archipelagoes were occupied by the United States.

In 1947, the UN Trust Territory of Micronesia, still occupied by U.S. troops, was transferred to the U.S. Administration. The main task that the international community set the administrative power was to prepare the island population -- currently 135,000 people -- for independence.

Almost 40 years have passed since then. It can now be said with complete justification that the United States has blatantly abused the UN mandate. It has betrayed the organization's trust by embarking from the very first days on implementing the very worst kind of neocolonialist policy in Micronesia. Washington has gambled not only on ultimately annexing the UN Trust Territory but on turning it into its military springboard.

In order to ease the achievement of this ignoble goal, Washington has taken action which is a direct crime against the Micronesian people. The United States has divided it into four separate territories. Initially it put massive pressure on the Marshall Islands and imposed on them the status of "free association" with the United States. Then the same status was "given" to the Federated States of Micronesia, that is, the northern part of the Carolines and Palau Islands. The northern Mariana Islands were "honored" with entering into a "commonwealth" with the United States.

This entire political farce has been played out to neocolonialist laws. These "Pacific Bantustans" as it were, were given the semblance of certain state institutions, with various "plebiscites" and "referendums" being staged for the expression of the population's "free will." This did not always go smoothly. The Washington neocolonialists had trouble with the Palau Islands, which only produced Washington's required results in the sixth attempt.

As for the essence of the agreements themselves, as Roger Clark, professor of international law at Miami University, aptly put it, they are a "fraudulent process of decolonization" and a "modern form of slavery." These documents, Susan Kuass, representative at the United Nations of the U.S. public organization "Pacific Resource," admits in her turn, undermine the UN agreement on trusteeship through colonial-type treaties and are leading to the expansion of control over Micronesia and to the essentially open-ended use of its territory by the Pentagon.

Observers, commenting on the process of partitioning Micronesia and imposing on its component parts shackling agreements with the United States, also emphasize that Washington is trying to resolve the question of the future of the islands' population by bypassing UN Charter provisions, the Trusteeship Agreement, and, finally, the UN declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. And the agreements themselves are drawn up in such a way that the United Nations has been deprived of the opportunity of even being involved with safeguarding the interests of the Micronesian people.

The United States has had "trusteeship" of Micronesia for almost 40 years. And this has had the most negative impact on the islanders' lives. The press reports the islands' extremely low rate of economic development, the totally unsuitable standards of health care, and the fact that children do not get a proper education. The road network on the islands is undeveloped and they lack hospitals, schools, and industrial enterprises. The most acute problem is unemployment, particularly among young people.

Clearly, the administrative power has neither the time nor the money to solve these questions. On the other hand, Washington does not stint on money for turning Micronesia into a strategic Pentagon stronghold. It is apposite to recall that back in August 1945, U.S. bombers took off from Micronesian territory bound for Hiroshima and Nagasaki with their atom bombs on board. With Micronesia under its administration, the United States thought that it had a free hand. Mushroom clouds appeared over the territory itself -- the Pentagon chose Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls for nuclear weapon tests. How many islanders did they condemn to death or agonizing diseases! Micronesia remains a U.S. test site even today. The "most important of all U.S. missile test ranges" is located on Kwajalein Atoll, UPI points out. There, thousands of miles from U.S. shores, MX and Minuteman missiles launched from Vandenberg base in California fly overhead. The "free association" agreement imposed on the Marshall Islands envisages the utilization of Kwajalein as a test site for at least another 30 years. It is to play a considerable role in preparations for the notorious "star wars." And the Pentagon's appetites are growing. On Palau Islands the United States is planning to create a major military base for a Pacific strike group comprising 140 warships and 1,125 aircraft. Other parts of Micronesia are also being actively militarized. That is what U.S.-style trusteeship looks like; those are the fruits of the "free association" imposed by Washington! It is necessary to add that the militarization of Micronesia poses a danger not only to the population of the territory. Its transformation into a military-strategic springboard is a threat to all peoples inhabiting the Pacific Basin. These U.S. actions run fundamentally counter to the increasingly popular slogan about turning the Pacific into a nuclear-free zone.

...There is a lively correspondence going on between the White House and Congress on the future of Micronesia, or rather, the parts into which it has arbitrarily been divided. But it is not for Washington to decide the future of the UN Trust Territory. Under the UN Charter any change in its status can only take place at the decision of the UN Security Council. The clumsy attempts to turn Micronesia into a neocolonial. U.S. appendage only emphasize the need to maintain UN trusteeship over these Pacific islands.

The reports of the UN Trusteeship Council special missions to Micronesia, which go there from time to time in order to familiarize themselves with U.S. "achievements" on the spot, so to speak, should also be approached with great caution. One is particularly struck by the fact that, while noting the numerous deficiencies in the administration and the considerable lags in the islands' economy, the experts (who, incidentally, are representatives of Western countries) nonetheless support Washington's plans and actions with regard to Micronesia, which at the very least can be said to contravene the UN Charter.

The declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples is one of the most important documents adopted by the United Nations.

It has played a considerable role in the emergence on the world scene of dozens of independent states. The declartion has not lost its topicality now nor will it do so until all people become independent. It applies directly to the Micronesian people too, who must determine their own future for themselves, including the forms of cooperation with other states, freely and without outside interference. They can only do that after obtaining complete independence. The United Nations' duty is to do everything it can to implement the Micronesian people's inalienable right to free and independent [samostoyatelnyy] development.

POINDEXTER URGES SUPPORT OF U.S. NEOGLOBALISM

LD171236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0908 GMT 17 May 86

[Aleksandr Shalnev report]

[Text] Washington, 17 May (TASS) -- U.S. allies and friends should give unconditional support to Washington in the implementation of the notorious doctrine of neoglobalism. That is the meaning the U.S. Administration is giving to the concept of "collective security." An elucidation of this was provided in the lengthy speech delivered in Indianapolis, Indiana, by G. Poindexter, the U.S. President's national security adviser.

The fact that this speech was delivered literally just a few days after the Tokyo conference of leaders of states and governments of the capitalist "seven" is most noteworthy. As is known, Washington declared the conference "a total success" for U.S. diplomacy, referring in particular to the fact that the allies, it said, supported the United States on questions of "the struggle against international terrorism," which is one of the key elements in the doctrine of neoglobalism. However, G. Poindexter has now been forced to admit directly to the existence of "latent, continuing differences" on this subject and to say that for the administration it was "difficult to understand the attitude of many countries to the problem of international terrorism."

G. Poindexter summed up the administration's approach to this problem quite clearly, saying in effect that the bandit actions similar to the one that was undertaken against sovereign Libya recently are considered by Washington not only as the main instrument "of the fight against terrorism" but also, as he put it, a support for the principle of collective security. G. Poindexter called on the allies for joint actions of this sort. It is characteristic that his speech contained thinly veiled threats to the effect that those allies and friends which refused unconditional support for the United States could expect retribution from Washington: Poindexter hinted that the administration would display "growing indifference to the interests" of the guilty ones. The presidential adviser did not spell out what he meant, but the very fact that the question was posed in such a way is extremely signficant.

G. Poindexter's speech confirmed once again that the administration is prepared to expand its support for terrorist bandit formations such as the anti-Nicaraguan contras and also for repressive regimes such as South African; he also attempted to justify such a policy by referring to "concern for regional stability in the world." The presidential adviser left no doubt that, in spite of all of its eloquent assurances, the Washington administration is still not prepared to bring about a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. From his statements it can be clearly seen that the United States will continue to give massive military aid to Pakistan, whose territory has been virtually turned into a base for terrorist gangs making bloody raids into Afghanistan.

PRAVDA REPORTS NAJIBULLAH SPEECH TO KABUL COMMITTEE

PM161404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consolidating the Revolution. Comrade Najib's Speech at Kabul City Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 May -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, addressed a plenum of the Kabul PDPA City Committee held here.

Today, he declared, it can be confidently said that the revolutionary process in the country is developing in the right direction. Struggle to expand and strengthen the social base of people's power, termination of the bloodshed, establishment of peace and tranquility in Afghanistan's ancient land, and readiness for fruitful cooperation with all patriots and democrats in our motherland -- these are the main tasks and program directives which it is necessary to fulfill, Najib said. He reaffirmed that Afghanistan advocates a peaceful political settlement of the situation around the DRA.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee highly assessed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA and expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for their enormous and selfless assistance.

The complexity of the problems facing us makes it necessary to strengthen the collective nature of the leadership of supreme organs, Najib went on. Spheres of work must be divided so that the Revolutionary Council under B. Karmal's leadership provides leadership of the activity of the new organs of state power and management and ensures their strengthening by attracting the best representatives of national patriotic forces, while the Council of Ministers under S.A. Keshtmand's leadership deals with improving the work of ministries and departments with a view to implementing the party's economic policy. As far as the party and party work are concerned, the strengthening and expansion of the PDPA demand the closest of attention. Ours is a ruling party, and it must ensure unity between the actions and fundamental principles of work by all components of the sociopolitical system.

Today we have at our disposal the mighty theoretical weapon of assertive development, Najib said. The party will continue to elaborate thoroughly and comprehensively the theoretical questions of the April Revolution. We will firmly condemn any unjustified rushing ahead or downright leftism, as well as any opportunism or unwillingness to act decisively, in a revolutionary fashion, and in keeping with the situation.

An analysis of recent activity shows that a lack of energetic actions is indeed our main misfortune. While having a profoundly thought-out and comprehensively considered strategy, we appear to be poor practitioners. Many wonderful ideas and plans drown in words and remain just on paper. The practical aspects of work lag behind our own recommendations. Here we have a divergence between words and deeds which generates phenomena of stagnation where they must not occur -- in the front line of the development of the revolutionary process.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary called for stepped-up monitoring of the execution of decisions, criticism and self-criticism, and the level of exactingness and responsibility, and for the resolute elimination of the negative phenomena of clannishness, nepotism, and family or tribal remnants of the past. The party has one law for everyone. Our objective is an uncompromising struggle for honesty and purity. It is necessary to eradicate the fear of shouldering responsibility and to ensure total dedication to the cause of the party, the revolution, and the people. It is necessary to criticize shortcomings. Criticism and self-criticism must be as necessary for us as the air that we breathe, he emphasized.

Afghan society's new political system offers all the opportunities to rally people, Najib went on to say. This applies primarily to the National Patriotic Front, which was founded for this very purpose. The correct implementation of nationalities policy must not be forgotten in the struggle for unity. An important role is played here by education, newspapers and radio programs in native languages, development of the economy and culture, consideration of customs in the distribution of land and water resources, state support for traditional tribal self-government, and protection of the honor, dignity, and property of every family in a tribe's area. We will cut short any attempts to sow dissension among different tribes or to break ties between tribes on both sides of the border.

The Politburo believes that the city of Kabul and its party organization must set an example in resolving all the issues in question. Much has been done in the capital in the last few months. At the same time, the restructuring of party political work is progressing intolerably slowly, and so far there has been no success in exerting ideological influence on certain strata of the population.

Touching upon questions concerning security in the outskirts of Kabul and in Kabul Province, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee declared that all the necessary forces to ensure such security are available. It is only necessary to utilize them correctly.

He pointed out that the PDPA and the state are doing much to ensure that young people can carry on with their studies. About 100,000 persons are studying in the city's higher education establishments, technical colleges, and schools, and also in the adult education classes at lyceums and colleges. Nevertheless, Najib declared, we party members cannot avoid being alarmed by many of the phenomena and processes occurring among young people. The city and district party committees and the appropriate ministries are obviously slack in the work with lecturers and teachers in lyceums and colleges and with the young people themselves.

It is also necessary to examine carefully the problems and needs of artisans, merchants, storekeepers, and cooperative trade workers and to channel their efforts toward supplying Kabul's population with basic products and commodities at prices that the absolute majority of the population can afford.

The capital has always been considered a forge for party cadres. People come here from all provinces in search of the party's word and experience. The Politburo is convinced that the Kabul organization will continue to play a leading role in ensuring the unity of party ranks, Najib said in conclusion.

DRA LEADER MEETS WITH ARMY UNITS, ORGANIZATIONS

Addresses Army Conference

LD201202 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 20 TASS -- The second All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations completed its work here. It discussed measures called upon to bring about a radical improvement in the party and political work in the Army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (D.R.A.).

Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), addressed the conference.

He said that the main task was to secure an early end to bloodshed, skillfully combining all forms of struggle against the enemy -- military, economic and political.

After the first All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organization in 1983 the party ranks in the Army have grown notably. One out of every four servicemen is a party member. The Army has a streamlined system for ideological education of the personnel.

A well-organized counter-propaganda effort to counter ideological sabotage and subversive actions of the enemy should be one of the most important elements in the work of the party organizations, Najib said.

The Day of the Armed Forces -- the holiday of the Army of the D.R.A. observed August 19 -- should play an important role in educating people in the spirit of patriotism and in fostering respect and love for the Armed Forces. Precisely on that day, Najib said, our fathers and grandfathers with arms in hands secured Afghanistan's independence in the battle against British colonialists.

Today, too, the glorious Armed Forces of the D.R.A. are defending our sovereignty, territorial integrity, our freedom and independence, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee emphasized.

Meets With Border Troops

PM201426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Base of the Revolution Is Broadening"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 May -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has visited a border troops study center in Kabul. Addressing officers and men, he stated that despite the undeclared war launched against the Republic by the forces of imperialism and reaction, Democratic Afghanistan is successfully carrying out economic building and continuing the process of expanding the social base of the revolution.

The DRA's border troops, Najib pointed out, make a great contribution to the cause of protecting the state border against infiltration by counterrevolutionary gangs sent in from abroad. In fulfilling this important task they must closely coordinate their actions with the tribes inhabiting the border regions.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary noted the great importance of further consolidating Afghan-Soviet friendship. For many decades now, he said, the Soviet people have always helped the fraternal Afghan people in their time of difficulty. Today, too, the USSR is giving Afghanistan invaluable assistance. We will never forget this.

Visits Air Unit

PM191516 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Correspondent Major A. Oliynik report: "Visit to Unit"]

[Text] On 17 May, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, visited the "N" [not further identified] air unit of the DRA Armed Forces and an aviation equipment repair plant.

He familiarized himself with the pilots' life, combat training, and routine, viewed combat hardware, and was present for show flights by aircraft and helicopters.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary evaluated highly the Afghan servicemen's friendship and combat cooperation with Soviet military pilots and expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet servicemen and to the entire Soviet people for their tremendous selfless assistance.

Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, was accompanied to the air unit by Lieutenant General N. Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of defense, by Lieutenant General Muhammad Yasin Saddiqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate, and by other DRA party and state figures.

KABUL APPROVES USSR-DRA COOPERATION MEASURES

PM201410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Broad Program"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 May -- The DRA Council of Ministers has approved joint measures to implement the 27 August 1985 agreement on questions of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan. The document envisages expanding work in the sphere of gas field exploration in the north of the DRA, renewing equipment, and constructing a gas pipeline, powerline, power stations, and highways.

Decisions have been made to speed up the construction of social and consumer facilities in the cities of Mazar-e Sharif and Sheberghan as part of the fulfillment of the broad plan. Special attention will be paid to training national technical cadres. The implementation of the program, BAKHTAR stresses, will constitute an important step in strengthening the DRA national economy, raising the Afghan people's living standards, and further developing USSR-DRA cooperation.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN SFRY

PM191334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Soviet-Yugoslav Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May -- The latest session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended here today. The delegations were headed by Committee Co-chairman I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

The session examined the state and prospects of Soviet-Yugoslav economic, scientific, and technical relations and progress in the implementation of reciprocal trade commitments in 1986.

The participants rated highly the successful development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and SFRY, which totaled R35 billion in 1981-1985. The positive results of cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial and other projects on the territories of both countires were noted, and the steps taken to initiate production sharing and specialization in the sphere of machine building were approved.

During the discussion of questions of trade and economic cooperation in the current 5-year plan particular attention was drawn to the need to develop new, progressive forms of cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav organizations.

The protocol signed on the results of the committee's session points out that direct production ties between economic organizations of the USSR and the SFRY and the development of production sharing and specialization are the most important avenues of cooperation in the current 5-year plan.

Noting the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav scientific and technical relations, the participants backed the view that it is necessary jointly to resolve economic tasks in priority spheres conducive to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the USSR and the SFRY.

During a meeting between I.V. Arkhipov and the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council [no name given] held while the committee was in session, mutual interest was confirmed in the further development and deepening of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES SED COUNTERPART

PM191407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, received K. Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, on 16 May.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of experience of work to further improve the activity of auditing commissions in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS CSSR PREMIER ON ECONOMIC TASKS

PM141501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government, by unnamed correspondent under the headline "Loyalty to Great Ideals" -- in Prague, date not given -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] For the 41st time the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia mark their biggest national holiday -- the day of their country's liberation from the fascist invaders. Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government, answers IZVESTIYA's questions about his country's present and its heroic past.

[Interviewer] Accelerating Czechoslovakia's socioeconomic development by intensifying production and increasing social production efficiency is the long-term strategy adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. What immediate problems have arisen because of this, and how are they being solved?

[Strougal] Scientific and technical progress and the modernization, reconstruction, and retooling of fixed machine building capital must play a decisive role in the implementation of our plans to accelerate society's socioeconomic development. Investment policy serves these aims. We can only invest means in such a way that they rapidly yield a profit. Instead of building new production plants, primary attention will be devoted to more fully utilizing and modernizing units already in operation. Our efforts are aimed at achieving a principled turn toward increasing the efficiency of all production factors, rapidly reducing the materials and energy intensiveness of production, and ensuring more substantial growth in labor productivity. This must be accompanied by the proposed changes in the structure of the Czechoslovak national economy and, it follows, also by our economy's more extensive and active participation in the international economy, primarily in the socialist division of labor. Also, specialization will cover not only production but also scientific research activity.

[Interviewer] The need to radically reform economic management was also determined by the 27th CPSU Congress. What, in your opinion, do the formulation and solution of these problems have in common?

[Strougal] The main demands to restructure the economic mechanisms in the USSR and the CSSR are basically similar. The aim is to accelerate the process of intensification, that is, to sharply improve work efficiency and quality. This is possible only with clear-cut activity by planning organs, smooth running economic levers, and a well thought-out management structure.

Within the framework of these requirements, I would like to draw particular attention to the need to be more consistent in applying the principle of democratic centralism. We are interested in seeing the central management's efficiency increase, state and plan discipline grow stronger, and effective control increase. Increased central authority to resolve key economic issues must naturally be accompanied by greater independence, power, and responsibility for production units.

We will consistently orient ourselves toward increasing financial autonomy, based on the 5-year plan targets and the use of economic norms. We are convinced that it is essential to create conditions that lead to the development of socialist enterprise.

Every collective in industry, agriculture, and other economic spheres must have an interest in achieving a higher level of economy and in improving production efficiency. For this we primarily require a rational system of prices and a simple system, intelligible to all, for interest and the material responsibility and interrelations between supplier and consumer. The specific aims of this management restructuring are contained in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000, which were approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

I should also touch on another question -- that of rapidly introducing into production the achievements of scientific and technical progress. I believe that precisely the rate at which this process and science's contribution is applied to the national income's formation must be the criteria for evaluating the quality of management. In the 8th 5-Year Plan we intend to implement a series of planning, organizational, and economic measures based on greater differentiation of material remuneration, stricter evaluation of technical and economic parameters and the quality of manufactured products, and changes in capital construction management.

We are faced with very complex problems, and a number of questions remain. It is important that we can draw on a great deal of the CPSU's experience. Consequently we are closely following everything being undertaken in this extremely important sector in the Soviet Union.

[Interviewer] A decisive condition of Czechoslovakia's present-day economic development, as stressed by the 17th CPCZ Congress, is deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. In which areas, in your opinion, is it particularly necessary to improve our cooperation, and what should be done to increase the discipline of exchange and to improve the entire system of cooperation?

[Strougal] Further improvement in the integration mechanism is an extremely important problem and an essential condition of successfully implementing our joint economic strategy. The decisions made at the CEMA economic summit meeting and in the Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in the CEMA Countries Through 2000 show that the center of gravity of our cooperation is shifting to the production and technical sphere. Naturally, this makes new demands on the integrated, long-term nature of cooperation. It presupposes an intersector approach to problems and necessitates even more effective, large-scale involvement of economic organizations in the processes of production specialization and cooperation.

In his speech at the 11th SED Congress, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev correctly noted that the potential for collaboration between the CEMA countries is still not fully utilized. It is precisely for this reason -- and of this we share the same opinion -- that changes in the organization, forms, and mechanism of cooperation itself are urgent. It is essential to enhance CEMA's role in the development of concepts and directions of cooperation and to achieve even greater flexibility and activeness in the work of its individual organs to speed up implementation of adopted programs and bring them to the production cooperation and specialization stages.

First of all we must strengthen cooperation in planning by switching to continuous coordination of 5-year and long-term plans, and also by employing joint planning. At the same time, we must improve coordination of all economic policy -- from scientific and technical cooperation to capital investments.

An urgent problem is how to decisively bring national economic structures closer together while simultaneously raising their qualitative level. This must be achieved primarily in those spheres which most influence our economic organizations to participate in the integration process. In other words, our national management systems must develop by taking integration into consideration, that is, ensuring more openness in relations between partners within the CEMA framework. These demands have cardinal significance particularly for the development of direct ties. Specifically, it is a question of developing joint approaches on principled questions.

It is also essential to take measures so that differences on legal, organizational, and economic questions in each individual country do not impede the development of cooperation or the formation of joint enterprises and associations. The CSSR Government has already approved general rules designed to simplify the mechanism for arranging bilateral relations and to contribute to broadening possibilities for establishing direct links between Czechoslovak organizations and their partners in CEMA countries.

[Interviewer] We have addressed you on the eve of Victory Day. In Spring 1945 you were still quite a young man. What do you remember most about that time, and what were your dreams then?

[Strougal] The people's historical memory is capable of reproducing the events around our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army. However, the memory of a participant in those events has a considerable advantage: It, his memory, is capable at any moment of making him relive the past, of calling up in his heart and thoughts exactly the same feelings and moods which took possession of him then, many years ago.

Consequently, I feel a leap inside every time I remember the moment of my first firm embrace with a Soviet Army soldier -- a soldier and liberator. Believe me, it was a wonderful moment; those were exciting days. None of us was ashamed of tears. We knew that we had the Soviet Army to thank for saving our lives.

It is hard, it is simply impossible to forget this. True, the great joy of those days was clouded by the recollection of my father's death. He was a Communist with prewar service. He was arrested at the beginning of our country's Hitlerite occupation and died in Berlin's Ploetzensee jail 3 months before the war ended.

What can I say of my dreams then? They were simple: to be alongside those who were struggling for a new Czechoslovakia, for the worker to become real master in his own home. I also wanted to study.

My dreams came true. I am quite right to say that I was not alone in this. Millions had the same dreams.

To a considerable extent our socialist society's present maturity is the embodiment of our Communist Party's ideals. Evaluating our success, we do not forget for a moment that our achievements were won thanks to the fact that we have always felt beside us the shoulder of our most loyal friend and ally -- the great Soviet people.

Allow me on the occasion of Victory Day to address your readers and wish them, from the bottom of my heart, success in thier work and in their fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress' strategic decisions.

CPCZ' KEMPNY OUTLINES POST-CONGRESS GOALS

PM191120 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czech National Council: "The Components of Acceleration"]

[Text] May is a special month for the Czechoslovak people. It always reminds us of the spring air full of freedom and hope that we breathed in May 1945. Czechoslovakia's future is linked forever with the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

And, indeed, it was in May that the CPCZ was founded, exactly 65 years ago.

As we mark this notable anniversary, we become increasingly aware of the CPCZ crucial role in our country's history. We remember the indefatigable pioneering work of the party's founders -- B. Smeral, A. Zapotocky, and K. Kreibich -- and other comrades. We remember the CPCZ battles on behalf of working people's rights, and its struggle against fascism and for the National Front. Our party's activity is intertwined with the whole struggle for a new people's republic and with the working people's victory over reaction in February 1948. The memorable Ninth CPCZ Congress in 1949 mapped out the line and foundation of building socialism.

Of course, there have not only been victories. We are still learning lessons from the crisis phenomena of 1968 and 1969, which were overcome thanks to the fraternal help of the socialist countries and the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of our party's leadership.

I should like to recall an idea expressed by K. Gottwald, that true disciple of V.I. Lenin: "With the Soviet Union forever, never otherwise!" It has received new confirmation today. The inspiring influence of the 27th CPSU Congress has had an enormous effect on the preparations for and decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The congress was an important landmark in our life. In preparing for its supreme forum, the party analyzed in depth the country's development in the 15 years, since the historic 14th CPCZ Congress, which outlined the general line of building a developed socialist society. At its last congress, the CPCZ laid down the Basic Guidelines for the Country's Development Through 1990 and the End of the 20th Century.

The main result was the adoption of a strategy of acceleration. It is an immense but realistic program. It links the growth of people's living standards and conditions with the extensive modernization and enhancement of Czechoslovakia's economic might.

In outlining this program, the congress proceeded from the overall positive results achieved by the party and society in building a developed socialist society. Continuity of party policy is not simply a question of its continuation. Preparations for the congress and the congress' work itself graphically showed that our policy is, in a literal sense, a struggle for new thinking, for innovation, for new, considerably more difficult goals, and for new forms and methods of work.

This approach guarantees no one, of course, a carefree life. On the contrary, it makes greater demands on every Communist. But people link their aspirations with this attractive socioeconomic policy and find confidence and support in it.

The main thing that was an exceptional influence on the preparation and work of our congress was its conclusion that we need to substantially enhance the rate and quality of economic growth.

Our 8th 5-Year Plan and plans through the year 2000 are based on that. A minimum annual increase of 3.5 percent in national income has been set for the current 5-year plan. We propose to raise it to 4 percent in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

We must substantially modernize the production base, significantly improve its utilization, and strengthen crucial production links, going so far as to generally reorganize the production structure.

Our new tasks quite clearly indicate that we cannot simply go on working as we have so far been accustomed. An urgent need for a radical change in our way of thinking and of the methods, forms, and style of our work are now the order of the day.

In short, we are talking about the human factor. Our progress depends on people's levels of education, culture, and professionalism, and particularly on their levels of consciousness, activeness, and initiative. We see the strategy of acceleration in its dialectical unity as the living activity of all components of society, from CPCZ leading bodies to each citizen.

The important problems facing us demand that we immediately and decisively match action to words, as G. Husak, the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, has frequently stressed of late.

Now we consider the fulfillment of the 1986 state plan by the national economy to be our primary task. However, we are far from satisfied with the first 4 months' results. It is clear that the importance of the first year of the 8th 5-Year Plan has not been universally appreciated. It is also necessary to make greater and more stringent demands on leading economic workers in many enterprises. A number of them maintain the old style of working. We cannot allow this. The precise fulfillment of targets, substantial strengthening of discipline and order, and full utilization of reserves are today's task.

Increasing stress is being placed on revolutionary measures. First, there is the acceleration of scientific and technical development on the basis of international socialist integration. The foundation for this is the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 and the program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the same period. In moving forward with the Soviet Union we are able, thanks to the great potential of the Soviet Union's science, technology, and economy, to overcome the confines of our own limited potential.

It is not, of course, only a question of technology for technology's sake but of the economic and social return it yields. In our society technological progress cannot become a threat to working people, as happens under capitalism. On the contrary, these great and virtually inexhaustible technical transformations benefit working people. This problem must be solved by planning bodies, scientific and technical organizations, and educational institutions. The unity of scientific, technical, economic, and social policy is an indispensable precondition for building the higher levels of our society.

As the socialist mode of production develops and intensifies, socialist democracy becomes exceptionally significant. Since we have resolved to do our utmost to speed up the economy, we are faced with the same task of more rapidly developing socialist democracy. Developing it in the spirit of Leninist principles is an integral part of the decisions made by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The first great opportunity for this is the May elections to representative bodies at all levels. The program the CPCZ is bringing to the elections is now the program of the entire Czechoslovak National Front.

The problems we face demand selfless work. And for that a calm international situation is essential. Since the Geneva summit, people in all countries have breathed more easily. True to the "spirit of Geneva," the Soviet Union is making enormous and constant efforts to preserve peace.

The world has turned its attention to the Soviet peace initiatives. That is our policy also. We fully support the Soviet Union and adopt the same clear stance expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev from the 27th CPSU Congress' rostrum: "Socialism unconditionally repudiates war as a means of resolving political and economic differences between states and ideological disputes. Our ideal is a world devoid of weapons and violence, a world in which every people freely choose their path of development and their own way of life." Armed with a clear program and honest intentions, Czechoslovakia's Communists look to the future with confidence.

BULGARIAN AGRARIAN CONGRESS GREETED

LD181912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the delegates of the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. In the USSR, the message says, people know your union to be a group with great democratic, progressive traditions, and as a true comrade-in-arms of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for the transformation of your country on the principles of socialism, and for putting into practice a program for building a developed socialist society. The CPSU Central Committee wished the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Congress successful work.

MATERIALS ON GORBACHEV GDR VISIT PUBLISHED

PM161041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "USSR-GDR: Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] A brochure entitled "USSR-GDR: Friendship and Cooperation" has been published. It contains documents and materials on the participation in the work of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin (16-22 April 1986) of the CPSU delegation, headed by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The brochure includes M.S. Gorbachev's congress speech, materials on his conversations with E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and other GDR leaders, as well as M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with the Republic's working people.

The brochure is published by the Political Literature publishing house.

REPORTAGE ON SPANISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Ryzhkov, Gonzalez Begin Talks

LD191915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Talks began today between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Felipe Gonzalez.

During the talks, the sides noted with satisfaction that the USSR and Spain have contact points on a number of important aspects on international life. This creates the possibility for expanding the spheres of mutual understanding, and for the joint or parallel action of the two countries to strengthen peace, trust, security, and cooperation in Europe and beyond its borders. The sides recognized that broad, productive dialogue at all levels -- political, parliamentary, and public -- was an essential element in normal, healthy relations between East and West. They expressed the mutual conviction that the constructive character of relations between the Soviet Union and Spain serves not only the vital interests of the peoples of both countries, but also the cause of strengthening international peace and cooperation. Emphasis was put on the significance of developing a political dialogue between the USSR and Spain at various levels. Political dialogue is an irreplaceable instrument for the growth of trust and mutual understanding, for establishing cooperation both in resolving bilateral issues and in the context of assistance to settle the more urgent problems of the situations in Europe, the Mediterranean, and the whole world.

Felipe Gonzalez' attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives, including the strengthening of an international procedure for the safe development of nuclear power engineering, proposed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his Soviet television speech of 14 May, and the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August.

On his part, Felipe Gonzalez confirmed the Spanish Government's intention to assist in strengthening peace and curbing the arms race. He appraised highly recent Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere, emphasizing that they would gave a significant impetus to efforts aimed at reducing and eliminating weapons.

An exchange of views took place on prospects for further developing trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Spain. The elaboration as soon as possible of a long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries would help to strengthen further the treaty basis of Soviet-Spanish economic and industrial cooperation. This was agreed on during the talks.

Noting that in past years Soviet-Spanish ties in the cultural and sports fields have been noticeably developed through public organizations, the sides supported expanding them and including new spheres of cooperation, such as health care and environmental protection.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Shevardnadze, Talyzin, and other comrades. On the Spanish side were officials accompanying Felipe Gonzalez.

Ryzhkov Dinner Speech

PM211129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May First Edition p 1

[Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1620 GMT on 19 May transmits a report on Ryzhkov's speech, which adds the following: "A dinner in honor of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his wife was given on behalf of the Soviet Government in the Grand Kremlin Palace on 19 May. The officials accompanying Gonzalez on his visit were also present at the dinner. Present from the Soviet side were: Nikolay Ryzhkov and his wife; Geydar Aliyev; Eduard Shevardnadze; Petr Demichev; Nikolay Talyzin and Aleksandr Yakovlev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, chairmen of the USSR State Committees, and other officials. Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the dinner."]

Your visit to the Soviet Union, my dear Mr Gonzalez, is convincing evidence of the fact that Soviet-Spanish relations and contacts have attained a good level. Indicative of this is the fact that this is the first visit by a head of the Spanish Government in the entire history of relations between our countries. The Soviet leadership welcomes their development and intends to continue promoting them in a comprehensive way in the future. In assessing the accomplishments, one cannot fail to mention that we appreciate the trip to the Soviet Union made by King Juan Carlos I in the summer of 1984.

Our two states, located at the opposite ends of Europe, are separated geographically from each other. There are also other differences: for instance, the character of the social setup, the place in the system of political alliances. However, the universal principle of peaceful coexistence, of which the Soviet Union remains a convinced advocate, holds that such differences should not be an obstacle in the way of normal, mutually beneficial relations if they are developed by both sides on the basis of goodwill, mutual respect, and noninterference.

The Soviet people's attitude toward the Spaniards is that of sincere sympathy. They have always welcomed in a friendly way the Spanish people's striving for progress and for democratization of social life. As far as we can judge, goodwill between our peoples is mutual and it is deep-rooted. The Soviet Union is prepared to expand cooperation with Spain and to increase its political dialogue with it. It is in the interests of both countries that our political consultations be imparted a regular character and for greater dynamism to be exhibited in mutually beneficial exchanges in the economic, scientific and technological, and cultural spheres.

The talks which began today and the forthcoming meeting between Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will initiate, we hope, a new stage in developing Soviet-Spanish relations in various areas.

The importance of this Soviet-Spanish meeting is not merely bilateral. It accords, in our opinion, with the joint efforts by many nations in favor of easing tension and restoring the policy of detente. In order to look jointly for opportunities to radically improve the situation in Europe and the world, and in order to strengthen trust, there is no other way but to broaden contacts, consultations, and constructive exchanges -- everything that is covered by the common notion of East-West dialogue.

The problems facing mankind in the last decades of the 20th century demand unusual, innovative approaches. In response to this demand, the Soviet Union offers a comprehensive program for restructuring international relations on new, sensible foundations.

This aim is served by the plan for a stage-by-stage movement aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This aim is served by the steps directed at preventing an arms race in outer space and promoting widespread international cooperation in its peaceful uses. This aim is served by the proposal of the 27th CPSU Congress for establishing the foundations of a comprehensive security system to encompass the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres. Finally, in line with that are our initiatives on the elimination of chemical weapons and sharp cuts in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

Hard as the path of attaining this objective might be, it has to be taken in order to ensure the survival of mankind. Goodwill and readiness for sensible compromises will be required from every state. No one should doubt the Soviet Union's intention to act persistently and purposefully together with its allies and friends for the sake of maintaining and strengthening peace.

We also declare, just as definitely, that the attempts to exert pressure on the Soviet Union, to achieve unilateral advantages and violate military-strategic parity will not succeed. In the nuclear and space age, states, especially large ones, bear immense responsibility for preventing the crossing of the line separating the world from the irreparable. It is totally inadmissible to play with the destinies of peace by resorting to military adventures.

Is there any other assessment of the U.S. armed attack on Libya? Can one agree that this or that state should assume the right to carry out punitive operations, no matter under what pretext, against other sovereign states? The international community cannot allow arbitrariness and chaos to prevail in international relations.

The Soviet Union and Spain are directly concerned by the developments on the European Continent. We note with satisfaction that there is much in common in the approaches of our countries to European problems.

How do we view today the overdue tasks of European politics?

First of all, it is important to complete the first stage of the Stockholm Conference with positive results. That is possible and it is quite realistic, given a mutual desire to achieve accords. But as all signs indicate, that is precisely what some of our Western partners so far lack. Otherwise, it is difficult to explain why the conference has stalled. The success or the failure of Stockholm is, in the present situation, the touchstone of one's readiness to strive by deeds, not by words, to diminish the threat of war on our continent and to really strengthen trust. This is necessary both in itself, and for a new all-European meeting in Vienna. I think that Spain, like the Soviet Union, would like the Vienna meeting to adopt a decision to turn to the second phase of the conference to deal with disarmament in Europe. This would impart a new impetus to the development of the Helsinki process in all its aspects.

Ridding Europe of the burden of armaments, especially nuclear ones, has become the most urgent need. Our attitude toward the position of Spain, which does not wish to have nuclear weapons on its territory, is that of understanding and respect. The Soviet Union, for its part, has advanced large-scale and constructive proposals that largely take into account the concerns and worries of West Europeans.

We hope that they have not yet given their final word in response to our initiatives.

Peace-loving states should keep the arms race from spreading into outer space and curb it on earth with concerted efforts. If that is not done, all countries, the entire world, will find themselves with less security. The experience acquired by mankind in developing destructive nuclear weapons should become, in the words of the great Cervantes, "Both a lesson for the present, and a warning for the future."

The tragic accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant came as an ample warning to mankind. The misfortune, caused by a breakdown at the station, is not commensurate with the destructive, pernicious whirlwind contained in the nuclear weapons.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I want to express gratitude to Spain for its expression of sympathy, and for the proposals of aid to eliminate the accident's consequences.

We are drawing conclusions from the mishap -- both for ourselves and for cooperation with other countries in the interests of the international community. The Soviet Union suggests establishing an international body for the safe development of the atomic industry, and mending the mechanism for providing reciprocal assistance as soon as possible in dangerous situations. But the most important thing is to achieve the earliest elimination of the catastrophic threat harbored by the thousands of nuclear warheads accumulated in the arsenals of the states. The first step toward that is to end nuclear testing. The Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium until 6 August -- Hiroshima Day -- was prompted entirely by the aspiration to rid mankind of that threat.

That is why the appeal made by Mikhail Gorabchev in his televised address to the United States -- to weigh with all responsiblity the measure of the threat looming over mankind -- is shared by millions of people in all countries of the world.

One hopes that, in the struggle against the nuclear threat, our peoples will always be together, because this cause is common to all.

Our slogan is that scientific and technological progress should promote peace. Among the countries with which the Soviet Union cooperates in the most advanced branches of science and engineering, we would be glad to see more often Spain, a country with growing industrial and scientific potential.

Mr Prime Minister, let me with you, your esteemed wife, and all our Spanish guests a pleasant and useful stay in our country, good health and well-being. We wish happiness, peace and progress to the friendly Spanish people.

Let Soviet-Spanish relations be further developed for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of European and universal security.

Gonzalez Dinner Speech

LD192058 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- A dialogue between Eastern and Western countries can be realistic and fruitful if it is based on the following three points: disarmament, a peaceful solution to all world conflicts, and cooperation between peoples, Felipe Gonzelez, chairman [as received] of the Spanish Government, stated in a speech at a dinner in the Kremlin today.

The dinner was given in his honour on behalf of the Government of the USSR.

The Geneva summit, he went on to say, was taken by everyone with a great hope. The two great powers — the USSR and the USA — cannot ignore each other. The expectation of another summit in Geneva and the resumption of the talks are new reassuring signs of a desire to achieve mutual understanding. This should not be lost.

The problem of disarmament and arms limitation more than any other one requires study and discussion at international forums. Main attention, as is perfectly clear, should be devoted to talks between the USSR and the USA -- the mightiest powers which bear world responsibility -- without losing sight of tasks which are tackled within the U.N. framework.

A success of the talks on disarmament is in need of better trust between negotiators. This can be achieved only through the establishment of an appropriate system of information and communication to explain any doubts as to the intentions of each side as well as through the working out of a verification machinery which would guarantee the observance of agreements reached.

Peace should be achieved not only through disarmament, but also through overcoming conflicts wherever they arise. In this sense relaxation of tension should be reckoned a world factor, according to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, and not the exclusively European one.

The world has known no world wars since 1945. This is to the credit of the contemporary international order. But there exist regional conflicts -- from Central America to Central Asia, from southern Africa to Indochina. Unfortunately, war remains a formidable enemy of mankind. As long as the conflicts go on, mutual distrust between countries will not disappear, Felipe Gonzales emphasized.

We support with enthusiasm the process of restoring democracy in South American countries and deplore that they are exposed to danger owing to the economic crisis. A cause of particular concern for us is conflicts in Central America. They should be settled within the framework of the talks with the Contadora group which from the point of view of the interests of the region is most suitable for resolving the issues raised.

We likewise follow with unremitting attention the developments in the Mediterranean, especially those which have relation to Northern Africa and the Middle East. Spain holds, in part, that a fresh impulse should be given to the process of the settlement of the situation in the Middle East on the basis of U.N. resolutions in order to end the occupation of territories and guarantee effectively the genuine interests of the Palestinian people and the right of all states in that region, including Israel, to peaceful existence, recognized and safe borders.

The completion of the Stockholm conference from which we expect positive results is not far off. Simultaneously, such principles as, for instance, banning the use of force in international relations, should be confirmed and concrete measures, which bolster confidence and without which these statements would be devoid any sense, taken.

We are confident that the process begun in Helsinki is not yet over and that the European dialogue should be continued until Europeans on our continent feel more securely.

In conclusion Gonzalez pointed out that the relations between Spain and the USSR become increasingly stronger and cordial day after day.

Meets Gorbachev

LD201655 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting in the Kremlin today with the prime minister of Spain, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Felipe Gonzalez.

During their detailed conversation Mikhail Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzalez outlined to each other the principles and methods of solving pressing problems of the economic and political development of their countries in accordance with their historic choice and in conditions of belonging to different social systems. Views were exchanged on the specificities of the scientific-technical modernisation of production, its social consequences in the Soviet Union and Spain.

The crux of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress is to utilize the deep-rooted possibilities of socialism, to make fuller use of its potential by pursuing the strategy of acceleration, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed.

When discussing international problems Mikhail Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzelez agreed that the interconnection and interdependence of states is rapidly growing despite the entire diversity and contradictory nature of the present-day world and pressingly dictating the need of a new mentality, of new approaches in world politics.

On the main question -- ending the arms race and liquidating the danger of nuclear war -- they agreed that understanding of the entire danger of the line that has been approached by the world is decisive. This calls for prompt collective efforts to strengthen the principles of peaceful coexistence, political interaction, dialogue and talks between various states. On confirming his consent to a new meeting with the American President Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that when assessing the prospects of this meeting one cannot depart from the real policy that is being pursued after the first meeting in Geneva. There is much in the behaviour of the United States Administration that is incompatible with political morals, worsens the international atmosphere, increases tension in Soviet-American relations and testifies to the intent to continue the policy of achieving military superiority and intensifying the arms race. There is no sign of steps taken in response to the Soviet initiatives after Geneva, there are no serious proposals concerning the possible practical results of a new summit meeting.

The problem of trust, which also cannot be isolated from readiness to do something concrete to lower the level of armaments, was discussed. If the arms race is spread to new spheres, if the ABM and SALT-2 treaties are undermined, the degree of mistrust will grow in geometrical progression and undermine to a still greater extent the stability of international relations.

The situation must be improved. To achieve this it is time to start somewhere, to start moving, to set an example. That is why we are proposing to start with the most understandable and possible steps that could be taken out of the overall context without disrupting the balance and violating anybody's security, that is to start with the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and stopping nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union is prepared to search for mutually acceptable forms of control, but control over disarmament and not over the buildup and perfection of armaments. When it puts its signature to an agreement the Soviet Union keeps its word firmly.

We are in a serious mood, Mikhail Gorbachev went on. In connection with the Chernobyl accident we looked into the eyes of the danger posed by the atom when it escapes control. We shall not be found wanting in solving jointly with other countries the vital questions raised by the nuclear-space age.

As a result of their serious discussion, a frank and wellwishing comparison of positions, displaying mutual respect for opinions and differences of conditions Mikhail Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzalez arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to deepen interaction between the USSR and Spain in mutual interests, in the interests of the whole of Europe and of improving the situation in the world, and expressed confidence that this visit will give a new impetus to the development of politicial dialogue, economic and cultural relations, to the expansion of friendly intercourse between the peoples of the two countries.

Mikhail Gorbachev wished the Spanish people progress and prosperity.

Felipe Gonzalez wished the Soviet people success in fulfilling the plans outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Meets Gromyko

LD201939 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received in the Kremlin the Prime Minister of Spain Felipe Gonzalez and the personages accompanying him.

Felipe Gonzalez noted that he was greatly impressed by his frank and substantive conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev.

On mutual agreement Andrey Gromyko and Felipe Gonzalez concentrated their attention on international problems: state terrorism, the situation in Central America and the Mediterranean area.

It was stated from the Soviet side that the USSR is emphatically against any countries imposing on other countries norms and standards related to their internal affairs.

"Who can deny that the struggle against Nicaragus is being conducted by forces that are trained, armed and paid by the United States?" -- Andrey Gromyko queried. "True, Nicaragua is a small country but is this reason enough for Washington to dictate to it its will in matters concerning its internal social arrangement?"

"The Soviet Union wants countries to find a common tongue and not to reach for their weapons whenever they feel like it. The organisers and instigators of state terrorism are those who have turned terror into a part of their foreign policy. And this is exactly how the United States conducts itself in the international arena".

"Nicaragua wants a political solution to the problems of Central America. This is promoted also by the activity of the Contadora Group of countries. The Soviet Union supports the striving to find a diplomatic way out of the existing situation but in such a way that Nicaragua's independence would be preserved."

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Mediterranean area is an important and dangerous one. Figuratively speaking, its waters have a nuclear filling. The Soviet Union has come out for a radical solution of the problem in that area -- to turn the Mediterranean into a sea of peace.

The United States aggression against Libya is being portrayed in Washington in such a way as if the whole world is almost jubilant on the occasion of this action. The Soviet Union, just as the overwhelming majority of other countries in the world, sternly condemns it and contends that not one country has the right to be a judge, a prosecutor or the more so an executioner.

The Spanish side also stated the need to solve the process of settlement in Central America with the help of the Contadora group and supported the Soviet proposals concerning the Mediterranean Sea.

The problem of European security was also discussed. Andrey Gromyko said that here the USSR has clear-cut proposals of the 27th CPSU Congress but the course of the talks on the European subject-matter bears the imprint of the overall dangerous situation which has now deteriorated in the world through the fault of the United States.

Felipe Gonzalez declared Spain's striving to achieve a positive solution in questions of European security. He also declared for the ending of the arms race, restoration of trust, expansion of East-West dialogue and cooperation, in particular between the Soviet Union and Spain.

Meets Ryzhkov 20 May

LD201528 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez ended in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Talyzin.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the course of the talks which showed the readiness of the sides and the existence of additional potentialities for the development of bilateral ties and contacts in various spheres, including the continuation and deepening of a political dialogue. Arrangement was reached to impart a more regular nature to political consultations between the USSR and Spain and ensure that they comprise a wider range of questions of mutual interest. The results of the discussion of concrete matters of Soviet-Spanish cooperation in the commercial and economic spheres, also from the viewpoint of the possibilities of establishing industrial cooperation were summed up.

Documents Signed

LD201537 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- A protocol on the further development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Spain and an agreement between the USSR and Spain on international motor traffic were signed today.

Present at the signing ceremony were Nikolay Ryzhkov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Nikolay Talyzin and other officials as well as Spanish statesmen accompanying Felipe Gonzalez.

Ministers Discuss Economics

LD201315 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) -- The development of trade and economic links between the USSR and Spain was discussed at a meeting between Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Carlos Solchaga Catalan, Spanish minister of economy, trade, and finance.

Soviet-Spanish trade links in the postwar period have a relatively short history, and since the trade agreement was signed in 1972 turnover in mutual trade has increased thirteenfold, from R45 million to R588 million in 1985. But the sides agreed that even now the possibilities for expanding trade are far from being fully utilized, and there exists a wide field of activity for Soviet associations and Spanish firms and organizations to work for expanding commercial links.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed the need for further efforts by both sides aimed at working out new forms of trade, at widening the range of goods available, and at further improving the structure of trade between the two countries.

Other aspects of trade and economic links between the two countries, such as the activities of joint companies, financial questions, the development of industrial cooperation, possibilities for joint operations on the markets of third countries, and trade and political conditions for implementing economic links were discussed. The progress of negotiations on several specific projects was examined.

Carlos Solchaga Catalan noted the mutual advantage of extending the two countries trade and economic links and the need to work out new forms of reciprocal trade, like compensation deals [kompensatsionnyye sdelki], for example. He also noted the positive role of the Soviet-Spanish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Industrial Cooperation on expanding and diversifying bilateral trade.

Agreement on Fertilizer Complex

LD210508 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 20 TASS -- A. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a conversation today with G. de la Dees, secretary general of the Spanish trade agency, and J. Escondrillas, chairman of the board of directors of the Spanish company "Union Explosivos Rio Tinto S.A." on problems of Soviet-Spanish economic cooperation.

The Soviet foreign trade association "Neftechimpromexport" and "Union Explosivos Rio Tinto S.A." signed an agreement on questions connected with the construction of a complex for the production of mineral fertilizers.

Further on Trade

LD201618 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- President of the Board of the USSR State Bank Viktor Dementsev received Spain's minister for economics, finance and trade Carlos Solchaga. They had a conversation on matters of the further development of commercial, economic and financial cooperation between the two countries.

Shevardnadze, Counterpart Meet

LD201556 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting today with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Some pressing problems of the situation in Europe with a special emphasis on the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and on preparations for an all-European meeting in Vienna, as well as some questions of further developing Soviet-Spanish relations, including the proposal to continue political consultations between the Soviet Union and Spain on a more regular basis, were dealt with during the conversation that passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Gonzalez Honors 'Unknown Soldier'

LD200728 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 20 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez today laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin wall. He was accompanied by Guriy Marchuk, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Spanish head of government arrived in Moscow Monday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Attends Bolshoy Performance

LD201750 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez and his wife attended Modest Mussorgskiy's opera "Boris Godunov" in the Bolshoy Theatre today.

In the central box decked out with the state flags of Spain and the Soviet Union, together with the guests were Nikolay Ryzhkov and his wife, and other officials. The national anthems of the two countries were played before the commencement of the performance.

Gives Press Conference

LD211008 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The aim of our visit to the Soviet Union was above all to find the means of rapprochement, to have the relations further developed on a bilateral basis in the political, economic and cultural fields and to back up the dialogue on international questions at the present-day stage of the struggle for peace, said Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the government of Spain, at a press conference held here today. Felipe Gonzalez is now staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Touching upon negotiations with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, Filipe Gonzalez noted that the negotiations were held in the spirit of frankness and qualified their results as positive.

Speaking of problems of Central America, the head of the government of Spain said that these problems call for a regional solution and noted the important role of the Contadora Group. If its efforts are not crowned with success, this would create a dangerous political vacuum. Additional steps should be taken to avoid an impasse, stressed Filipe Gonzales.

Answering the question on the recent crisis in the Mediterranean, caused by the U.S. aggression against Libya, Filipe Gonzalez said that Spain stood against the use of force in solution of disputable issues.

The head of the government of Spain declared in support of any initiatives aimed at limitation of the arms race, at disarmament and detente. He expressed the hope for successful completion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and stressed that Spain was doing its utmost for that. Though Spain is a NATO member, I personally stand for ending the bloc policy, he stressed.

Touching upon the Chernobyl accident, Filipe Gonzalez noted that such an event was naturally the cause of universal concern. We treated with caution the assessment of that incident so that not to be carried away by the first minute impressions. [sentence as received] At the negotiations we discussed the need of forming the mechanism of information, coordination at the international level, which could be helpful to all in preventing and dealing with consequences of such accidents.

Such trouble may befall any country. We received from the Soviet side proposals concerning the role in this matter of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). They spoke about all this in a very constructive spirit which, unquestionably, will contribute towards dialogue in the future.

Responding to a question whether the possibility was discussed of putting off his visit to the Soviet Union because of the accident at Chernobyl, the head of the Spanish Government said that delaying the visit would mean applying a political character to the accident, what Spain did not want to do.

Gonzalez informed those present that he conveyed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev a cordial invitation to visit Spain.

IZVESTIYA Lists Greeting Party

PM201238 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and his wife arrived in Moscow 19 May on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

On the tarmac at Vnukovo Airport, the Spanish premier and his wife were welcomed by N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; and E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister.

The welcoming party included G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR Ministers B.I. Aristov; B.P. Bugayev; S.P. Burenkov; T.B. Guzhenko; and V.M. Kamentsev; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS; S.K. Romanovskiy, USSR ambassador to Spain; and other officials. J.L. Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR, was also in the welcoming party.

The guest was greeted by representatives of Moscow's working people.

The state flags of Spain and the Soviet Union were flying at the airport and an honor guard of Moscow Garrison troops was lined up on the tarmac. A band played the state anthems of the two countries.

N.I. Ryzhkov and F. Gonzalez reviewed the lineup of Soviet servicemen. The welcoming ceremony ended with the march-past of the honor guard.

Moscow's streets and squares, through which the motorcade with its honorary escort of motorcyclists passed, were decked out with the state flags of Spain and the USSR and welcoming banners.

GORBACHEV MEETS PORTUGUESE CP LEADER

PM210900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev met on 19 May with General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal, who is on vacation in the Soviet Union.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, M. Gorbachev and A. Cunhal informed each other of the CPSU and Portuguese Communist Party political and theoretical work on the present stage of development in their respective countries.

A profound exchange of views took place on major international problems, on the difficulties and prospects of the struggle against the nuclear threat and for the discontinuation of the arms race. Topical issues in the workers and communist movements were discussed.

The conversation confirmed the identify in principle of CPSU and Portuguese Communist Party views in the struggle for peace, socialism and progress of mankind in general. The sides expressed their mutual striving to promote in all ways the development of equal, mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal, of friendly ties between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ITALIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

LD191836 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin on May 19 president of the Christian Association of Italian Working People Domenico Rosati who is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Their conversation which passes in a warm and friendly atmosphere was devoted to the problem of the struggle for peace. The association's president said that the organization he represents is one of the most influential public organizations of Italy and has a membership of over half a million. He emphasized that the main aim of the struggle of the organization he heads is to exert every effort to prevent nuclear war.

"The events in Chernobyl," Domenico Rosati said, "have shown what danger is posed by nuclear energy that went out of control. What has happened also compels everyone who declares for peace to step up greatly their activity in the struggle against nuclear weapons".

The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the fact the USSR peace initiatives set out in the statements of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and in the documents of the 27th party congress met with understanding of broad public of Italy.

"The Soviet Union holds that the 15 years that remain to go before the end of the 20th century are enough to put an end to nuclear threat and to agree on non-emplacement of strike arms in space", Andrey Grokyko said. "These proposals are on the table of the President of the United States in the White House and on the tables of governments in other countries".

"The concrete, clear-cut Soviet programme of the elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere is also aimed at creating an all-embracing system of international security, also a system of European security. The peoples should compel their political leaders, adherents to the arms race, to exert efforts to bring about its end, not to widen its scopes. This is a feasible task. It is only political will and resolve that are needed.

"But the Soviet proposals are blocked by those circles of the United States that imposed the arms race on the world and obsessively exert efforts to spread it.

"On many other directions of its foreign policy, Washington acts in such a way to whip up still more tension in various areas of the world. This is shown by the act of aggression against independent Libya -- the bombing of its cities. The undeclared war against Nicaragua which the United States is waging with the used of hired terrorists is in the mainstream of the same course.

"Thus, in foreign affairs the U.S. Administration is acting not in the direction on which it was agreed during the summit meeting in Geneva. The United States, specifically, does not observe the agreed upon provision that both countries will not be seeking to achieve military superiority. And the whole world knows that the United States does not even agree to end nuclear weapon tests even though peoples, one might say, damn those who resist the ban on this testing.

"The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station, above all, convinced people once again that there must be most serious efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons. Precisely this opinion is now expressed by all those who demand that such solutions be found that would preclude nuclear menace in all its types forever.

"Thus the struggle of those who oppose the arms race against those who continue it is the struggle between life and death. All countries are under the same roof -- our common skies. The Soviet Union favours the triumph of life, not the grim philosophy of turning the earth into a nuclear cemetery".

In conclusion of the conversation Andrey Gromyko noted that people in the Soviet Union appreciate the efforts of all organisations declaring for peace, regardless of their political or religious views, differences in their ideological views. People in our country have a positive attitude also to the anti-war activity of the Christian Association of Italian Working People.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SWEDEN OPEN 20 MAY

LD200343 Moscow TASS International Service in German 2121 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 20 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov writes: The 14th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation begins its work in Stockholm today. The current session will propose further paths of development of mutually advantageous bilateral business contracts in the timber and paper industry, the development of the agro-industrial complex, the development of the Kola Peninsula's national resources, bilateral coastal trade, and the development of production cooperation in machine-building and other areas. Both sides stress that economic and scientific-technical cooperation is an important and integral part of relations between the USSR and Sweden as a whole and serves the cause of strengthening the traditional good-neighborliness between the two states.

TASS COMMENTARY: 'REVANCHISM' GAINING STRENGTH IN FRG

LD171500 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- Follows commentary by Aleksey Grigoriyev, TASS political news analyst:

It looks like time has stopped for them, and that over than [as received] 40 odd years they have not torn off a single leaf from the calendar. It is not a "clinical case", not a "tiny noisy group", as the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl once said. One hundred and fifty thousand people will attend the rally of the Land Association of the Sudetenland Germans, as they name themselves, which is due to open in Munich today, 100 thousand -- the assemblage of Germans, who came from Upper Silesia, which is opening in Essen today, tens of thousands of participants in similar rallies in Dunkelsbuehl, Ulm, Feldbach and Heilbronn... [sentence as received] Indeed, this weekend in the FRG is passing under the badge of revanchism.

It has existed practically as long as the FRG itself. But for the three years and a half of the rule in Bonn of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] -- FDP [Free Democratic Party] those, who pitifully name themselves "exelees", but who are aptly described in the FRG as "die ewig gestrige" (eternally yesterday's), have really gained their "second wind". "Without the financial aid from the state funds the 'expellees' would have long breathed their last," the "STERN" magazine pointed out. One can be very well off, indeed, on annual subsidies from the federal and land budgets totalling nearly 100 million marks, to say nothing of the anonymous donations running into many millions, as well as membership dues paid by 2.5 million people.

Yet the revanchist leaders get from official Bonn not only material, but also political support, since revanchism in the FRG is being elevated to the level of state policy. But it cannot be different, if more than 40 deputies out of almost 500 in the Bundestag today are direct representatives of the revanchist "land associations". It cannot be different if Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself and the members of his cabinet, the Bavarian premier, CSU leader Franz-Joseph Strauss and other notable political figures of the country are permanent speakers at the revanchist rallies, where framed in a folklore setting, it is declared for everybody to hear that the "German Reich continues in existence in the borders of 1937", that the "borders in Eastern Europe are not final" and the "German issue reamins open".

For almost 20 years, the heads of the West German cabinets refrained from making statements at assemblages of the "eternally yesterday's". On September 2, 1984, when mankind was marking the 45th anniversary since the start of that most terrible war in its history, Chancellor Kohl rose to speak in Braunschweig at an assembly of those who demanded that the Nazi crimes be consigned in oblivion. Today he is again on the rostrum in Munich. And between those two speeches he also addressed an assemblage of the so-called "Silesian Germans" in Hannover and together with U.S. President Reagan laid wreaths to the tombs of SS-men in Bittburg township, for which both of them received a mountain of congratulatory telegrams from the revanchist "land associations".

Common sense dmands that the cause and the consequence should not be mixed. It must be noted, for that matter, that the official Bonn propaganda also "mixes" the cause with its consequences, when reporting on the reaction in the USSR to the drum-beating and marches of West German revanchism. Revanchism was invented not in Moscow, neither in Warsaw, nor Prague. It exists and is gaining strength in the FRG.

Denying this obvious fact is as unreasonable as it is to believe that time has stopped. The calendar has recently said that the trial by the peoples of the main Nazi war criminals had begun in Nuremberg 40 years ago. Nobody should forget the lessons of Nuremberg.

LIZICHEV DEPARTS 19 MAY FOR OFFICIAL TALKS WITH SYRIA

PM201420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to Syria"]

[Text] Army General A.D. Lizichev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left 19 May on a working visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Syrian Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Political Directorate.

He was seen off at the airport by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SYRIAN RESPONSE TO U.S.-ISRAELI 'THREAT'

PM201345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On a Fabricated Pretext. Anti-Syrian Campaign Intensifying"]

[Text] Washington, 18 May -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has sharply criticized the anti-Syrian campaign unleashed by the United States and Israel and has stated that the Syrian people will not be scared by any threats. In an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST he resolutely rejected the slanderous accusations that Syria allegedly "supports terrorism." Syria condemns acts of terrorism, particularly against civil aircraft, and considers them shameful. As for the United States, it is unjustified in making such accusations at all, since the CIA plays a considerable role in many terrorist organizations in the world. H. al-Asad stressed.

Touching on Washington's aggression against Libya, he noted that this bandit attack has generated worldwide anger and alarm. In all respects the United States has suffered a clear defeat.

Damascus, 18 May -- The Syrian People's Assembly (parliament) has angrily condemned the intensive U.S. and Israeli preparations for unleashing a new large-scale military adventure in the Near East.

It was noted at a session held here that the barbarous U.S. attack on Libya and the malicious campaign of U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria attest to the dangerous intentions of Washington and its Israeli partner in the anti-Arab strategic alliance.

The deputies stated the Syrian people's resolve to give a worthy rebuff to any incursions on the country's independence and sovereignty and to continue the just struggle, with other forces of the national liberation movement in the Arab world, against the expansionist and hegemonist aspirations of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

In actively preparing large-scale aggression against the Arabs, first and foremost Syria, the "Strategic allies" are clearly in a hurry. They must hurry because of the logic of events in the Near East, which shows that time is working against the United States and Israel, writes Syria's AL-THAWRAH newspaper.

The notorious Camp David accord was stillborn. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement, concluded under the guns of the U.S. Naval armada, failed. From day to day the struggle of patriots in occupied south Lebanon, the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip increases. Despite threats and blackmail, Syria is firmly following a principled anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course, the newspaper notes.

Tripoli, 18 May -- The Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has concluded that the Israeli armed aggression and the U.S. threats against Syria are the latest link in the chain of the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab peoples.

The goal of these plans, says a statement of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison published here, is to impose on the Arab countries capitulatory ways of "settling" the Near East conflict, to wreck the just solution of the Palestinian problem, and to establish U.S.-Israeli domination in the region. Libya has called on the Arab peoples to prepare to repulse a new aggressive raid by imperialism and Zionism.

HUSAYN RECEIVES KATUSHEV DELEGATION 21 MAY

LD210643 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0609 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Andrey Ostalskky reports: Saddam Husayn, chairman of the RCC [Revolution Command Council] and president of Iraq, today received Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who heads the Soviet Government delegation to the 16th plenary session of the Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The commission discussed questions concerning Soviet-Iraqi relations in various fields.

The Iraqi head of state highly appraised the successful development of cooperation between the two countries. A mutual desire was expressed for further strengthening of friendly bilateral relations. During the course of the intergovernmental commission session, an agreement on economic, scientific-technical, and commercial cooperation for the 1986-1990 period was signed, as were contracts for the construction of a number of projects in Iraq, including the first section of the trans-Iraqi gas pipeline and the rendering of assistance in building the Tigris-Euphrates drainage canal.

Iraqi Reportage on Talks

For Baghdad INA coverage of the convening of the 16th session of the Iraqi-Soviet Joint Committee on Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation attended by the delegation led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, including talks with officials, see the Iraq section of the 20 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TASS CARRIES GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICA RAID

LD201642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Follows the full text of a Soviet Government statement:

The world has witnessed once again an escalation of violence in the south of Africa. Showing once again its total disregard for the norms of international law and civilised behaviour, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa has made a bandit attack on neighbouring African countries.

In the morning of May 19 special detachments of the South African Armed Forces attacked targets in the capital of Zimbabwe, Harare and near the capital of Botswana, Gaborone. The South African aviation attacked a camp of South African refugees near the capital of Zambia, Lusaka. These actions caused loss of life and destruction. A spokesman of the command of the racist regime's Armed Forces has stated that these raids were against bases of the African National Congress (ANC), a liberation organization struggling for liquidating the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa.

The new crime of the South African military has become yet another link in the chain of unceasing acts of aggression by the racists against independent African peoples. The Pretoria regime's plans are obvious: to intimidate the continent's free countries, to make them withdraw support from the just cause of the patriots of South Africa, and to subordinate the peoples of these countries to its will.

One cannot but note the sinister link between the aggressive actions of the Pretoria racists and the actions of their patrons from across the ocean that are analogous in style and method. The policy of state terrorism pursued by the American Administration, including the recent barbarous attack on Libya and the unceasing threats against other freedom-loving states, is an example for emulation by the Pretoria regime which has been declared in the White House to be a "historical ally" of the United States.

The regime of apartheid is trying to prolong its existence by means of bloody repressions inside the Republic of South Africa and by means of aggression against neighbouring countries. This confirms once again the indisputable truth that racism institutionalised in a state possess a serious threat to peace and the security of peoples, that it cannot be reformed, that it should be immediately and completely eliminated.

The Soviet Union firmly condemns the attack by the South African racists on Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia. Being true to its policy directed at maintaining universal peace and the security of peoples, it resolutely demands an immediate end to the criminal policy of terror and violence pursued by the authorities of the Republic of South Africa. The demand of the world community to apply to the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter should at long last be carried out in the interests of our planet's peaceful future.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

LD201115 Moscow International Service in Russian 1038 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) -- The world has once again witnessed an escalation of violence in southern Africa and the complete contempt for the standards of international law held by the racist regime of the RSA [Republic of South Africa], a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stated at a press conference here today.

As a result of the lawless attack by the South African military machine on the territory of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia, there are human fatalities and destruction, he noted. This latest crime by the racists has become another link in the chain of unceasing acts of aggression and terror against the peoples of Africa. The designs of the Pretoria regime are evidently to intimidate the free states of the continent to force them to renounce support for the just cause of the patriots of southern Africa and to bend to their will the peoples of those countries.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out the sinister link between the aggression of the racists from Pretoria and the actions, similar in style and method, of their Washington sponsors, who are carrying out a policy of state terrorism, and the actions of the Israeli Zionists against Lebanon. The recent barbaric attack upon Libya by the United States and the threats against other independent states have been chosen by the racist regime as a model for limitation, he said.

Racism, elevated to the status of state policy, represents a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples. The Soviet Union believes that apartheid cannot be reformed and that it should be eliminated immediately and completely, the Foreign Ministry spokesman declared. Condemning the lawless attack upon independent African states, the USSR demands that an end be put to the criminal policy of terror and violence on the part of the RSA authorities and that the demands the world community adopt comprehensive mandatory sanctions to be applied against the RSA racist regime.

BURKINA FASO ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM191351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Melege Traore, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burkina Faso, presented his credentials 13 May in the Kremlin to B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between B. Yazkuliyev and M. Traore, a friendly talk was held. Taking part were L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Shcherbitskiy, Lyashko Visit Evacuees

LD201211 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Lyashko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, visited several populated localities in Borodyanka and Makarov Rayons, Kiev Oblast, where the evacuated people from Chernobyl Rayon have temporarily settled. A talk ensued at the premises of the Borodyanka Raykom. The first secretary of the Borodyanka Raykom and the first secretary of the Chernobyl Raykom briefed them on the work of local party and government organizations on ensuring the organized placement of evacuees, providing work for them and creating for them normal living conditions. [Passage indistinct].

The first secretary of the Ukrainain Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers considered a number of questions connected with the work of the industrial enterprises and kolkhozes evacuated from Chernobyl Rayon and expressed some recommendations on organizing the work of medical establishments, trade outlets, and services centers. [Passage indistinct].

At the summer camp of the [name indistinct] Sovkhoz, "Druzhba" Kolkhoz from Chernobyl Rayon, and at the "Lenin" Kolkhoz were the "Peremoha" Kolkhoz from Chernobyl Rayon has found refuge, they met with machine operators, livestock breeders, and farm managers.

Comrades Shcherbitskiy and Lyashko acquainted themselves with the work of the Makarov Rayon polyclinic and talked with workers of medical and dosimetric stations alongside the highways of the rayon.

Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, took part in the tour.

Velikhoz Updates Containment Work

LD201300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) -- The work on eliminating the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES is proceeding successfully, Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stated in an interview with a correspondent of the Moscow magazine OGONEK.

Nobody in the world has been confronted with an accident of this kind. And the unusual situation demanded nonstandard, occasionally even unexpected solutions, the scientist reported. The protective zone of the reactor was broken, its colling interrupted, and an extremely hot "crystal" has been formed. How to cool it? How would it behave? Would the range of the accident broaden? We could not answer such questions in the first days of the accident, and that is why we tried to provide for all possible variations, in order to localize the impact of what happened and not permit further pollution of the atmosphere and the locality by radioactive products.

Nobody has ever been in a situation in which it was necessary to assess the situation with irreproachable accuracy to find a solution and implement it within the shortest possible time. And problems of this kind were arising every day in a great number.

Owing to the measures taken, there has been success in preventing development [razvitiye] of the accident and in creating a "zone of cold" around it and in starting the intensive cooling of the core of the reactor. This work is proceeding successfully. Concretization of the unit has begun; it will be fully closed. We will "bury" the reactor.

The accident at the station brought many lessons, Yevgeniy Velikhov continued. We are paying for them very dearly -- including, unfortunately, the highest price -- in human lives. And those dying of radiation injury and irradiation are remarkable, heroic people, who in the first days averted a spreading of the accident. People will remember their exploits forever.

But there is another lesson that all people on earth must learn. This accident is an insignificant incident compared with nuclear war. But it graphically shows what will happen to the planet if it nuclear catastrophe befalls it. Yes, we mourn the fallen, but the best remembrance of them is the banning and destruction of nuclear weapons. Atomic energy, forged into weaponry of bombs, shells, warheads, must disappear from the planet.

I am convinced that all sensible people on the planet will draw the right conclusions from the incident at Chernobyl, and the chief of these is stepping up the struggle for nuclear disarmament and support of the initiatives being put forward by the Soviet Union.

Evacuees Undergo Checkups

LD210847 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Reports coming in from the Ukraine say that all the residents evacuated for reasons of safety from the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl nuclear power plant have already undergone all-round medical checkups. None of these people show any signs of illness which could endanger their health as a result of the accident which took place at this power plant at the end of April. More than half of all the patients have been discharged who were in Kiev under observation. Under control in the Chernobyl region is the purity of the environment and quality of foodstuffs. The Ukraine's health minister, Anatoliy Romanenko, speaking on television in Kiev, stated that except for the vicinity of the nuclear power plant, the situation in the republic is safe and there is no danger to people's health.

Western Embassies Refuse Trip to Kiev

AU200856 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 20 (AFP) -- Several Western embassies have refused a Soviet invitation for a visit to Kiev -- 130 kilometers (80 miles) south of Chernobyl -- Wednesday, on the grounds this would only interest nuclear experts, diplomatic sources said here. At the same time Western diplomats continue to insist they welcome any further information about the April 26 nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

The Soviet invitation was issued by the Foreign Ministry to all embassies here, diplomatic sources said. Those of West Germany, France and Britain indicated they would not be sending anyone. At the U.S. Embassy, a spokesman said no decision had been taken, but the response would be "probably negative."

Blix, Rosen Interviewed on Visit

DW201115 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 20 May 86 pp 136-139

[Interview with IAEA Director General Hans Blix and head of the IAEA nuclear safety department Morris Rosen by correspondents Klaus Franke and Hans-Peter Martin at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna -- date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Messrs Blix and Rosen, so far you have been the only Western eyewitnesses who had a chance to inspect the wrecked reactor of Chernobyl. What did you see?

Blix: We flew with the helicopter over the town of Chernobyl first. The place, 18 km away from the power plant, is evacuated with the exception of the central coordination point. We landed there and saw a heap of sacks containing a mixture of sand, boron, lead, and dolomite. Some 400 tons of that material was dropped on the power plant to seal the reactor leak. Subsequently we flew over the power plant at a distance of 800 meters.

SPIEGEL: Were you not afraid of being harmed by radiation?

Blix: No, we fully trusted the Russians; they would not have invited us to fly there if they had not believed that no special danger prevailed. We were wearing protective suits and masks, and we had brought radiation measuring devices along from Vienna.

SPIEGEL: What was the dose you received?

Blix: During our whole trip to Moscow and Kiev including the helicopter flight we received a dose of 5 to 10 millirem.

SPIEGEL: What was it like to be flying over Chernobyl?

Blix: Well, everything was deserted, as was the entire region within the 30-km off-limits zone. Outside that zone we saw people working in the fields, livestock on the pastures, and motor vehicles on the roads.

SPIEGEL: Were you not shocked by what you saw?

Blix: Of course: The sight of the destroyed reactor was shocking. We saw the hole on the roof of the building, there is a lot of debris around, this is a sad sight. We prefer to see working and functioning reactors and not any that are destroyed.

SPIEGEL: Did you see any injured people?

Blix: No, no, none. We heard that all who had suffered radiation injuries had been taken to Moscow.

SPIEGEL: Did you have the impression that the people were informed about the accident?

Blix: They were bound to be informed in Kiev.

SPIEGEL: Even about the extent of the accident and the radiation?

Blix: Well, I did not talk with the people in the street.

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Blix: We were taken on a 2-hour tour to inspect the reactor.

Rosen: And we do not speak Russian, which makes matter more difficult.

SPIEGEL: Who invited you?

Blix: The Soviet mission with our organization, the IAEA in Vienna.

SPIEGEL: You said that you were able to hold "very direct and very frank talks with Soviet ministers and experts." Did you receive a satisfactory explanation of the accident?

Blix: No. The answer was that they have a number of theories as to the cause of the accident but that they had not yet decided which in their view would be the most probable. They declined discussions on the individual theories before arriving at a final conclusion.

SPIEGEL: Will we ever learn what actually happen?

Blix: We agreed that the Soviets will within the next 2 weeks come to Vienna for a conference of experts. They propose to give a detailed analysis there.

SPIEGEL: Will that be publicly accessible?

Blix: No, only the nuclear experts of our organization's member states will participate.

SPIEGEL: You yourself have no idea how the accident could have happened?

Rosen: The Russians told us that they have data from the control room of the destroyed reactor.

SPIEGEL: How did they obtain that?

Rosen: It was taken out of the control room.

SPIEGEL: By people? And they are still alive?

Rosen: Yes. They told us that these people wore protective masks and protective suits.

SPIEGEL: What emerges from the data?

Rosen: The incident had its origin within the reactor, contrary to what was declared in the Western press and in the initial Russians statements. The Russians told us that it happened within a very short period of time. There was one or several explosions, the ceiling of the fuel reloading hall caved in. This caused such extentive damage that the walls collapsed and the reloading machine and the crane dropped on the reactor. This caused fires within the whole area above the reactor which at that time possibly had not yet been sparked by graphite.

SPIEGEL: Did emergency plans exist for such a scenario?

Blix: No, we know nothing about emergency plans. Possibly there were some, but we did not discuss that with the Russians.

SPIEGEL: Why did you not ask?

Blix: This was not the main purpose of our trip. After all, we did not come as an investigating commission but rather wanted to talk about international cooperation and exchange of information.

SPIEGEL: But your organization publishes these many safety directives for such cases. Were you not interested in finding out whether your directives are at least read?

Rosen: We will ask the Russians when they come to Vienna.

Blix: I should perhaps add: If you talk on the spot with several people you will receive various answers, just like in the West. If you ask three people you will hear three different answers.

SPIEGEL: You are not positive that the reactor core really melted?

Rosen: Melting or burnout are terms generally used to designate the state in which the hot, melted nuclear fuel breaks through the reactor base. I assume that the fuel presumably melted in the graphite fire but that it did not penetrate the reactor base.

SPIEGEL: Why, then, do the Russians try to dig a tunnel underneath the reactor and fill it up with concrete?

Blix: They stated as their main reason that they intended to "Entomb" the whole thing, and they needed a foundation for that purpose.

SPIEGEL: There are four reactors in Chernobyl -- when were the other three turned off?

Blix: We did not ask about the exact time.

SPIEGEL: Was it on the night of the accident?

Rosen: During a reasonable period of time after the accident.

SPIEGEL: Do you know the extent of pollution in the environment of the power plant and in the Ukraine?

Blix: The Russians are confident that they will be capable of decontaminating the area. It will be agriculturally usable again.

SPIEGEL: How soon?

Blix: We did not talk about when they will begin or how long it will take.

SPIEGEL: How strong was radiation intensity -- 400 or even 1,000 rems?

Rosen: We did not ask.

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Rosen: We had not gone there to ascertain what dose of radiation has hit the people.

SPIEGEL: It is hardly comprehensible why you did not raise that question, since it is highly significant for the consequences in all neighboring countries.

Rosen: Whatever dose of radiation hit the people in the neighboring countries, after all, presumably remains without significant consequences.

Blix: It is, of course, very important to know how much fallout came down on the Ukraine and to what dose of radiation the people were exposed. Yet this surely has no bearing on the radiation load on Sweden or Finland.

SPIEGEL: Could you draw a tentative conclusion on how long the radiation effect on central Europe will continue?

Blix: Well, more important is the question of how much radioactivity altogether has been released.

Rosen: The Russians gave us some figures. I might say that I am relutant to divulge figures since they depend on where they were measured, whether the measurements were taken indoors or outdoors, and who supplied them, a technician or a politician who perhaps had only second-hand information.

SPIEGEL: But, Mr Blix, what you said generally applies: "It is clear that the radiation consequences of that accident are much more serious than those of any preceding accident?"

Blix: Yes, of course.

SPIEGEL: Valentin Falin, the boss of the Soviet news agency APN, stated in a SPIEGEL interview the other day that the list of the different accidents in the nuclear energy sector goes to show that the Russians are not among the worst.

Blix: Well, let him speak on his own behalf. So far we have not had any accident in a civilian nuclear power plant in the world that involved a significant release of radioactivity.

SPIEGEL: Falin says that this is but an accident of several, while you say it is the most serious one. What is the truth?

Rosen: I would like to reaffirm once again: If there had been an accident with greater release of radioactivity, it would definitely have been recorded by the UNSCEAR, the UN Scientific Committee for the Effects of Nuclear Radiation. I might even go farther and say that it has so far been the only accident, to our knowledge, in which a significant quantity of radioactivity has been released.

SPIEGEL: We are not, however, talking about the military nuclear tests in the fifties?

Blix: No, no. We are talking about civilian power plants.

SPIEGEL: Do you have any indication that even greater volumes of radiation were released in military tests than in Chernobyl?

Blix: No, we do not discuss these tests. The organization deals with the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

SPIEGEL: You are somewhat hesitant here. After all, the Chernobyl reactor, that special type, is not used for power generation alone but also for military purposes.

Blix: We do not know that. There were reports on that.

Rosen: I think one may state unequivocally that it can be used militarily.

SPIEGEL: Did you inquire about that in the Soviet Union?

Blix: No, but I can tell you that the reactor is on the list of those reactors that the Soviet Union last year offered us for inspection by our Safeguard Division. This division is verifying that no fissionable material from civilian power plants is used for military purposes. But we have never asked to inspect Chernobyl.

SPIEGEL: But it was known that this installation was supposed to be turned into the world's biggest nuclear power station. Hence, selecting Chernobyl would have been of great interest.

Blix: Well, our Safeguard Division made its choice.

SPIEGEL: Let us return to the incident. Take the helicopter pilots who dropped lead, sand, and boron on the reactor -- was that not a sort of kamikaze mission for them?

Rosen: They are not doing that anymore, though they did do it during the initial hours of the accident. I am positive that they were exposed to the radiation.

SPIEGEL: Strong radiation?

Blix: We do not know.

Rosen: Perhaps we should say that they were hit by significant doses of radiation.

Blix: But we do not have any clear idea. We really do not know how high the levels were.

Rosen: All I can tell you is this: When we were flying over the nuclear power plant at an altitute of 800 meters -- granted, it was a week and a half after the accident -- we recorded maximum readings of 375 milliroentgen per hour.

SPIEGEL: How can sand sacks be dropped directly into the reactor from an altitude of 800 meters?

Blix: We did not say that they had been dropped from an altitude of 800 meters.

Rosen: They used parachutes and therefore perhaps had to be farther away from the target point. But that is speculation as well.

SPIEGEL: Did you expect such an accident, especially in the Soviet Union?

Rosen: I think I can claim quite justly that I did not expect that.

SPIEGEL: Many experts have already criticized the safety standards in the Russian reactors. They do not have any "containment." Did you ever talk with the Russians about the inadequate safety of their reactors prior to the accident?

Rosen: We do not have any proof that they are faulty.

SPIEGEL: Can you tell whether the Soviet reactors are safer, or less safe, than the reactors in the West?

Blix: It is a different type.

SPIEGEL: A month prior to the accident Lyubov Kovalevska, obviously an insider, published in the journal LITERATURNAYA UKRAINE a report on the Chernobyl power plant. It constitutes a horror picture of mishaps that occurred during the construction of the reactor: slovenly work, decrepit material, dangerous haste. Did you read the report prior to the accident?

Blix: No, I did not read it.

Rosen: I know some of the commentaries made in that respect. There are similar reports on slovenliness in the construction of U.S. reactors.

SPIEGEL: This report, hence, did not make you nervous?

Rosen: Nervous, why?

SPIEGEL: Because of the dangers to mankind and environment...

Rosen: I am interested in commentaries on all reactors. I file that away for potential future reference.

SPIEGEL: Is it not rather necessary to create an organization like Amnesty International that will watch over the dangers of nuclear energy?

Blix: Amnesty is no organization on governmental level. We are a place at which governments get together and not a surveillance authority for nuclear safety.

SPIEGEL: But that would be urgently necessary.

Blix: Alright, then I would suggest that you support the idea, or exert influence on the German Government, in order to induce it to urge introduction of an international system under which an organization is allowed to inspect nuclear power plants and to ascertain the weak points of them, in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

SPIEGEL: If we take a look at what you publish we gain the impression that your organization is nothing else but a public relations agency for the application of nuclear energy.

Blix: No, quite to the contrary. You are wrong there.

SPIEGEL: Your statutes state in part: "It is the aim of the IAEA to accelerate and increase throughout the world the contribution of nuclear energy to peace, health, and prosperity."

Blix: Yes, but we are not a public relations agency for nuclear energy. We spend only 0.8 percent of our $100 million budget on public relations work. Our Safeguard Division requires $33 million, and about $6 to 7 million goes to Mr Rosen's Nuclear Safety Department.

The task with which we must cope is supposed to be a contribution to enhanced safety, in that governments learn from one another in this sector and establish norms that they consider useful.

SPIEGEL: Fair enough, let us talk about norms: Nobody knows the lay of the land. Various governments and authorities provide the most diversified advice about ceiling levels for radiation and safety measures. Where are your norms?

Blix: There is about a total of 60 volumes with norms on safety in nuclear energy. We have directives in that area. It is up to the governments to adopt that and apply it accordingly.

SPIEGEL: Hence, you have the norms but nobody abides by them. This ought to change.

Blix: If the governments so desire, meaning all governments, then consequences will be reached.

TASHKENT HOSTS REPUBLIC-LEVEL PARTY WORK CONFERENCE

GF151339 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The republic-level seminary conference being held as part of the interrepublics courses in the Tashkent Higher Party School to upgrade the skills of innovators is currently discussing problems related to reorganizing and renewing the forms and methods applied in the work of the party committees as demanded by the 27th CPSU Congress. The newly elected second secretaries of the Uzbek Communist Party city and rayon party committees are taking part in the conference. Their attention has been focused on the ways and means to realize the decisions adopted by the historic congress of the communists and spur on the country's economic and social development.

The addresses being made in the conference note the need to create an atmosphere of sincerity, initiative, [?creativity), principle, and self-criticism everywhere. It is necessary to study individuals, establish the practical ways to resolve the tasks of the party organs, consolidate discipline and [word indistinct], take the views of individuals into consideration, [word indistinct] from the activity of the innovators, restrain rhetoric, and end backwardness and bureaucracy.

Comrade Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the seminary conference on developing the agro-industrial complex and realizing the provisions program as called for by the 27th CPSU Congress. In his address, Comrade Dogonkin, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, touched on matters related to the material aspect of the party work and the ways of reorganizing it. Comrade Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, dedicated his address to the work of the CPSU designed to constantly upgrade the welfare of the Soviet people and establish (?effective) social justice.

The seminary conference was also addressed by responsible officials of the republic's procurator's office and of the ministries and administrations. The meeting participants became acquainted with the work experience of a number of rayon party committees affiliated to Tashkent City and Oblast. The convocation will continue its work.

Conference Ends

GF181557 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The republic-level seminary conference, held as part of the inter-republics courses in the Tashkent Higher Party School to upgrade the skills of the party and Soviet employees, which ended on 15 May, discussed the ways and means of (?reorganizing) the organizational and ideological work carried out by all the party committees in accordance with the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The seminary conference was attended by the newly elected second secretaries of the city and rayon party committees.

Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the convocation on the organization of the work forms and methods of the people's deputies soviets in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Golovin, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Committee for State Security, addressed the meeting on a number of matters pertaining to the [words indistinct] of bourgeoisie ideology and morals and to imperialism's ideological [words indistinct]. Comrade Abdullayeva, chairman of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission, addressed the meeting on [words indistinct]

The convocation was also addressed by the responsible employees of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and the ministries and administrations and by learned experts.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT APPROVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

GF151200 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers have approved a complex program drawn up by the State Planning Committee, the ministries and administrations, and the local party and soviet organs for securing a higher pace in the social and economic development of the mountain rayons by using their existing raw mineral materials and land, water, and work resources more productively. The program is in line with the main directions of Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000.

A significant step will be taken in that direction during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and over R200 million worth of funds will be allocated to the rural economy sectors of (Dzhumhua), Ordubad, (Shakhpur), (Obru), (Ushak), Dashkesen, (Dzhengivan), (Geberbey), (Kendesher), (Ubadly), Lachin, (Meri), (Shamiyan), Kend, and Yardymly Rayons. This is 1.8 times more than the figure realized during the past 5-year plan period. A total of 20 industrial objects will be established in the mountain rayons during the plan period and the funds allocated for the construction and maintenance of asphalted roads will be increased. A wide-ranging program has been established for the construction of houses and cultural centers.

UKRAINIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL OFFICIAL ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

PM201528 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 May 86 p 3

[Interview with A.N. Tkachenko, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, by S. Luzgan under the headline "Around Chernobyl" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] An operations headquarters has been set up attached to the Ukrainian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee to examine and resolve all issues connected with eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl accident in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. Minister A.N. Tkachenko, chief of the headquarters and first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, answers questions from our correspondent S. Luzgan.

[Luzgan] Aleksandr Nikolayevich, the readers of our newspaper are interested in knowing what the situation is in the villages. What is the general picture today in the fields and farms of the Ukraine, and how has the accident affected matters in the countryside?

[Tkachenko] The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have virtually completed the sowing of spring crops. They cover more than 18 million hectares. This is almost 2.6 million hectares more than was under crops by mid-May last year. The crops are now being cultivated. Particular attention is being devoted to crops of the intensive kind. They now cover more than 9 million hectares in the republic. By extensively introducing scientific achievements, we are counting on perceptibly increasing the harvest yields of grain, vegetable, industrial, and other crops. I will cite the following detail. In past years at this stage farms had only just begun thinning out, for example, sugar beet plantations. But this year this urgent work has already been carried out over an area of almost 250,000 hectares. This is the general picture in the fields.

Livestock raisers are also working relatively well. Thanks to this, the republic overfulfilled the first 4 months' plans for the sale to the state of all types of farm products. Compared with the same period last year, more has been sold: Meat sales have increased by 8 percent, milk by 6 percent, and eggs by 7 percent.

With regard to the damage caused to agriculture by the accident, it is obvious. Agricultural production has ceased in a 30-km zone around the nuclear power plant. The population of the four neighboring rayons -- Ivankovskiy, Polesskiy, Makarovskiy, and Borodyanskiy -- has been evacuated (or, to be more precise, resettled) from the 30-km zone. [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 17 May carries the following correction: "The last sentence should read: 'The population has been evacuated (or, to be more precise, resettled) from the 30-km zone to four neighboring rayons: Ivankovskiy, Polesskiy, Makarovskiy, and Borodyanskiy."] More than 50,000 head of cattle, 9,000 pigs, and more than 1,000 units of equipment have been removed from the danger zone. Livestock maintained by rural inhabitants has also been removed. The deficit in agricultural products is being compensated for by increasing the area sown to corresponding crops in other rayons of the oblast.

[Luzgan] What has been done and is being done now to ensure that Chernobyl arable and livestock farmers evacuated from the danger zone are provided with all the facilities to begin working normally in the new areas?

[Tkachenko] It is clear that country people, particularly the elderly and those, what is more, with a peasant turn of mind, find it hard to leave the homes where they were born or which they have built with their own hands. This has been taken into consideration, and the maximum civic responsibility and simple human concern have been shown for the life and health of those people who are being resettled. It is not easy in such an exceptionally short space of time to pick up, load up, and transport whole settlements to a new place and find the housing and everything that people need. Both the state institutions and the rural residents themselves who have taken in those being resettled have done everything to ease their lot.

Today's concerns are more prosaic and ordinary. Prefabricated houses are being erected at a rapid rate to improve housing conditions for the new arrivals.

The majority of those resettled have now begun work. The necessary quantities of additional equipment, means of transport, building materials, and special clothing have been conveyed here.

New artesian wells are being sunk. Temporary shelter has been built for livestock or capital construction carried out, mobile milking installations are being equipped, and coarse, succulent, and mixed feed is being delivered.

[Luzgan] Aleksandr Nikolayevich, after the accident, territory adjacent to the nuclear power plant was partially polluted by radioactive substances. What precautionary measures are being taken?

[Tkachenko] This is the most important task today. There are 25 agrochemical service laboratories carrying out soil inspections. Water checks are regularly carried out at special posts belonging to the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Ministry of Housing and Municipal Service, and Ministry of Health. The Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control has more than 400 posts on the republic's water arteries. These posts have been instructed to carry out radiological surveys on rivers and reservoirs.

On farms surrounding the 30 km AES zone, where radiation, although safe, is somewhat high in comparison to the normal background radiation, cattle, other livestock, and fowl are being kept inside. Feed is being brought them from storehouses. They are being water to drink from wells. All milk here is being separated, cream is being made into butter, which is being placed in long storage, and the skimmed milk is being used to feed livestock. Meat and milk products are being brought to these farms from outside.

Special control has been established over raw materials and products being produced in territory adjacent to the nuclear power plant, and also over products supplied to residents of Kiev. A doublecheck is being made on raw materials, covering where they are produced and where they are processed. All food products coming into the city are also being monitored Vegetable products are being shipped in to the Ukrainian capital mainly from protected-soil areas. On all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the suburban zone, hot house farming is being organised to facilitate repeat cultivation of early vegetables. Stores are washing radishes and green vegetables. All food products coming in from the fields and farms are being carefully checked. All control is based on the principle: soil - crops - livestock - livestock products - man. We cannot be too cautious in this sphere.

The Ukraine has been visited by responsible workers from the USSR State Agricultural Committee and prominent scientists from the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences. They have offered a number of valuable proposals aimed at eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The republic State Agro-industrial Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences have set up an authoritative commission. Its task is to draw up provisional recommendations right away on rules for performing agricultural work in regions partially subjected to pollution by radioactive substances. Despite everything, the events at Chernobyl have once again demonstrated to the whole world with new force both the organization and the responsibility of Soviet people. In a difficult situation, they have shown and continue to show good sense, calm, steadfastness, and courage. The entire country has come to the Ukraine's aid.

MUD SLIDES DESTROY ROADS, BRIDGES IN UZBEKISTAN

LD202239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] There was apparently no forewarning of the bad weather. The rainclouds gathered suddenly and the mighty mudflow from the Kuraminskiy Mountains burst with lightning speed upon the plain below the mountains. This is all that was left after the downpour of the healthy and strong shoots of cotton and other plants. [Video shows field of mud with a few flattened plants]

Virtually all the fields were inundated with water. The mudflow destroyed roads and bridges, hydro-installations and the irrigation network of collective farms. Homes in (Kasansayskiy) rayon were afflicted. Whatever the elements may bring, man wins through. The local party and soviet organs are taking effective measures to eliminate the consequences of the mud cyclone. The people of Kasansay are displaying calm and organization. The cleaning up of the drifted mud from the streets is taking place using the national campaign method. Additional machinery has been allocated for the repair of hydro-technical installations. Life is returning to normal. [Video shows empty street, leaden skies, rushing water, sodden fields, rubble of building, men shoveling earth, earth-moving machinery]

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS IN SPRING FIELD WORK

PM191408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Devote Every Hour to the Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 12 May spring crops had been sown in the country on 77.2 million hectares, or 53 percent of the total area; including grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 47 percent. Grain corn occupies 3.7 million hectares. Potatoes have been planted on 1.5 million hectares and vegetables on 883,000 hectares.

Throughout this period crop farmers have been counting the hours, because spring days, as the saying goes, provide food for the rest of the year. And spring days are now in full swing everywhere. In the country's southern oblasts sowing work is ending and in places machine operators are already harvesting crops. In the Ukraine, for instance, spring crops occupy 18.6 million hectares. The center of work has moved to the row crop fields. Sugar beets have been sown, potato planting is nearing completion, and the sowing of hulled crops, cucurbits, and truck crops is in full swing. Crop tending in the grain fields, which have been watered by the May rains in many places, is in full swing -- grain farmers are tending the crops according to their stages of development. In the stores of Kiev and other industrial centers vegetable farmers are delivering produce from "truck farms" under glass and plastic: Since the start of the season the farmers of Kiev Oblast alone have delivered over 10,000 metric tons of early and green vegetables to the trade network -- considerably more than a year ago.

The crop farmers of Tula, Orel, and Lipetsk Oblasts and the Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's are working at a good rate. Sowing work has gathered momentum in Belorussia and the Baltic republics. Its intensive rhythm can be conveyed in just a single figure: 14.7. That is how many million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the last 7 days. This is less than last week but it must be borne in mind that the optimum period for wheat sowing in our largest grain-producing region in the east of the country has only just arrived. Thus, the grain farmers of the Trans-Ural Region, Western Siberia, and Kazakhstan's virgin land oblasts have not yet made their mark.

And there is no doubt that it will be a weighty one. Thousands of sowing machines, mostly wide-cut and combined machines, have been in action. The main aim now is to retain the moisture.

EARLY MAY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM191123 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 May 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] There was a sharp drop in temperature on the USSR's European territory at the beginning of the first 10 days of May. In the majority of regions, including Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, there were nighttime air and ground frosts of minus 1-4 degrees, going down to minus 6 degrees in places. Only on individual days did the daytime air temperature rise to 25-30 degrees in Moldavia, in southern and central oblasts of the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus Region, and in the south of the Volga Region.

There was considerable rainfall (15-45 mm, in places 50-80 mm) in the eastern Ukraine, in Krasnodar Kray, in the west of Stavropol Kray, over the majority of the Central Chernozem Region, in the southeast of the Central Region, and in the Volga and Urals Regions. On individual days precipitation fell as snow in northern oblasts of the Urals Region and in the east of the Northern Region. A temporary snow cover was established there.

Stem growth continued on winter grain crops over the majority of the territory. Winter barley formed ears in the North Caucasus autonomous republics and in the south of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays. Shoots of spring barley, wheat, and oats appeared in Belorussia, in the south of the Central Region, and in the Central Volga Region. Spring barley and oats are tillering in the Ukraine, in Rostov Oblast, and in the Lower Volga Region, while the stem formation stage has been noted on spring barley in the south.

Corn shoots have appeared in Moldavia, in southern Ukrainian oblasts, and in Krasnodar Kray, while the emergence of the third leaf has been noted on earlier sowings. Formation of the second pair of real leaves has been noted on sunflowers and sugar beets there.

By 10 May the limit of apple blossom had advanced to the southern rayons of Lithuania, Belorussia, and Bryansk, Lipetsk, and Kuybyshev Oblasts. Cherry blossom was observed south of a line linking Riga, Ryazan, and Kuybyshev. Inflorescences are forming in vinyards in Moldavia and in the south of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus.

In the Transcaucasian republics the weather was warm in the first half of the 10-day period. Then there was a drop in temperature everywhere. Air and ground frosts were noted in Georgia and Armenia. Rain fell in the majority of rayons. Winter wheat began to form ears in Armenia and Azerbaijan. The first real leaf has appeared on early sowings of cotton in Azerbaijan. Inflorescences are forming in Transcaucasian vinyards.

Following warm weather, there was a sharp drop in temperature in West Siberia and the northwest oblasts of Kazakhstan. At night the temperature fell to minus 1-10 degrees. Rain fell in the majority of rayons, amounting to a total of 15-35 mm and, in places, more than 35 mm. On individual days rain with snow was noted in West Siberia. A temporary snow cover was established.

In the Central Asian republics there was a rise in temperature at the beginning of the 10-day period, and hot weather set in. The third real leaf appeared on cotton plants in Mary, Chardzhou, Kashka-darya, Surkhan-darya, and Kulyab Oblasts. Under favorable weather conditions the flowering of fruit crops ended, and the young fruits began forming and growing. Flowering was observed on vine plantations in southern rayons. Side shoots formed on tomato plants, and they flowered in places, and cucumber leaves formed. Alfalfa flowed in southern rayons. First cuttings of this crop began in Mary and Kulyab Oblasts at the start of the 10-day period.

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REPORTAGE ON U.S. 'PANAMINT' NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

Blast Noted

LD211537 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: A new nuclear explosion code-named "Panamint" has been conducted in a Nevada test site today contrary to the demands of world public that an end be put to the nuclear weapons race, which is a source of lethal danger to mankind.

It was already the fourth nuclear test to have been conducted by the United States this year and eleventh since the Soviet Union introduced on August 6, 1985 a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts. The Washington sponsors of a further build-up of the arms race and of its spreading into outer space hypocritically declare that the USA is ready to work jointly with the Soviet Union for a cut and even total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The new test in Nevada has again demonstrated that such statements are worthless, the more so that the "Panamint" test was conducted soon after the Soviet Union announced the extension of the unilateral moratorium till August 6, this year, which was evaluated everywhere, including in the USA as a new important step on the way towards curbing the nuclear weapons race.

Test Replies to Ban Appeal

LD211858 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 21 May 86

["Test of Political Morality" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The USA today carried out another nuclear explosion, the fourth of those officially announced this year, at its Nevada testing site. Washington in this way replied to the Soviet Union's appeal to it a week ago to weigh up with utmost responsibility the measure of danger looming over mankind, to listen to the opinion of the world community and, in light of the lessons of the Chernobyl accident, to demonstrate in practice its care for human life and health: Immediately to meet at the top level and reach accord on a nuclear test ban. This appeal was not mere propaganda: The USSR decided to extend to August 6, the 41st anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

So it was not the desire to score propaganda points that guided Moscow as it appealed anew to the U.S. leadership to wake up to the fact that the nuclear age imperatively demands a new approach to international relations, new political thinking and a new policy. The world community welcomed the Soviet position as an act of state wisdom, and expected Washington to listen at long last to the voice of reason. The latest test of a nuclear device in Nevada dashed these hopes.

The U.S. Administration showed it was not going to reckon with the will of the peoples of the world and the overwhelming majority of Americans. The Nevada explosion was conducted on the day when the Washington city hall passed a resolution in support of a mutual U.S.-Soviet ban on nuclear testing. This ban, the resolution says, could be a concrete and easily attainable first step towards the complete termination of the nuclear arms buildup.

Washington heaped up shameless lies and slander over the tragedy at the Chernobyl atomic power station and broke its own records of hypocricy. But the nuclear arsenals, which the United States is stockpiling and improving so strenuously, harbour thousands upon thousands of catastrophes which are far more fearsome than the Chernobyl accident. That is why the latest blast in Nevada actually became a test of the political morality of the U.S. Administration, the umpteenth test it failed.

U.S. 'Service Record' Noted

LD211811 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: A new nuclear blast code-named "Panamint" was conducted today at the range in Nevada. A spokesman of the Nevada range said the test had to do with armaments.

This is already the fourth officially announced nuclear test by the United States this year and the eleventh since the Soviet Union imposed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions starting with August 6, 1985.

The "Panamint" test is also a sort of anniversary in the "service record" of Washington officials who insist on a further spiraling of the arms race and spreading it to outer space. According to the United States Department of Energy, this was the 650th officially announced nuclear test by the United States since 1951.

The United States Administration rejects the Soviet Union's call to join its moratorium on all nuclear tests and again and again declares its resolve to continue expanding this shameful "service record" further. Such resolve was stated once again by the State Department just one day before "Panamint".

It is directly said in a collection of documents concerning the development of the U.S. Armed Forces and the impact that this has on Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, that was submitted to Congress, that the United States needs nuclear tests to perfect and modernise nuclear arms.

In words Washington hypocritically declares the readiness of the United States to work together with the Soviet Union to reduce and even totally eliminate nuclear arms. The latest test in Nevada demonstrated again that such statements are worth nothing, the more so that the "Panamint" test was conducted shortly after the Soviet Union had announced the extension of its unilateral moratorium till August 6 of this year. Throughout the world, including in the United States, this Soviet action was qualified as a new important step along the road to curbing the nuclear arms race.

The spokesman of the Nevada range said that the latest test in Nevada was "purely accidentally" named after Panamint, a ghost town in California. Decaying houses still stand in that town but without any trace of life. It appears that those who named the latest nuclear test in Nevada after a ghost town consciously or unconsciously experience an irresistible desire to see our entire planet deprived of life.

It is time for those in Washington who are spiraling the nuclear arms race to understand that by creating conditions for this race to escape control they are increasing the danger of nuclear war which would turn not only other countries but also the United States into a "ghost country".

Antinuclear Protestors 'Repressed'

LD211618 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The American authorities have arrested five anti-war protestors at the nuclear test site in Nevada, where another nuclear explosion was carried out today. This has been said to a TASS correspondent in New York by a spokesman for the American Peace Test, an organization of peace campaigners. In spite of public demands in the USA and all over the world, the Washington administration would not stop nuclear explosions, as the Soviet Union did unilaterally way back last August. The American campaigners for a world without nuclear weapons well understand how dangerous nuclear tests are and for what purpose ever new types of weaponry are being tested at the Nevada site and that is why they courageously risk being imprisoned or heavily fined. The U.S. Administration represses them especially ruthlessly. The U.S. leaders, on one hand, are trying to assure the world that they are seeking the total elimination of nuclear weapons -- without specifying the schedule -- while, on the other, are severely persecuting in their own country all those who are honestly wishing to rid mankind of the nuclear threat today, before the end of this century, as the Soviet Union proposes, rather than in some indefinite future.

The world has reached a very dangerous point. So many nuclear munitions have now been accumulated that the further buildup of the stocks of such weapons is merely senseless. In this situation the age-old mentality of politicians and their inclination to try to settle contentious problems and problems of security by force today can lead to the suicide of mankind as a whole. That is why a new mentality, a new approach and a drastic revision of the fundamental principles of coexistence in the world are needed today.

However, the Washington administration responds with new nuclear explosions to every appeal of the Soviet Union for an end to nuclear explosions as the simplest and most obvious means of demonstrating goodwill for talks on nuclear disarmament. However, it grossly disregards world public opinion and toughens the repression of campaigners for a nuclear test ban at home.

REPORT ON MX MISSILE TEST IN CALIFORNIA

LD212156 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] San Francisco May 22 TASS -- Another test launch of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile has been conducted off the Vandenberg Air Force base, California. According to a spokesman of the U.S. Air Force, the test was a success. The launch was conducted in conditions resembling to the maximum those of the battlefield. The missile was fitted out with ten unloaded warheads. The creation and deployment of first-strike missiles is the cornerstone of the large-scale program of the so-called 'rearmament of America' announced by the U.S. Administration.

STRATEGIC ARMS DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD211130 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 31 TASS -- The group on strategic arms held a meeting here today in the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON NUCLEAR DANGER

PM191526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Roundtable Discussion" between Raymond Garthoff, "U.S. scientist from the Brookings Institution (Washington), author of book on U.S.-Soviet relations, and well known diplomat," and Doctor of Historical Sciences Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute and deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against The Nuclear Threat; chaired by Candidate of Historical Sciences and IZVESTIYA correspondent Sergey Chugrov: "Demand of the Nuclear Age" -- first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The attempts to erect additional barriers across the path of the development of the already difficult East-West dialogue and the desire to justify the arms race have been given new scope in the capitalist countries, and primarily in the United States, in connection with the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station] accident. "We perceived this tragedy in a completely different fashion," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said in his 14 May speech on Soviet television. "We understand that this is yet another tocsin, yet another terrifying warning that the nuclear age demands new political thinking and a new policy." Certain aspects of political thinking in the nuclear age were the subject of a conversation between a U.S. political scientist who came to our country at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and an eminent Soviet scientist specializing in studies of the United States.

[Chugrov] We are witnessing the birth of the new thinking and the new philosophy of the nuclear age. The nuclear and space age has demonstrated the unacceptability, or rather the senselessness, of some traditional political terms like, for example, "victory in nuclear war." The term "national security" is also being reviewed and reinterpreted. What, in your opinion, is the correlation between international and national security today?

[Garthoff] Every state has pursued and protected its own interests through the ages. National security has still not ceased to play its role today. Nevertheless, it can no longer be evaluated only from the viewpoint of each individual country's national interests. Nuclear arsenals have created a danger not only for one country or another, but for all human civilization. Therefore, national security in the nuclear age must be examined only in the context of international security as a whole.

Remember how, still in the not too distant past, many countries could ensure their own security at the expense of other states. Now -- and this is the paradox -- destructive power is no longer capable of guaranteeing a single state's national security at the expense of another. The powers must coexist if they want to exist at all.

[Chugrov] We have already experienced a period of detente, which demonstrated the growth of political realism, in our mutual relations with the United States.

[Kokoshin] Unfortunately, in leading political circles in the West realism makes headway with great difficulty, through a series of zigzags, ebbs, and flows. Influential forces in the West did everything possible to ensure that the period of detente in the seventies lasted a relatively short period. The following contrast is typical of them: either detente or the ensuring of national security. Moreover, they speculated on the term national security, using it in its chauvinistic sense.

[Garthoff] I agree, there was a logical error there. In actual fact, the antithesis of detente is not national security but international tension.

[Kokoshin] I think that the time has come for people across the ocean to accept the situation of "nuclear parity." The approximate parity in nuclear arms raises doubts about the use of military force as an instrument of policy and thus leads logically to the abandonment of the idea of the further development of military equipment. Especially in view of the fact that a kind of law of "diminishing returns" operates in the strategic balance sphere. In other words, the increasingly growing investment of resources in armaments produces an increasingly diminishing effect from the viewpoint of the correlation of forces. This correlation remains virtually unchanged; the only thing that occurs is an increase in the arsenals for the multiple destruction of all living things.

[Garthoff] In the prevailing situation it is the Soviet Union and the United States, which possess enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons, that bear the primary responsibility for our fragile peace. This is precisely why they must not hurl accusations at each other but must take steps that would insure us against the evolution of crises into clashes and would consolidate strategic stability.

[Kokoshin] Your words, Professor Garthoff, echo the thesis about the equal responsibility of the "superpowers," which is a favorite with many U.S. political scientists. But it is none other than the Soviet Union that puts forward broad program of constructive and bold proposals while Washington relies on halfway measures. The following is one of the fundamental principles of the philosophy of the nuclear age: The elimination of the threat that civilization may perish demands disarmament instead of arms control.

[Garthoff] Correct. We must mutually reduce the stockpiles of weapons instead of building them up. In addition to that, however, what is needed is a stable dialogue between our countries: Depending on circumstances, identical nuclear arsenals cast different shadows.

[Kokoshin] It is accepted that the interrelationship between the political, purely military, and military-technical aspects is sufficiently broad. It is important to admit that the arms buildup does not strengthen but, on the contrary, diminishes strategic stability. Recognition of the need to reduce nuclear weapons on the basis of equal security is a very important step. But many champions of even mutually acceptable reductions of nuclear arsenals in the West are hesitant to take the second step: While admitting the need to reduce arms, they either ignore the problem of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons or argue in general terms that, without nuclear weapons, peace will become less stable.

It is very important to acknowledge that nuclear war is impermissible, but this acknowledgement must be backed by specific proposals; having said "A," it is necessary to say "B." Nevertheless, there have been no constructive proposals by Washington. Furthermore, with its political zigzags, the present U.S. leadership is devaluing, if not totally negating, the declarations about the impermissibility of war and is increasing the risk of a slide toward nuclear conflict.

[Garthoff] The risk of a premeditated nuclear clash is, I imagine, virtually zero. I can even say it more definitely: I am convinced that there is no real likelihood of such a war.

[Chugrov] Why then do people consider this a real danger and struggle against it?

[Garthoff] Tension in relations is fraught with the risk that an accidental or unsanctioned war may be started, particularly under the conditions of an acute international crisis. Imagine, for example, an exacerbation of the situation in some part of the world, take into account the possibility of the headlong development of events into a critical situation or incorrect interpretation of each other's intentions by the sides in conflict, and add the likelihood of technical malfunctions in the systems for early warning against missile attacks, control, and communications.

Therefore, taking all these considerations into account, we must admit that the threat of a large-scale collision is permanently hanging over the world in which we are living.

[Kokoshin] Personally, Professor, as a technically educated person, I am inclined to agree with your opinion about the likelihood of a nuclear war being started by accident. Blind faith in the infallibility of equipment must not be a characteristic feature of the new thinking of which we are speaking. At the same time, I cannot agree with you that there is no possibility of a premeditated nuclear conflict arising. Unfortunately, an analysis of many documents and elaborations by right-wing U.S. military theoreticians testifies that forces exist in the United States that plan to be the first to use nuclear weapons, including at the early stages of an armed conflict. I also have in mind the concepts of "limited" nuclear war and "protracted" nuclear war, and the delivery of "measured," "controllable," and "surgical" nuclear strikes.

[Garthoff] But Soviet strategic thinking also contains similar elements....

[Kokoshin] Unfortunately, you have an incorrect impression of this question. Soviet military doctrine includes the rejection of the first use of nuclear weapons. It is based on realistic views of the nature and character of nuclear war and rejects the idea of a nuclear war being "limited" as inconsistent and exceptionally dangerous. At the same time, however, the USSR and its allies are forced to take U.S. concepts of this kind into account in the building of armed forces and in the development of military-political theory. Here is why. Until the onset of the nuclear age, the adoption of inconsistent schemes to wage war by a given state primarily meant the danger that this state would suffer a cruel defeat. This was advantageous to its enemies. Today this has to be approached differently. If a country's leadership arms itself with concepts which disregard the real nature of modern war, it inevitably dooms not just its own people and allies to inevitable destruction. It can cast the whole of mankind into the abyss.

[Chugrov] How can we draw away from the dangerous brink?

[Garthoff] It is obviously necessary to strengthen mutual understanding. If we want to live, we must seek more and more new opportunities to reduce the number of issues on which misunderstandings exist.

I believe that last November's summit meeting in Geneva marked the beginning of this process. A real improvement in relations between the two countries and reciprocal recognition of each other's interests cannot, of course, result from one single meeting between the two countries' leaders or from meetings held as the occasion may warrant. This, I think, is a protracted and complex process.

[Chugrov] Looking into the future, what would you wish your descendants, who will have to live in the 21st century?

[Garthoff] First of all, I would wish them existence. Second, the creation of an environment that would provide all conditions for progress and for man's perfection.

[Kokoshin] My wish would be that their vocabulary would not contain expressions like "balance of fear" and "assured destruction." That they would be able to see models of nuclear weapons only as museum exhibits.

CHERNOBYL HIGHLIGHTS URGENCY OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 4

[N. Prozhogin article: "An Act of Statesmanship: That Is the Way the World Is Responding to the Extension of the Soviet Moratorium"]

[Text] The accident at the Chernobyl AES has sounded the alarm once again for all mankind. It is still not too late for this to be realized. But certain political circles in the West, which have used the accident at Chernobyl as a pretext to launch a particularly shameful -- given the tragic nature of the event -- anti-Soviet campaign, have not realized, or pretend not to have realized this point. It has been used as another attempt to discredit Soviet policy and sow seeds of distrust regarding its peace initiatives.

Nevertheless, the event in Chernobyl should serve as a new terrible warning to all -- a warning about the destructive force that nuclear power can be if it gets out of control. It should not be forgotten here that in today's interdependent world there are, in addition to problems of the peaceful use of the atom, problems of the military use of the atom. And it is the latter -- problems of the military use -- that are the main ones today. After all, no matter how great the disaster in Chernobyl actually was, it is quite simply incommensurable with the scale of the thousands upon thousands of catastrophes contained right now in the nuclear arsenals. And yet nuclear explosions aimed at further improving and creating [sozdaniye] new kinds of these lethal weapons continue. A veritable abyss will open up before mankind if a nuclear war is unleashed. The conclusions are obvious. Yes, it is necessary to establish reliable international cooperation in the peaceful use of the atom. But above all it is essential to step up efforts in the struggle against nuclear tests and for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Those are precisely the conclusions drawn by the Soviet Union.

There is no discrepancy between word and deed in our country, and political conclusions are combined with specific, constructive actions.

Appearing on Soviet television on 14 May, M.S. Gorbachev announced that our government made the decision to extend the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August of this year. This, let us be frank, was no simple decision, given that the United States is continuing to modernize its nuclear missile arsenal and is implementing major military programs, including the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." But the Soviet Government made the decision in light of all the circumstances connected with the security of our people and all mankind.

The Soviet Union has thus again demonstrated its goodwill and intention to use every opportunity to influence the other side's stance by force of peace-loving example rather than by force of arms. Here the Soviet Union again urges the U.S. Administration to consider with the utmost responsibility the extent of the danger looming over mankind and to subscribe to the opinion of the world community, which demands an end to nuclear tests.

This demand has also been repeatedly expressed at the most diverse levels. It has been formulated in UN General Assembly decisions; in appeals to the U.S. and USSR leaders by the leaders of the six states from various continents -- Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden; in statements by eminent Nobel laureate scientists; and in declarations and petitions by numerous international and national antiwar and antinuclear organizations and conferences.

It is not difficult to imagine the enthusiasm with which millions upon millions of people in all countries would welcome a meeting between the CPSU general secretary and the U.S. President for the purpose of resolving the specific question of banning nuclear tests -- a question of concern to everyone.

The speech given by M.S. Gorbachev on 14 May reaffirmed the proposal for such an urgent meeting. The meeting could be held in the capital of any European state ready to receive the USSR and U.S. leaders. It could also be held in Hiroshima.

...Hiroshima, 6 August. The world remembers that on that day in 1945, Hiroshima was struck by an atomic bomb which, together with the bomb dropped on Nagasaki, killed hundreds of thousands. Last year, on the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It has now extended the moratorium to 6 August. How symbolic, in the highest sense of the word, it would be if a Soviet-U.S. accord mutually ending nuclear tests -- an accord which, it is to be supposed, would also inspire other nuclear states to follow the good example -- were achieved in Hiroshima itself.

However, the meeting's venue is not the main issue. The main issue is that it take place, end with a positive result, and clear the way to the conclusion of an international treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons, which in turn will advance the time when these weapons could be universally eliminated for all time.

All this is quite realistic, given the political will. It is realistic all the more so since, and this has been proven, verification [kontrol] of the cessation of nuclear explosions can be carried out even by national technical means, and the Soviet Union is also ready to accept international inspection [proverka], even including on-site inspection [inspektsiya na mestakh].

The new extension of the Soviet moratorium is in accord with the hopes and aspirations of the world's people. This is stated in the recently published message to M.S. Gorbachev from Prof B. Lown. On behalf of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, an international movement which unites in its ranks doctors from 41 countries, he describes the Soviet Government's decision as "an act of unprecedented statesmanship" and assures us that the world's physicians will make every effort to persuade the U.S. Administration to do the same. Thus, it is once again up to the U.S. side. Let those who lead the United States show their concern for people's lives and health in deeds rather than in the words which they declaim so frequently, loudly, and even stridently. If the U.S. Administration would only respond to the Soviet initiative and take that step the people of the world expect of it, the potential for ridding the planet of nuclear tests would become a reality.

Unfortunately, Washington's line so far does not hold out much hope that they will heed the voice of the people and the demands of reason. Throughout last summer, fall, winter, and this spring, the present U.S. Administration has continued nuclear explosions in Nevada. And this despite the fact that the U.S. President signed in Geneva a Soviet-American joint statement enshrining the acknowledgment that there can be no winner in a nuclear war and that such a war must never by started.

...The 20 April issue of the Italian weekly PANORAMA carries a correspondent's report on a visit to the nuclear test range in Nevada. The journalist did not restrict himself to describing who in the United States is preparing a nuclear apocalypse for mankind and the way it is being done. The reportage ends with a conversation with the leader of an American public organization waging an on-the-spot struggle, backed by the country's doctors and scientists, to end nuclear tests in Nevada. The organization is called Citizens Alert [Grazhdanskaya trevoga] and its leader is Bill Vincent. Asked whether he hoped that the organization he headed would be able to stop the American nuclear test machine, Vincent replied: "We have little hope with the present administration. Perhaps all we can hope is that we do not all blow ourselves sky-high..." Yes, judging by all accounts, it is not to be expected that the present U.S. Administration, blinded by illusions of attaining military superiority, will readily end nuclear tests. Washington does not even hide its negative attitude toward the new Soviet initiative.

However, the realities of the nuclear age equally imperiously demand new political thinking and a new policy from everyone. They demand that all countries, irrespective of their political structure or social system, concert their efforts to end the global arms race and radically improve the international political climate. Sooner or later, the U.S. leadership will have to realize that too.

As for the Soviet Union, it has drawn the requisite conclusions from the event in Chernobyl. It was the first to do so. And not just because the event took place in our country. If, as authoritative specialists indicate, it is from the technical standpoint as yet difficult, not to say impossible, to predict such accidents, politically our country has proved more ready to draw the necessary conclusions from it.

The event has strengthened us still further in the conviction that the foreign policy course elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress is correct and that the Soviet proposals on completely eliminating nuclear weapons, ending nuclear explosions, and creating an all-embracing international security system are in accord with the implacably strict demands which the nuclear age makes on the political leadership of all (yes, all) countries.

It is a course our country will continue to pursue unwaveringly.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPON PLANS FOR EUROPE CRITICIZED

PM201456 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Yevgenyev article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "The 'Chemicalization' of Europe"]

[Text] The words "chemical weapons" are again appearing on the pages of the West European press. The point is that the question concerning the deployment of U.S. binary ammunition on the European Continent will be resolved in the last 10 days of May at a series of conferences of the North Atlantic bloc's leading organs.

It is well known that the U.S. Congress, appropriating funds for the production of this new-generation chemical weapon, demanded that the administration secure the allies' consent to its deployment on their soil. And the Pentagon's fixers went overboard to obtain it. The Seoul regime declared in April its readiness to accept binary ammunition. And now Washington has undertaken the conditioning of its NATO partners.

In an attempt to deceive public opinion in West European countries, people from the Pentagon promise that binary weapons will apparently be shipped there only in the event of a "crisis situation." And they did actually find some people who fell for this artless bait. Take just the FRG leaders for example. Playing the role of Pentagon propagandists, they are trying to convince their country's people that the Americans are even prepared to liquidate the enormous stockpiles of toxic substances already present on FRG territory, and that Washington would supposedly need separate permission from Bonn to deploy binary ammunition.

Such claims, however, are clearly aimed at simpletons. For a long time now the transatlantic strategists have been considering Europe as a potential location for the use of toxic substances. Britain's well-informed newspaper THE TIMES points out in this connection that "chemical weapons will, without any doubt, be used by the United States in a European rather than an intercontinental war." Furthermore, the Pentagon's plans to establish five new U.S. chemical weapons arsenals on West German territory are well known. A statement made by the "Green" party organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg to expose this project points out that the United States intends to deploy binary ammunition in the Karlsruhe and Hermersheim areas, starting in 1987.

Exercises to work out the use of chemical weapons under field conditions have been held over a long period of time both at American and at NATO testing grounds in Western Europe. Furthermore, the question of conducting combat operations with the use of chemical weapons was assigned a central position in numerous maneuvers by U.S. forces in Europe, like the "Reforger-15" (1983), for example. NATO has been in the process of organizationally shaping chemical services units and subunits since 1978. And the Pentagon long ago made its calculations regarding the quantitites of chemical ammunition required to conduct combat operations on the European Continent with the use of toxic substances.

Moreover, statements by U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, testify that his staff has already drawn up a detailed plan for the deployment of binary weapons. The danger contained in the Atlanticists' schemes is perfectly obvious. After all, the quantity of toxic substances already deployed in Western Europe today is capable of destroying the continent's population many times over.

The world public resolutely condemns the Pentagon's monstrous plans for the "chemicalization" of Western Europe, and emphasizes that these plans enhance the military danger and run counter to the peoples' desire to put an end to the race in all types of mass destruction weapons.

Our country has put forward a precise plan for the liquidation of this barbaric weapons even before the end of the century. Proposals in this connection are contained in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On 22 April the USSR put forward proposals making it possible to eliminate the existing differences at the talks.

As for Washington, instead of seeking agreement on the question of banning chemical weapons, it is preparing to deploy binary chemical weapons in other continents, and primarily in Europe. The U.S. politicians are eager to ban chemical weapons only in words. As we can see, in reality they are ready to turn whole countries and continents into gas chambers.

West European Opposition Cited

LD211821 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] A series of spring sessions of NATO's top military bodies began at NATO Headquarters near Brussels today. These conferences will go on for 2 days. What main questions do NATO generals and leading officials intend to examine? There are, perhaps, three such questions: The conventional arms buildup, the plans for production and deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. binary chemical weapons, and the examination of the so-called European SDI.

It is absolutely clear from the agenda for the currrent round of NATO conferences that Washington and its NATO allies persists in continuing their course aimed at military superiority, remaining deaf to the sensible, concrete, and peace-loving Soviet initiatives. After all, it was only a month ago that the Soviet leadership put forward a new initiative that pertains precisely to conventional arms and provides for a considerable reduction of all components of land forces and tactical air forces of the European states and also of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces deployed in Europe. The entire territory of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, can become the zone for this type of reduction.

The people of the West European countries are alarmed at NATO's plans to deploy the lastest generation of checmical weapons on the continent: binary warheads with paralyzing nerve gas.

Plans of this kind have already been approved at a recent special session of NATO Planning Group.

Disagreement with the new, dangerous designs has been voiced at the session itself as well as after it: official Netherlands, Danish, Norwegian, and Greek representatives spoke against these plans. Debates have just ended in the Danish parliament. A resolution has been passed there that calls on the government to announce the country's negative attitude toward the U.S. plans to modernize chemical weapons during the sessions of top NATO bodies that began in Brussels today. The parliament has also made it incumbent on the government to bring this position to the notice of the U.S. Congress.

During the debates, one of the MP's cited the following fact: The quantity of the allegedly obsolete poisonous substances brought from the United States and currently sited in Europe is enough to wipe out all mankind 5,000 times over.

At the present time the Pentagon already stores 1 in 10 of its chemical warheads in European depots. U.S. experts attempt to assert that binary weapons are safe during production, transportation, and storage and, they say, it is only when two parts are combined -- that is why these weapons are called binary -- that they are activated.

But what concern is it for the inhabitants of Europe where the Pentagon intends to manufacture these new, sinister weapons, or how they will be transported? They will be stored in Western Europe and the intention is to use them there.

It is no accident that the Pentagon strategists chart all their chemical attacks on the maps of Europe. Our country understands that the United States is clearly playing a dishonest game, reckoning on deflecting counterstrikes from its territory and allowing its allies' territory and population to fall prey to them. It is known that the USSR is in favor of the quickest possible and most complete liquidation of chemical weapons as well as of the industrial base needed to manufacture them. In this area, too, new Soviet proposals have recently been put forward.

As for the European defense initiative, it is being contemplated as a back-up for the star wars plans that are being pushed through, full steam ahead, in the United States.

West European countries approach this problem in various ways, both as far as the idea itself and its implementation are concerned. Here, for example is what the BULLETIN NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE, close to NATO circles, imagines for this defense initiative. It said that what is proposed is to create arms designed to hit missiles from planes with the use of arms and hardware that are already being developed now within the framework of the star wars plans and, in particular, laser and electromagnetic arms. It is thought that the U.S. Patriot antiaircraft missile complex, which is already part of NATO armory, can form the basis of this program, naturally having undergone modernization.

CEMA TRADE MINISTERS CONFERENCE BEGINS

LD201459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The 18th session of the conference of CEMA ministers of trade opened in Sofia today. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia are taking part in its work, together with the CEMA Secretariat. The meeting will discuss multilateral cooperation and the definition of the main directions of further perfecting the organization of work in light of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

LD171304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, 17 May (TASS) — A routine meeting of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the sphere of light industry has taken place in the Romanian capital. Delegations of the CEMA member-countries took part in it. The session discussed the fulfillment of tasks stemming from the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries. It also determined ways of solving problems connected with the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries through the year 2000.

A schedule and timetable were discussed and confirmed for elaborating proposals to implement the tasks determined for the commission by the decisions of the session and of the CEMA Executive Committee, and to fulfill the program of multilateral cooperation in the sphere of the creation and introduction of automated design systems for 1986-90.

During the meeting of the commission, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, there was consultation between the heads of the delegations on aspects of accelerating scientific-technical progress with the aim of providing economies in raw and other material resources. There was also discussion of a number of questions of cooperation.

COMMUNIST YOUTH MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM191317 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 p 3

[P. Vedenyapin and A. Novikov report: "The Slogan Is Unity. Information Meeting of Communist Youth Unions From European Countries Opens in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] The planet's future is in young people's hands. It is up to young people to decide whether tomorrow will be peaceful and constructive or troubled. Discussions at the meeting are centering on the role that can be played by the planet's progressive young men and women in today's world and on the problems and prospects of the international youth movement.

Participants in the meeting yesterday had a conversation with the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat. Those assembled were greeted by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Speaking of the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, he noted in particular that the forum of Soviet Communists was held at a crucial stage in the life of our society and of the contemporary world as a whole. The congress decisions and the documents it adopted are highly significant for the Lenin Komsomol and the further improvement of all work on young people's communist education. In his speech, V. Mishin briefed the participants in the meeting on the activity of the Lenin Komsomol to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

He emphasized that communist youth unions have always been an inalienable part of the international communist and workers movement. We, he said, are united by the struggle for the common goals of peace and socialism. We are united in the desire to see our planet safe, to see relations between peoples and people freed from inequality and all forms of discrimination, and to see young people's rights reliably guaranteed. The Lenin Komsomol has always placed these issues at the focus of its international activity. The Komsomol bases its approach to international work on the assessments of the international situation heard at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Regarding the basic areas of the Komsomol's international activity, V. Mishin noted that the Komsomol has always perceived relations with the fraternal youth unions in socialist countries as one of the main avenues in this sphere. Considerable experience in bilateral relations has been accumulated here. Specifically, a number of measures have been adopted in recent times aimed at enhancing the role of young people in the implementation of socialist economic integration. A program for the participation of fraternal youth unions from socialist countries in the implementation of long-term scientific, technical, and economic programs within CEMA has been adopted and given the name "Community." Addressing the guests, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee said that the Lenin Komsomol is profoundly interested in developing cooperation with every one of the organizations represented at the meeting. After all, each new step in this direction enriches us with new experience. The quest for new forms of cooperation with fraternal youth unions from capitalist countries, forms corresponding with the demands of the time, will remain at the center of the Komsomol's attention. The practical activity of the Lenin Komsomol within the international youth movement presupposes close interaction by communist youth unions on key problems of our time and in their joint struggle to uphold the rights and interests of the young generation. The tremendous potential of our cooperation and our unique collective experience must be boldly and creatively utilized by our countries' young Communists in the interests of peace and socialism.

Remaining the main object of political oppression and persecution by right-wing forces, young Communists are waging a selfless struggle to uphold their ideals. The Lenin Komsomol, V. Mishin emphasized, expresses its immutable solidarity with the struggle waged by working youth against the power of capital and for democratic rights and freedoms.

Zagladin Addresses Delegates

PM201738 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 p 3

[P. Vedenyapin and A. Novikov report: "Everyone Needs Peace"]

[Excerpts] The information meeting of communist youth unions from European countries continues in Moscow. Our correspondents asked participants in the meeting to share their impressions from the first days of its work. V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, addressed the participants in the information meeting yesterday. His speech echoed the Communist Party's assessment of the contemporary stage of international relations. He briefed those assembled on the fundamental objectives and avenues of the party's foreign policy strategy in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. A conversation between the participants and Soviet cosmonauts devoted to the peaceful exploration of outer space was also held within the meeting's framework. In the evening of the same day the guests met the capital's creative young people.

PROPOSALS OUTLINED AT SPECIAL IAEA SESSION

LD211513 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 21 TASS -- A special session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency has opened here today. At the session the Soviet delegation outlined details of the Soviet Union's decision to extend to August 6 its moratorium on all nuclear explosions and also conditions for the safe development of atomic power engineering. The session is attended by delegates from the 35 states participating in the board, including B.A. Semenov, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Atomic Energy.

Damage Claims Rejected

AU212026 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In Vienna today the IAEA Board of Governors dealt with the consequences of the Chernobyl reactor disaster. The meeting was opened only after a delay of several hours, after the FRG had again withdrawn a draft resolution on concrete safety measures. A vote and thus a confrontation between East and West was thus avoided. Tomorrow the Board of Governors will probably decide on holding a security conference at the beginning of July and a large general nuclear conference in October. Both conferences are to be held in Vienna. Circles of the Soviet delegation let it be known today that the USSR will reject all claims for damages. Blame lies with those authorities that adopted safety measures in their countries even though the internationally provided alarm limits for this had not been reached.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ORGANIZES DIPLOMATS' TOUR OF UKRAINE

LD211914 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 21 TASS -- At the request of heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries accredited in Moscow, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised for them a trip to the Ukraine so that they could familiarise themselves with the course of work to liquidate the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Today the diplomats were received by the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Aleksandr Lyashko. He acquainted them with the situation at the nuclear power station and told them about what had been done by the republic's party, government and economic bodies to overcome the consequences of the accident, ensure the safety of the population and the normal functioning of the economy in adjoining areas. It was stressed that the evacuation of the population, livestock and equipment from the 30-kilometre zone had been carried out in an organised way and within a short period of time.

The diplomats were also told that people evacuated from the danger zone were being given medical treatment and non-return cash grants. Measures have been taken to provide them with jobs. The children of evacuated families have now finished the school year and are leaving for Young Pioneer and work-and-rest camps in other parts of the Ukraine.

Radiological and laboratory checks are being conducted in all the dispersal zones. More than a hundred decontamination centres have been set up. The radiation state of the environment is being constantly monitored throughout the territory of the republic. The quality of foodstuffs, water in rivers and underground sources is being stringently checked.

Aleksandr Lyashko drew the attention of the ambassadors to the fact that certain circles in the West are circulating inventions and tall tales about the accident, are trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet programme of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes, to generate mistrust in the USSR and obstruct the talks on the reduction of nuclear arms.

Speaking on behalf of the guests, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR Dimitr Zhulev thanked for the interesting and frank account of the accident at the nuclear power station and the liquidation of its aftermaths.

The diplomats travelled to Makarovskiy district. At the executive committee of the Fasov village soviet they had a talk on how the life of evacuees from the Chernobyl zone is being organised and how they are being provided with jobs. The guests acquinted themselves with the work of the Makarovskiy milk plant and a sanitary-epidemiologic station.

TV Shows Tour

LD212113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Report by correspondent Gluzovaya]

[Text] The heads of diplomatic missions of a number of states accredited in the USSR today visited Kiev:

[Gluzovaya] The diplomats acquainted themselves with the results of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES. [video shows a group of men getting into buses traveling along a road; group of men walking along a road]

The guests visited villages in Makarovskiy Rayon, where more than 6,000 people resettled. In the local soviet of the village of Fasovaya the foreign representatives obtained exhaustive information about the course of the evacuation of people from the dangerous zone; 470 inhabitants from the village of Chepelevka in Chernobylskiy Rayon have resettled here. The families are already working and are getting financial assistance [posobiye] and other necessary material assistance. [video shows indoor meeting at local soviet; plaque on exterior of building showing it to be the Fesovo local soviet building; video then shows guests walking near a large house, three old ladies in headscarves looking on from across a fence]

The diplomats visited the homes of inhabitants and took an interest in community facilities and shopping services. [video shows the group of men talking to local inhabitants; camera shows two little boys coming up to the group from a house]

[Unidentified male] Hello, what is your name?

[Vova] Vova.

[Unidentified male] Vova? [Video shows the boys shaking hands with the men] And you are Serezha, are you not?

[Serezha] Yes.

[Unidentified female] Well how are things for you? Good? [words indistinct]

[Unidentified male] He is telling the truth! [Video shows man pointing to one of the boys; men with cameras in the background during the above chat]

[Gluzovaya] At the medical center the guests were convinced that the environmental radiation is in accordance with the normal background. [video shows outdoor scene at medical center; two men in white clothing talking to the visiting group; closeup of equipment on a table] [Words indistinct]

Milk and all agricultural produce coming in for processing go through three-fold checking. The ambassadors of foreign states learned about this at the Makarovskiy creamery. [video shows the visitors in a group outside a works]

The diplomats were also received by Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Ukraine. [video shows the large group of visitors sitting at tables inside a room, listening; officials including Lyashko -- a row of some seven men -- facing the visitors, seated in a row at a long desk; video then shows Dimitr Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR being interviewed, outdoors]

[Simitr Zhulev in Russian] We know that the Soviet Union has once again come forward with a proposal to extend, and has unilaterally taken on an obligation to continue the moratorium on testing atomic energy to 6 August. I once again want to assure Soviet television viewers that the Bulgarian people took note of, and support with great interest, this great, very humane, Soviet initiative, announced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Video shows Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, being interviewed outdoors]

[Guluzovaya] Tell us, please, does the public of your country react to what has taken place at the Chernobyl AES? [Interpreter in English repeats Gluzovaya's question]

[Nurul Hasan in English with superimposed Russian translation] Our first reaction was sympathy with all the people of the Soviet Union and people living in the area of the Chernobyl AES. Then we once again understood how grave the consequences may be in the event of nuclear conflict, and therefore we particularly highly appraise that position which was laid out in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. And finally we have seen for ourselves that all the necessary measures have been taken here to eliminate the consequences of the accident [avariya]. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA CONSIDERS IMPLICATIONS OF CHERNOBYL

PM211125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Peremptory Demand of the Nuclear Epoch"]

[Text] The decision whether the atom will be peaceful and creative or military and all-destructive depends on people alone. And the issue is being decided right at this very moment.

The choice, it would seem, is obvious. More than 370 reactors are already operating in the world, they are already feeding society's economic organism with energy. And these are only the first steps of the nuclear power industry. Timid steps they may be, but they are steps forward.

Even if we sometimes stumble or have to stop for a while in order to pay tribute to those who marched in the front ranks and lost their lives in the struggle between the intellect and the unknown or in order to draw lessons from bitter, unexpected tragedies so that such tragedies can never repeat themselves anywhere.

The accident at the Chernobyl AES was one such tragedy and it will doubtless become one such lesson to all. It would be premature to make a final judgment on the causes of what has happened. But it is clear even now that, in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, the reliability of equipment, its safety, and the level of discipline, order, and organization assume paramount importance.

The increasing need for a serious strengthening of international cooperation on questions connected with the development of the nuclear power industry is also obvious.

Chernobyl, just like accidents at nuclear power stations in other countries, confirms that these questions concern mankind as a whole. Displaying a complete grasp of this aspect of the problem, the Soviet Government passed on the first reliable information about what had happened to foreign governments as soon as it had received it, and it is continuing to share it with them as the reports come in. At the same time a program of specific measures to contribute to the safe development of peaceful nuclear activity has been drawn up in the USSR and submitted to the international community for consideration.

People in the world as a whole have reacted with sympathy to the disaster which has hit our country; they have shown understanding for the steps taken by the USSR Government in an unusual and complex situation, and have paid their due to the courage of those engaged in the elimination of the consequences of the accident. Many people abroad regard our misfortune as one concerning all mankind, and they view the lesson provided by Chernobyl as a lesson for all countries which link their future with the utilization of atomic energy to meet society's needs.

At the same time one cannot ignore the fact that the leaders of certain NATO countries, and primarily the United States, have in connection with the Chernobyl accident behaved like shameless political speculators seeking to line their pockets from other people's misfortune.

At high-level instigation [s podachi verkhov] a dishonorable anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in the West, based on the most unscrupulous lies and shameless fabrications. Attempts have been made to exploit our misfortune as a pretext to slander the Soviet Union, to discredit its foreign policy, and to undermine the broadening impact of our proposals for ending nuclear tests and eliminating nuclear weapons. Hopes of drowning the mounting criticism of the U.S. militarist course in the world arena in a flood of lies were equally popular among the initiators of this unscrupulous venture.

This campaign reached its apogee in Tokyo, at the meeting of the leaders of the capitalist world's seven leading states. Not a word was said at this meeting about the main issue -- the necessity to end the arms race and to deliver the world from the nuclear threat. The "Seven" failed to respond with even a word to the Soviet peace initiatives. Instead they put a lot of effort into accusing the Soviet Union of allegedly "withholding" from the West information about the accident.

And all this happened in Japan. In Japan, where four accidents have occurred at different nuclear power stations over the past 10 years of which the power stations' management not only failed to notify neighboring countries' governments but did not even tell the population of adjacent Japanese villages and cities. In Japan, on which in August 1945 atomic death was dropped deliberately, I repeat, deliberately, without any warning to the islanders about the fate in store for them.

In Japan, where the atomic bomb killed between 150,000-320,000 people within a matter of seconds -- the exact figure is still not known since the government of that country has never found time to officially establish the scale of the tragedy. In Japan, where -- and this was after the war -- the U.S. occupation forces imposed a ban on all information about the atomic bombings, thus condemning tens upon tens of thousands more Japanese who had been subjected to atomic radiation without knowing it to an early death or years of suffering without medical attention. In Japan, where not until 12 years after the U.S. bombings did the survivors begin to receive at least some kind of material assistance, and by no means all of them...

How, if not as dishonest hypocrisy, can you describe the complaints about "inadequate Soviet information" which rang out from Japan? What, apart from an attempt to make people forget Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is the anti-Soviet ballyhoo about the Chernobyl accident! Futile efforts! Hiroshima and Nagasaki were and will remain crimes perpetrated by people who deliberately worked toward the mass annihilation of people, crimes to which the statute of limitations does not apply. And is it not the obvious unwillingness to finally tackle in earnest the elimination of nuclear death from our planet which is fraught with a readiness to "run the risk" of repeating the past, this time on a planetary scale?

Back in 1945, when making the decision on the "Hiroshima experiment," people in the White House were clearly aware of their impunity. However, time does not stand still. The nuclear epoch has entered its 5th decade and is confronting the political leadership of all countries with tasks that are quite different from those with which Washington and its closest allies would like to get away with today. "The nuclear age," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his 14 May address on Soviet television, "categorically demands a new approach to international relations, the pooling of efforts of states with different social systems for the sake of ending the deadly arms race and radically improving the political climate in the world." The nuclear epoch, by virtue of all its realities, dictates the need to redouble, to increase tenfold, the struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of reliable international cooperation in the utilization of the peaceful atom.

The Soviet Union is responding to this urgent command with its entire foreign policy course, elaborated and approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, and with each of its peace initiatives individually. In pursuit of this course, our country has adopted the decision to again extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 6 August, that is, the date when more than 40 years ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Following this course, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has reaffirmed his offer to the U.S. President to meet him without delay in any European capital or in Hiroshima in order to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

This is our response to the demands of the epoch. We are incapable of another response. This is because we do not see ourselves as separate from mankind and we regard the peoples' demand "No more Hiroshimas!" which is ringing out ever more loudly throughout the world as our own, Soviet demand.

PRAVDA VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY ISSUES

PM210931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Alekseyev article: "Reducing the Danger to a Minimum"]

[Text] Mankind's history has never known a scientific event with more significant consequences than the emergence in the world of the atom and the mastery of its energy. The scientific and technical revolution that we are now living through is largely based on atomic science and technology.

One of the foundations of scientific and technical progress is the availability of energy to society, and this requires the large-scale development of the nuclear power industry. It began with the startup of the first AES in history in our country on 27 June 1954. Today some 370 energy reactors of various types are in operation in various states. It is estimated that by the year 2000 nuclear power will provide some 20 percent of the electricity produced in the world, and in some countries the proportion will be considerably higher.

But at the same time new concerns arise -- about the safety of AES' for the population and about preventing the pollution of the environment with the radioactive products of fission. More than 30 years' experience of the use of nuclear power demonstrates its viability and safety. Scientists and designers continue to work on further improving this viability and safety. However, when any new and complicated technology is used, nobody can speak of absolute reliability and safety. Man has to pay for technical progress, but he cannot stop it.

In 1947 in Texas City (United States) there was an explosion of ammonium nitrate. There were 576 deaths, and another 2,000 people were seriously injured. In 1979 in Missisauga, near Toronto (Canada), a train crashed while carrying liquid fuel, petrochemicals, and chlorine, as a result of which some 250,000 people were evacuated from the affected zone. However, even under the influence of such large-scale accidents, nobody thinks of renouncing the use of chemical products or railroads.

The normal reaction to such instances is not schadenfreude, but a desire to clarify the causes and elaborate and adopt measures to prevent them in the future.

Unfortunately, certain circles in the United States and a number of its NATO allies decided to use the accident that took place at the fourth unit at the Chernobyl AES for quite different and frankly, politically unscrupulous purposes.

People in Washington undoubtedly understand the inevitability of technical progress, the need for nuclear power, and the probability of accidents. They also understand that objective information about the accident will serve to increase the safety of the nuclear power industry in their country, too. Nonetheless the politicians who are in power in the United States believe that in their attempts to harm the USSR and its allies, any method is good.

It is well known, for instance, that the Soviet Union gives assistance to the socialist countries in the creation of a nuclear power industry and aid to other friendly countries in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. Now certain American political circles, with the help of the mass information (or rather, disinformation) media, are trying to sow doubt as to the competence of soviet specialists and the reliability of Soviet equipment. Considerable propaganda efforts were also expended on attempting to divert the attention of the participants in the public movement for a nuclear weapon test ban and nuclear disarmament to the Soviet Union's alleged lack of attention to questions of the safety of the nuclear power industry and to distract people from comparing the consequences of the accident with what will happen if a nuclear war breaks out.

At the same time a campaign was also launched on the subject of the alleged "lack of promptitude" and "inadequacy" of the information made available by our country about the accident. The fact that it takes time to obtain such information was deliberately ignored.

While verbally displaying concern for people, in practice the U.S. Administration hampers international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear safety. Thus, for instance, Harold Lewis, a member of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, an advisory body under the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, stated that approximately 2 months ago he unofficially invited Soviet scientists to an international conference that he was organizing on nuclear safety problems. The Soviet scientists accepted, but the commission said "no."

Those circles in the United States which are involved in the nuclear power industry also considered it advantageous to exaggerate the scale of the Chernobyl AES accident. They hope in this way to be able to distract attention from the accidents at American AES's, which have become numerous recently and which are caused by equipment defects, insufficiently skilled personnel, and disregard for safety measures.

As recently as 4 May the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission published a report listing the 12 most serious accidents that occurred at American nuclear installations last year. It is a question of the most diverse cases -- from a failure of the cooling system at the Davis-Besse AES on 9 June 1985, where matters all but reached the point of a meltdown of the fuel elements, to the premature attainment of criticality during the start-up of the Zimmer Plant AES on 28 February 1985.

Edward Markey, chairman of the House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee's Energy Conservation Subcommittee, at whose request the above report was prepared, noted that "last year was the most unsuccessful from the viewpoint of safety at American atomic industry facilities since the 1979 disaster at Three Mile Island. The number and gravity of the incidents that took place last year is too great to be viewed calmly."

Some people in the United States clearly want other accidents to be forgotten too. Here are some of the most serious of them:

On 24 June 1959 -- a meltdown of part of the fuel elements as a result of the failure of the cooling system at an experimental power reactor at Santa Susana, California.

On 3 January 1961 -- a steam explosion at an experimental reactor near Idaho Falls, Idaho. Three people died.

On 5 October 1966 -- a partial meltdown of the core as a result of the failure of the cooling system at the Enrico Fermi reactor not far from Detroit.

On 19 November 1971 -- nearly 200,000 liters of water contaminated with radioactive substances overflowed from the waste reservoir at a reactor in Monticello, Minnesota, and seeped into the Mississippi River.

On 28 March 1979 -- a partial meltdown of the core because of a leak of coolant at the Three Mile Island reactor.

On 7 August 1979 -- about 1,000 people received a radiation dose five times higher than the norm as a result of the discharge of highly enriched uranium from a fuel production plant near Erwin, Tennessee.

On 25 January 1982 -- as a result of the rupture of a steam generator pipe at the Ginna reactor near Rochester, there was a discharge of radioactive steam into the atmosphere.

Those who are opposed to the development of nuclear power at all also have an interest in exaggerating the scale of the Chernobyl AES accident and its consequences. This means, first and foremost, the mighty oil monopolies, which hope that frightened Americans will protest against the building of AES's, calling for thermal power stations using oil and gas, which will enable these monopolies to compensate for their major losses because of falling oil prices.

Despite all this, people in our country will not, of course, forget that citizens of many Western countries, including Americans, after soberly evaluating what happened, have not only expressed sympathy with Soviet people, but have condemned the anti-Soviet campaign launched in the United States.

The Soviet Union, one of the initiators of the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has always supported its activity and participated actively in its work, in particular in the nuclear safety field. Immediately after the accident, IAEA representatives, headed by Director General H. Blix, were invited to the USSR. They were given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the state of affairs at the AES and the measures being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. They made their objective assessment of the state of affairs known to the world community.

Chernobyl has demonstrated the need for further efforts to create an international regime for the safe development of nuclear power. Speaking on Soviet television on 14 May, M.S. Gorbachev put forward a package of concrete proposals on this problem that accord with the interests of all mankind. Our country advocates the setting up of a system of prompt notification and provision of information in the event of accidents or failures at AES's, especially when this is accompanied by an escape of radiation. The Soviet Union is in favor of establishing international machinery on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis with a view to the speediest provision of mutual assistance when dangerous situations arise; in favor of a high-level special international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices to discuss this whole range of questions; and in favor of more active involvement in measures to ensure the safe development of peaceful nuclear activity on the part of the United Nations and its specialized institutions such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP).

It must not be forgotten, however, that alongside the problem of the peaceful atom there is the more terrible problem of the military atom, and the nuclear arsenals that already exist hold a danger of far more terrible disasters than what happened at Chernobyl. In view of all the circumstances associated with the security both of our people and of all mankind, the Soviet Union has announced the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, calling on the United States also to ban such explosions. In this connection, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reiterated the proposal made earlier to the U.S. President to hold a meeting in order to agree on a mutual ban on nuclear tests. An agreement on this score would be a significant step along the path of eliminating the nuclear threat.

RESULTS OF AAPSO COUNCIL MEETING REVIEWED

PM211340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada commentary: "Main Avenues"]

[Text] The 14th AAPSO Council session has been held in Moscow. Delegations of solidarity committees from African, Asian, and Latin American countries and socialist states, emissaries from progressive organizations in Western Europe and North America, and representatives of various political parties and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations took part in the work of this major forum.

The latest session was a major landmark for the international solidarity movement. It had become necessary to convene it because international tension had reached an extraordinary pitch through the fault of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism. Proceeding from hegemonist schemes and frightened by the rapid change in the correlation of forces in favor of national liberation, progress, and socialism, U.S. ruling circles and their allies are stepping up their militarist preparations to an unprecedented level and carrying out aggressive onslaughts, which threaten the peoples' freedom and independence, peace, and life on earth itself. This dangerous situation also dictated the desire of the solidarity movement's participants to meet to discuss the most important problems of the day and outline a concrete action program.

The exchange of opinions at the session and the documents that it adopted show that AAPSO considers its paramount task to be the struggle to avert the nuclear threat and achieve disarmament and the need to involve the broadest strata of the population of Asia and Africa and of other continents in even more vigorous actions in this sphere. This means ensuring the steady development of mass antiwar actions and their indissoluble link with the struggle against all forms of imperialist diktat, particularly the policy of "neoglobalism" and state terrorism, and for the consolidation of the developing countries' political and economic independence. In other words, AAPSO is pursuing a strategic goal -- to work with other detachments of the world's democratic public to promote the merging of the antiwar and anti-imperialist movements in a single mighty stream.

The common goals of the socialist world and the national liberation forces found clear expression at the forum. The session participants stressed the need to continue strengthening this combat alliance and noted the historic importance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which confirmed with new force the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course and its position of invariable support for the struggling peoples. The final documents fervently approve the Soviet Union's concept of all-embracing international security and the Soviet Government's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

The distinguishing feature of the solidarity movement, created almost 30 years ago, has always been its orientation toward defending the African and Asian peoples' vital interests and toward the main avenues of the struggle against imperialism. This was reaffirmed by the AAPSO forum in Moscow.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM200805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Tomas Kolesnichenko: "International Review"]

[Text] "The Tolling of the Bell" No one, of course, ever dreamed that the name of a small Ukrainian city would become widely known and become part of history. But unexpected things sometimes happen in life. This was the first time we actually came face to face with the terrible force of nuclear energy out of control. And the word "Chernobyl" is today being pronounced in many languages of the world. The pronunciation is the same, yet it sounds different...

From the international angle, the accident at the Chernobyl AES became a kind of touchstone of the political morality of our time. It once again revealed two different approaches, two different lines of conduct in the international arena. No radioactive fallout can match the fallout of anti-Soviet lies and slander in the ether and on the pages of the Western press that we have witnessed in the past few weeks. The greatest zeal was displayed in the United States and in the FRG.

The question arises: Why? Why did the selfsame politicians who try to pose as champions of "human rights" and humanism stoop to base speculation, trying to make capital out of human tragedy by launching a malicious and utterly immoral campaign? The answer to this question was provided in M.S. Gorbachev's address on Soviet television. "They needed," he said, "a pretext that could be used to try to discredit the Soviet Union and its foreign policy and weaken the impact of the Soviet proposals to end nuclear tests and eliminate nuclear weapons, and simultaneously to counter the growing criticism of U.S. conduct in the international arena and of its militarist course." This is why "reliable facts" were circulated about "thousands of people" having allegedly perished in the Chernobyl accident, people whom "there is no one to bury," about "Kiev, the deserted city," and other unlikely stories. But lies, as we know, will not get you very far. And now even the foreign news media themselves are backtracking (especially after the visit to Kiev and the Chernobyl area by Western journalists) and are virtually acknowledging the failure of the anti-Soviet campaign. Furthermore, attention is being focused on precisely those people who maliciously tried to exploit the Chernobyl accident to their advantage. Both the U.S. and the world press are writing more and more about nuclear incidents in the United States.

More and more facts are being revealed about attempts to suppress information about dangerous accidents at U.S. nuclear power plants and the Pentagon's criminally negligent handling of nuclear weapons. A few days ago, the AP news agency reported for instance that around 250,000 servicemen and 150,000 civilians were subjected to various degrees of radiation in the United States. Many of them, the agency writes, developed diseases such as bone-marrow cancer, leukemia, and diabetes.

The scandal, which broke out in recent days in the United States concerning the construction of additional bomb shelters, is quite illustrative in this respect. In an attempt to cause mass hysteria along the lines of the "cold war" of the fifties, the authorities tried, using "Chernobyl" as a pretext, to push through a decision on the construction of additional shelters. As was stated in the documents of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), "The shelters would enable the local authorities to survive the period following an attack." To make the idea more attractive, it was announced that the shelters would also "protect" documents on land tenure. Thus, those who survive a nuclear war will be able to "retain and prove their right to property" -- what is left of it, that is. This is precisely how S. Speck, deputy director of FEMA, put it. However, not even his concern for the "sacred" right to private property was able to help him.

The ploy of the shelters was torn to shreds on Capitol Hill and in the press where it was described as "unrealistic to the point of being ridiculous," and as "potentially dangerous."

The "cold war" syndrome, the way of political thinking aimed at confrontation rather than cooperation, was also more than obvious at the meeting of the leaders of the "Seven" in Tokyo, in the attempts of the United States and its allies to use the Chernobyl accident to erect new obstacles in the path of the development and deepening of the East-West dialogue, a dialogue that is already proceeding with difficulty. People in the White House categorically deny all this. They claim that they had nothing to do with it, that they did not launch the anti-Soviet campaign, and in general that they have been "misunderstood." Not at all. They were understood correctly, and not only in our country. International agencies noted immediately that, in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, Washington hardened its stance at the Geneva talks, trying, incomprehensibly, on the pretext of "lack of information from Moscow," to link what happened at the Chernobyl AES with the "problem of the verification" [kontrol] of a ban on nuclear tests. And what can you make of the remarks made by P. Nitze a few days ago at a panel session of directors of major companies? The accident, he said, will "force the Russians to backtrack and to pause (?!). And in the longer term this will impart a positive impetus to...serious talks." It is difficult to say whether this phrase contains more cynicism or more hypocrisy.

The campaign to abandon compliance with the SALT II treaty and to simultaneously build up U.S. nuclear arsenals, which has currently been launched by Washington on the wave of "distrust in the USSR," is in the same league. In short, this is an attempt to prove to the world in general that talks, not to mention agreements, with the USSR are impossible, thus giving the go-ahead to further military preparations. As France's L'HUMANITE rightly noted a few days ago, "The aim of the propaganda campaign launched in the West around the so-called 'nuclear threat' from the East is to divert attention from the entirely real threat hanging over mankind, the threat presented by the monstrous nuclear arms race which is being escalated by Washington." And it is not surprising that while expressing hypocritical concern at the radioactive fallout discovered in rainwater near Albany, New York, (it was measured at 1,000 times lower than the danger level), Washingtonians are simultaneously preparing new nuclear test sites on Kwajalein Island. This is near the islands where, as a result of a U.S. hydrogen bomb explosion on Bikini atoll in 1954, the population still suffers from radiation sickness. They are now planning to test "star wars" program "strike elements" there and are building up stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons.

In kicking up the fuss over Chernobyl, certain Western politicians also pursued the specific aim of sowing distrust of and suspicion toward the socialist countries. It was a deliberate perfidious plan to inflict as much damage as possible on the economies of these countries and to undermine their foreign trade markets. This is precisely how the decision of the EEC to suspend imports of vegetables and fruits from a number of socialist countries should be interpreted, as if radiation -- if it existed -- spread according to political or class principles. People within the EEC are perfectly aware that there is no real danger of radioactive contamination of the products, that this is a fabrication. However, with Washington's doing, the option of political and economic discrimination has won the upper hand.

This is also the explanation for the "recommendations" urging tourists to avoid the European socialist countries to "safeguard their health" -- it will be much better if they spend their money in French or Italian resorts rather than in Hungary or Yugoslavia. Now people in the EEC are beginning to understand, as it were, that trade is not a one-way street and that any "embargo" could boomerang. Certain restrictions have been lifted. People are advised to wash vegetables and fruit carefully before consumption. In the interests of hygiene, a careful washing of hands might also be advisable. Consciences are much more difficult to wash. Especially when it is a question of speculating on people's misfortune, of pleading "health considerations" when what you are doing is trying to line your pockets as much as possible.

The Soviet reaction to the Chernobyl tragedy was quite different. We understand that this is another tolling of the bell, another terrible warning of the incalculable danger to mankind inherent in the uncontrolled atom. This has confirmed with utmost clarity the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, a ban on nuclear tests, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

In light of the problems presented by the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the Soviet Union has advanced an extensive program for strengthening cooperation between all states engaged in nuclear power generation and has proposed measures to ensure the safe development of nuclear activities for peaceful purposes. This is extremely important. But the main problem remains -- the atom used for military purposes. It is this problem that is fraught with possibilities of nuclear catastrophe. In these circumstances the decision of the Soviet Government to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August assumes a historic importance. On this day, when more than 4 decades ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a year will have elapsed since the introduction of the Soviet moratorium.

The U.S. Administration has had enough time to join the Soviet initiative. However, it has not heeded the voice of reason in the past, demonstratively rejecting the opportunity to end nuclear explosions once and for all. Now a unique chance presents itself. Judging by international reactions, the wave of mass approval for the new Soviet initiative is rising throughout the planet. Politicians and public figures, people of different persuasions are calling on the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear tests.

How will Washington react? Regarding the Chernobyl accident, concern for people's lives and health was expressed more loudly there than anywhere else. Now the U.S. leaders have a real opportunity to back up their words with real deeds. After all, the nuclear arsenals and nuclear tests are fraught with catastrophes thousands upon thousands of times worse than the Chernobyl disaster. This is what the bell tolling throughout the planet reminds us of. And it is tolling for all, including the United States.

Familiar Scenario

The situations in the Mediterranean and the Near East have again deteriorated sharply. This time the target of direct threats is Syria. The scenario resembles, to the last letter, the scenario that was drawn up in Washington in preparation for the attack on Libya. To begin with, veiled hints about Syria's complicity in "international terrorism" appear in the press, followed by "leaks" from "top secret" sources claiming that "precise information" has come to light... Well, and since this is the case, it is being said that it is necessary "to teach Syria a lesson." However, there are also new elements in this familiar scenario. It seems that Israel is to act as the "strike force" on this occasion, while the United States reserves for itself the position of providing military and political cover for the aggression. However, direct intervention by Washington and its NATO allies is not ruled out. This is borne out not only by Reagan's well-known statement about the possibility of military operations against Syria and Iran, but also the new NATO countries' maneuvers currently underway in the Mediterranean under the code name "Deterrent Force 1986." Taking part are the United States, Britain, Italy, and Turkey.

The objectives set by the organizers of the anti-Syrian campaign are very close to those pursued during the attack on Libya. Above all, the aim is to change the leadership of the country and to undermine its political structure. Thus, a few days ago, Peres, the Israeli prime minister, repeated almost word-for-word with reference to

H. al-Asad, the claims made against M. al-Qadhdhafi in Washington. "While H. al-Asad is president of Syria, talks with this country are impossible." He repeated the same "arguments" used to its shame by the United States in its attempt to justify the aggression, saying: "Israel is being threatened," "Syria is building up its forces," and so forth. It is beyond question that, if Israel decides to go to war against Syria, it will claim that it was exercising its "right to self-defense."

The similarity of the "Libyan" and the "Syrian" scenarios is no accident. It may be assumed that the pattern was elaborated and approved at the closed sessions of the "Seven" in Tokyo, rather than anywhere else. Thus another sinister aspect of the recent meeting between the U.S. President and his closest allies is revealed. Behind the screen of the struggle against "international terrorism," joint actions were formulated in Tokyo against regimes that are unacceptable to Washington and its allies and roles were allocated among the participants in this real plot against the Near East states. So, for instance, besides Israel, the role of a ringleader in the anti-Syrian campaign has been assigned to London, from where the harshest statements against Damascus currently ring out. On the one hand, this enables Washington to stay on the sidelines and thus avoid another explosion of outrage on the part of the Arabs and other peoples. On the other hand, Britain, gripped by nostalgia for its colonial past, gets a direct stake in possible Near East dividends.

The fuss around Syria is very dangerous and fraught with possibilities of a new explosion in the Near East. Frankly speaking, this is precisely the aim of the intrigues against Damascus. "Questions of an Israeli attack are now being discussed in light of the possibility of a new war in the Near East," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes. The entire responsibility for possible consequences falls on the imperialist circles of the West and Israel.

And so, Syria is under the threat of aggression. The propaganda stigma of its complicity in "international terrorism" (especially against the backdrop of Israel's policy of brigandage), only serves to highlight the cynicism and perfidy of those who themselves have elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy. In reality it is a question of yet another attempt to strike against the Arab peoples. Furthermore, all aspects of "neoglobalism" are brought into play and its infrastructure has been expanded. Along with Washington and Israel, NATO allies are now being involved in the plans for aggression.

The united imperialist front must be countered with a united front of Arab peoples, with their unity. This idea was the dominant note echoed in many of the speeches at the 16th session of the AAPSO Council, which has just ended in Moscow.

And this applies to all developing countries. The Appeal to the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the World's Democratic Public, adopted at the session, emphasizes that "U.S. imperialism is trying to launch a massive counteroffensive against the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America under the banner of 'neoglobalism' and to nullify the historic gains of the national liberation struggle, and is seeking to establish its supremacy over continents and oceans, over the whole world." These dangerous plots and plans must be firmly rebuffed.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD162229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 May 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Pavel Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator, with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, deputy general director of TASS; Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Political Observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio; and Boris Andrianov and Sergey Pravdin, who are not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] Hello, esteemed comrades: Of course, I want to begin today's broadcast with replies to the numerous letters from you that have been arriving in recent days not only at our editorial office but also at the television station, the Central Committee of our party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers in connection with the events around the accident at the Chernobyl AES. These letters express sympathy and support for those who were afflicted as well as angry indignation at the dirty propaganda campaign unleashed about this in certain NATO countries and, first and foremost, in the United States of America. On 14 May we all listened with great attention to the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television. The text or detailed accounts of it were published not only by papers in the Soviet Union but also by virtually all the world's leading papers. Commentaries in the mass information media are stressing in particular that our country has once again called on the United States of America to measure, with all responsibility, the degree of danger hanging over mankind in the nuclear era, to listen to the opinion of the world community, and to show by actions its concern for the lives and health of people. I invite Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, deputy general director of TASS, who is here in the studio now, to continue this idea. Over to you Gennadiy Arkadiyevich:

[Shishkin] Thank you. People of goodwill throughout the world listened to and read the address by Sergey Mikhailovich Gorbachev on Soviet television with very deep attention and sympathy. As many objective observers are justly noting, millions of peoples responded with all their hearts to the Soviet leader's words that, for all of us, the Chernobyl tragedy is another tolling of the bell, another terrible warning that the nuclear era requires new political thinking and a new policy. However tragic the accident at the Chernobyl AES was in itself and however grave its consequences, it illuminated for all honest and unprejudiced people in inalterable truth that, with all the contradictions, differences and difficulties that are tearing the world apart, mankind needs cooperation not only in order to live normally, but also in order simply to survive. The numerous responses to the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, show that people throughout the world expect precisely this from their governments.

Many public and political figures and statesmen decisively condemn the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign that has been unleashed in the United States and certain NATO countries. What has been said and written in recent days by professional advisers cannot be described as anything other than a pack of the most shameless and malevolent lies.

This essentially amoral campaign has also enjoyed the official support of Washington. How else can one evaluate the fact that the U.S. President has ordered a special interdepartmental group to be created and a Cabinet session to be held in order -- as was officially announced -- to consider questions connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. I wonder why the U.S. President did not arrange any investigation concerning the U.S. Air Force bombing of residential neighborhoods in Libya, as a result of which old men, women, and children died. Or why, say, did the conference in Tokyo of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries not discuss the regular accidents with the U.S. spaceships and rockets with human victims, but the incident at a Soviet AES? For, if it had come to that, it is precisely the members of the seven who are participants in the U.S. star wars program, which, according to the plans of its authors, must be based on fail-safe, completely automatic technology. Also, they are intending to risk not the lives of individual people but the fate of our whole planet.

In fact, the United States has recently committed such a number of provocative acts that it has even drawn the censure of some of its allies. These are the barbaric bombings of Libya, the illegal acts against Nicaragua and Angola, its refusal to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions, and the negative reaction to other Soviet peace initiatives. All of this has been taking place against the background of an image being clearly formed in the eyes of the world public of the Soviet Union as a country that honestly and steadfastly defends peace and is increasing its international authority. In the accident at the Chernobyl AES, Washington saw a long-awaited pretext to unleash an anti-Soviet campaign, to cast a shadow on the authority of the Soviet Union, to sow panic among the people of Europe and thereby to distract and divert public attention.

With precisely this aim, it began to lay the main emphasis of its anti-Soviet campaign on the premise that the Russians cannot be trusted. The system of pseudo-arguments that was promoted in order to do this was simple to a primitive degree: As the Soviet Union did not immediately report the reasons, the scale, and the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, none of its proposals could be believed nor could one even hold talks with it or, even more so, conclude agreements. It was precisely this that they shouted from the rooftops day in and day out from morning to night. Scientific terms that confuse unsophisticated people were put in motion. Shameless manipulation was begun of the most powerful human emotions -- the sense of self-preservation, fear for one's children, the terror of the invisible threat. Setting the tone for the propaganda campaign hostile to us, President Reagan depicted, for example, the Soviet Union as a closed society and the United States as an open one where, allegedly, everything becomes the subject of publicity [glasnost], although it has now become known that many accidents in the United States are hushed up.

The organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign, as is now clearly evident, miscalculated. They did not manage to set widescale public opinion in the West against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the courage and calm of our people, the new constructive initiatives of our country, and the Chernobyl tragedy itself are leading people to an even deeper understanding of the fact that the world is faced with one choice: either peaceful coexistence or nonexistence. The accident at Chernobyl has once again illuminated what a yawning abyss there would be if nuclear war broke out upon mankind, for the nuclear arsenals that have been accumulated conceal thousands upon thousands of catastrophes far more terrible than that at Chernobyl. Precisely for this reason the numerous responses now coming in to the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev very enthusiastically support his statements that the nuclear age authoritatively demands a fresh approach to international relations, the uniting of efforts of states with different social systems in the name of preventing a disastrous arms race and a radical improvement in the world political climate. Then wide horizons will become clear for fruitful cooperation among all countries and peoples. All people on earth stand to gain from this.

[Kasparov] We continue answering your questions. Comrades Ryabushin from the town of Nizhin, Cernigov Oblast; Kurkin from Minusinnsk; Vasilyeva from Karachayevsk in the Stavropol Kray, as well as others, note in their letters to us that recently Tel Aviv and Washington have unleashed a massive campaign of threats against Arab countries, and in particular, against Syria. What is behind that campaign? I ask Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Political Observer for central TV and the All-Union Radio to answer your question. He recently returned from Damascus. Here is Farid Mustafyevich:

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Thank you. You see, President Nasir used to call Syria the heart of the Arab nation some time ago. In the Middle East, seething with rapid developments, the Syrian Arab Republic is of special prominence. It was the first country in the

Middle East to raise the torch of freedom. Syria is right in the center of the Middle East crisis. During the last 30 years, it has repeatedly been subjected to Israeli armed interventions.

Today, Israeli guns and missiles, sited on the occupied Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon, are aimed at Damascus. Military threats against Syria are constantly made in Tel Aviv and Washington. Any redeployment of Syrian air defense means within their national territory causes a hysterical reaction in Tel Aviv. Why? Syria has become a stumbling block for the aggressive policies of Israel and U.S. imperialist designs in the Middle East. It consistently defends the national interests and legitimate rights of Arab peoples and comes out resolutely against separatist dealings with imperialists. The Palestinian, Lebanese, and other Arab patriots are backed by Damascus in their difficult struggle for the right to life, peace, and freedom. Washington and Tel Aviv accuse Syria of aiding terrorists. They are unsuccessfully trying to trace the Syrian hand both in staging the explosion in a West Berlin disco and in the attempt to blow up an Israeli jet in London. At the same time, U.S. and Israeli politicians deliberately neglect the repeated assurances of the Syrian authorities that they condemn terrorist acts directed against helpless civilians, to say nothing of their involvement in them.

When, under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, the U.S. military attacked Libya, the shock wave of the U.S. bombing of Libyan towns and settlements immediately reached the Syrian capital as well. Its inhabitants felt, in a way, the scorching breath of an imperialist aggression. I was staying in Damascus at that time. In the president's palace, at the sittings of the Syrian Government, in the editorial offices of local newspapers, radio, and television, the dangerous developments in the Middle East were discussed. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was constantly in touch with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Both Arab countries are linked by close ties in the joint struggle against the aggressive actions of Washington and Tel Aviv. The official statement by the Syrian Government stressed that the U.S. attack against Libya had far-reaching objectives. The Reagan administration, having thrown away all sorts of guises, is attempting to establish U.S. hegemony in the Arab world, to trample upon independence and sovereignty of its peoples, to exacerbate the situation in the Mediterranean basin, and to hinder a just settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict through the force of arms.

I had a conversation with Mustafa Talas, the Syrian minister of defense, in Damascus. He said to me: When issuing the order to bomb Lybian towns, the head of the White House maintained that what was involved was ostensibly suppressing seats of terrorism. In reality, Washington and Israel, its strategic ally, armed themselves with weapons of state terrorism in the struggle against the national liberation movement of Arab peoples.

The demarcation line has divided the free and occupied parts of the Golan Heights. We saw Israeli radar dishes on the hills. The instruments of war are hidden underground for the time being. Through its appropriation of a part of the Golan Heights, Tel Aviv has turned them into a springboard for aggression against Syria. Israeli armored units and missile subunits have been transferred there and occupy positions along the dividing line with Syrian troops. These provocative actions are aimed at intimidating Syria, at making it abandon the measures to strengthen its defense capability, particularly, the air defense system. Israel is blackmailing Damascus with the threat of new aggression. Tel Aviv regards the Golan Heights, which it seized from Syria, as its own territory. Thirty paramilitary settlements have been set up there over the years of the Israeli occupation. Israeli settlers, having entrenched themselves behind barbed wire, are plowing the land that does not belong to them a mere 500 meters away from the Syrian positions. The local Arab population has been living under a repressive occupational regime for almost 20 years. When Washington unleashed an aggression against Libya, Tel Aviv started to increase tension at the Syrian border.

The campaign of threats against Damascus intensified immediately after the Tokyo summit of leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries, where the Reagan administration managed to impose its own concept of struggle against the so-called international terrorism on its Western partners. London, which three Syrian Embassy officials who were accused of involvement in the attempt to bomb an Israeli passenger jet in London on 17 April, has also joined in the anti-Syrian campaign of the United States and Israel. Western capitals started talking about preparations for an Israeli armed operation against Syria. The Parisian newspaper LE MONDE publishes a report according to which Israeli Defense Minister Rabin, who recently visited the United States, briefed the Washington leaders on preparations for an armed attack against Syria. "Damascus in the sights" -- such are the slogans used by the Western press for whipping up the anti-Syrian campaign. During my recent meeting with Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, I asked him: Recently Israel has been raising tension on the Golan Heights, threatening Syria with aggressive actions. What is behind that, Mr President? Here is what he said in reply. Please play the recording.

[Brief Al-Asad recording fading into Seyful-Mulyukov's paraphrasing] In the framework of its bellicose policy, Hafiz al-Asad said, Israel is seeking to intimidate Syria even before it unleashes an aggression, to shake our will and firmness. We think, or let us rather say, believe that this is a prelude to an armed aggression against Syria. The Syrian people, however, the president stressed, are not afraid of the U.S. and Israeli threats and are taking measures for strengthening their defense capabilities. Syria is backed in that by the firmness of its people, by the strength of the Arab and world liberation movements, by its friends in the world and primarily, by the Soviet Union. The Syrian people, Hafiz al-Asad said in conclusion, are looking ahead to the future with confidence and optimism. All peace-loving forces of the planet are on the side of Syria.

ACADEMICIANS DISCUSS REACTION TO CHERNOBYL ON 'TOP PRIORITY'

LD1912221 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 May 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Professors Radiomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov from the United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Excerpts] [Kuznetsov] The topic for today is the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident. At present there are intensive clean-up operations and rigorous decontamination of the area is under way. The worst of the accident is over, but there can be no room for complacency, and I would like one of you to sum up what you feel about it. Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] There is a very important side of that story which I would call a political morality. By the way, I like it very much in the speech of our leader on TV, he used that very, very, very, quite a number of times, political moral, really. [sentence as heard] What is the political moral of all that? You may look at that accident from many angles, you know -- human, technical. But there is another angle, what we call political moral. How you use it? For what you use? You use to learn a lesson. To learn a lesson how to make it that that never happens again, or you use that tragedy, that human (?losses), human blood, human cry just to pin down your adversary once again, to use this opportunity to put your adversary into tight corner and to say look, look at them.

First of all, you are very (grateful) that this happened to your adversary; and number two you are using every possible means to pinpoint, to point out once again no you cannot deal with them, they are not reliable, they are source of the main danger.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, I understand. You are talking about some political lessons that should be drawn from the accident?

[Bogdanov] Not only that, I am talking about political moral, political moral, and I mean that if somebody over there can afford to use the tragedy for this mean, mean purpose, then I am sorry I am putting a question to you, to my friend Sergey, with whom we are dealing to? That's my problem.

[Kuznetsov] This is one side of the story, this is one way the accident was covered in the West; but at the same time we know that help has come from abroad, we know that the accident has not only united people in this country but has drawn assistance, has caused many feelings of sympathy from other nations, officials, individuals. We know that there are American professors like Robert Gale, there was a press conference with him and Armand Hammer, who helped a lot in organizing assistance to the Soviet Union, and there is nothing but heartfelt thanks from us due to them for what they have done; and this shows that relations between our two countries can be good, normal, and cooperative. And in that sense, my question is to you Dr Plekhanov, do you also have kind of mixed feelings about the reaction and response in the West about what happened at Chernobyl?

[Plekhanov] Well I think there were basically two reactions, or rather three reactions. The first reaction was summed up by Dr Bogdanov, and I was also struck by the way those people in the West, especially in the United States, who are dead set against any nuclear disarmament, seized upon this accident as a means to increase distrust, hostility toward the Soviet Union, and preclude movement toward nuclear disarmament. At the other pole of the reaction scale there was very genuine human concern and desire to help us in this difficult situation and the way people like Dr Robert Gale came to our aid in this difficult moment will of course be always remembered.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, and Professor Terasaki?

[Plekhanov] Professor Terasaki also, many other people; there were lots of people in the United States, in Britain, in Sweden, and other countries who offered their bone marrow for transplant operations; they were sending their names, they were offering their bone marrow, and that was also very, very moving. And I think that there were a lot of people who reacted to the situation in normal human terms. And the third reaction which I think also is very important, and that is the reaction of some of the people who are concerned about the nuclear danger and who are now saying and reiterate that what happened at Chernobyl makes it far more important to press for nuclear disarmament, because it's the danger inherent in the power of the atom has been highlighted very dramatically. If this is what can happen after a minor, relatively minor accident at a nuclear power station we can only imagine what could happen if there is what is called a limited nuclear warfare — some kind of you know exchange of several strikes between the adversaries, for instance in Europe. The scale of the disaster, scale of the consequences, could be just...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Unthinkable.

[Plekhanov] Yes, unthinkable; it's almost impossible to describe.

[Kuznetsov] We know about a number of accidents in the United States, at American nuclear power plants. There are a lot of people suggesting that there should be an immediate shut-down of all nuclear reactors. What do you think about about such a proposal?

[Bogdanov] I, of course, cannot join those who say now forget about nuclear energy, (?damn it). It's impossible, you know. I believe that the modern economy, and if you look at the resources, nature of energy resources, it's (?possible) that we will have to use nuclear energy as a substitute for natural resources. There's another problem, problem of safety, and I believe that safety, of course you never have, you never have complete or excessive safety, but you can always have a limit of safety which will guarantee you that that would not happen.

[Kuznetsov] The whole thing requires a broader scale of international cooperation, perhaps?

[Bogdanov] Pavel, you are going to the point. If that, cry, I would put it like that, for very close international cooperation on safety because every country now have a [as heard] nuclear reactors, they have their own experience, some country less, some country more, and if you combine them within one international body and if you share the information about safety you just build up a very strong solid base for safety. If you look at Gorbachev's latest proposals how to improve [word indistinct] performance, then you will see that's exactly what he is aiming at.

So may be one of the major lessons of that is that nuclear energy requires international cooperative efforts.

[Kuznetsov] Another lesson of the Chernobyl accident deals with the role of the mass media. You already touched upon how some people in the West, some circles in the West, seized upon this opportunity to whip up anti-Soviet feelings and sentiments.

[Plekhanov] We have a lot of examples how the news about the accident was twisted, was, how rumors were spread.

I think that that urge to inform, so to speak, was in fact used as a handy tool of being the first to misinform.

[Kuznetsov] Well, nuclear power is not entirely risk free. Western officials were told that our [as heard] security should be placed in the hands of thousands of nuclear weapons. You remember my question to you, Professor Plekhanov, last year, for example when we observed the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we heard from Western capitals that it was only due to nuclear weapons that peace had been preserved for 40 years, and to me it sounds like a very grim paradox. We blame nuclear power and at the same time we hail those nuclear weapons.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, that's obscene. I think you phrase it very aptly. There is something wrong in our approach to, in that approach which still exists in the world toward the role of nuclear weapons.

But I think the public opinion in the world has become more mature in that regard. There is a healthy fear of nuclear weapons now, something which was lacking I think even 7 or 8 years ago. So I think public opinion is moving the right direction and I hope that there will be a greater mobilization of effort internationally to pressure governments for steps toward, in the first place, stopping the testing of nuclear weapons, something which can be very easily done without damaging security of anyone.

[Kuznetsov] My question to you Professor Bogdanov, I'd like you to assess the television address by Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Bogdanov] You know, to my mind that was very important address, very human, very touching for all of us Soviet citizens. We heard our leader, how emotionally he presented this tragic case to us, how honestly he explained all that to us. And of course that could not be separated -- because of the nature of that accident -- from the Soviet-American relations. There is one very important point on the agenda: meeting or no meeting between our leaders. And that question was touched upon in this meeting with Armand Hammer. That I believe is very important point because it's a kind of barometer you know, in the Soviet-American relations. In principle, we are for that meeting. We understand that it might be very important. But there are two very simple things, you know. I should be two -- one or two -- concrete achievements, number one. And number two, you should have a very different political environment for that meeting. The wave of anti-Soviet hatred which we have witnessed, that's something really unforgettable, I'm sorry to say Pavel. We came across of two Americas. One America of Armand Hammer and Dr Gale and his colleagues, their colleagues, thousands, hundred thousands of Americans wishing us well and sharing our sorrow -- that's one America. And we came across another America sitting in the centers of power, using that opportunity again to build up a new anti-Soviet hatred; I would put it like that, pathological hatred toward the Soviet Union. That would not be forgotten in this country. So I believe that our latest answer is very balanced, very reasonable, and it exactly reflects the state of affairs.

[Kuznetsov] In other words, that the next summit should produce some concrete results, this is number one, and second there should be a more healthy political climate. You have something to add?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I'd just like to cite one well-known fact which is the announcement rather the report in TIME magazine and that's the report that the Reagan administration is going to virtually break out of the SALT treaty. Allegedly the decision was made to go beyond the ceilings, the limitations provided for by the SALT II treaty [words indistinct]. As we know, the question has been under discussion for some time and I think it's again an illustration of the bizarre approach, an insane approach, toward the role of nuclear weapons in the world. In these very days people who don't want any limitations thought that that's a good atmosphere, that's a good time to do away, to deal a blow to the SALT II, which I think shows them for what they are and what they're trying to do.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you, Professors Bogdanov and Plekhanov.

ABRAMS IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

LD211613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 May (TASS) -- A Soviet-American exchange of opinions took place today in Moscow at the level of experts on matters relating to the situation in Central America. These discussions had taken place earlier in Washington in the autumn of 1985. Taking part in the meeting were: on the Soviet side Vladimir Kazimirov, head of the First Latin American Countries Department of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs; on the U.S. side Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs. The head of the U.S. delegation was received by the USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Viktor Komplektov.

In the course of the meeting, the Soviet side stressed the urgent necessity for stepping up the search for ways to reach a solution in the Central American conflict and to halt the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua.

However, in the position of the U.S. side as before, there are no signs of a real striving to further a fair settlement taking into account the legitimate rights and interests of the countries of this region, of a willingness to assess the situation realistically and halt the policy of applying forcible pressure on Nicaragua, and of interference in its internal affairs.

From the Soviet side such an approach was condemned decisively. Solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people, which is upholding the sovereignty and independence of its country, and support for the efforts of the Latin American states directed at a political settlement in Central America without interference and pressure from outside were once again stated.

PENTAGON REPORT ON NICARAGUA BLOCKS PROGRESS IN TALKS

LD211801 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is striving to block the achievement of progress at the talks on peaceful settlement in Central America, held within the fraemwork of the Contadora process. This view is confirmed by the Pentagon's new report on policy against Nicaragua, which is nothing short of an attempt to justify the armed intervention in the region, being prepared by the USA.

The report, drafted under the guidance of Fred Ikle, the U.S. under secretary for defense, tries to prove that no treaty can be signed with Nicaragua which, it alleges, is not trustworthy.

As is known, under the draft treaty worked out by the Contadora countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama -- the United States is to discontinue military aid to Honduras and El Salvador, withdraw its troops from Honduras, while the contras, used by the USA in the undeclared war against Nicaragua, are to be disarmed.

Trying to prevent the signing of this document, the Pentagon openly threatens to excalate its interference in Central America. Alleging that the Nicaraguans will end up violating such a treaty, the authors of the report are trying to prove that this will necessitate the dispatching to the region of a 100,000-strong military contingent and a large-scale interference by the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

The release of this document at a time when the talks on a peaceful settlement in Central America are entering into the final stage has caused an uproar in the United States, since its administration is known to give this process verbal support. In a bid to disavow the Pentagon report, the State Department spokesman, Redman, claimed that that was a "service research" and could not be regarded as a document of the U.S. Government.

The President's personal representative, Larry Speakes, hastened to issue assurances that nobody at the White House had seen the report. Those statements, however, were belied when the under secretary for defense, Fred Ikle, disclosed in an interview to the UP news agency that staff of both the State Department and the National Security Agency were briefed on that document and raised no objections. According to Fred Ikle, there were other government agencies taking part in the drafting of the report as well.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

LD211603 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 21 May 86

["Spying Against the USSR" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The NBC T.V. company confirmed on Monday the report that American submarines had conducted intelligence gathering activities in Soviet territorial waters. According to the information of the company, these syping operations were codenamed Ivy Bells and Holystone. Professor Geoffrey Richelson of the American University in Washington confirmed this information in an interview to the AP on Tuesday and added that the U.S. Navy had begun to send its submarines into Soviet territorial waters way back under the Eisenhower administration. Also, the USA sent spy planes into Soviet air space until the U-2 plane flown by Gary Powers was shot down.

Everyone well remembers, too, that under the current administration a South Korean airliner was sent on a spy mission to certain peril into Soviet air space in 1983.

The NBC report on the spying operations of American submarines against the Soviet Union outraged CIA Director William Casey, who threatened to take the T.V. company to court. The stand of the CIA director is easy to understand: It is the CIA that is one of the initiators of the spy mania, directed primarily against the Soviet Union, that is rife in the USA today.

The CIA is spreading all sorts of rumours about violations of U.S. air space by Soviet planes, legions of "Russian spies" in U.S. territory and secret missions of Soviet submarines in the ports of U.S. NATO allies and even neutral countries. But all these slander campaigns invariably fail.

So what we have is accusations of the Soviet Union, while in reality, as facts show over and over again, the United States itself is practicing spying on a global scale. Also, it has never been reported here that, as the newspaper PRAVDA announced, on May 15 a staff member of the defense attache of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Eric Sites, was detained during a secret meeting with a Soviet citizen recruited by the American intelligence service.

MOSCOW TV: IMPROVING TIES WITH U.S. NOT PRIORITY

LD212107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Political Observer Fedor Burlatskiy]

[Text] To end the program I would like to return once again to the key issues of world politics. What conclusion follows from analyzing the latest international events? In my view the conclusion is this: We should not overestimate the importance of Soviet-U.S. relations right now, at precisely this moment. If the leaders of the United States are not ready at this time to meet us halfway, primarily on questions concerning arms limitation, if, on the contrary, they use every means of demonstrating the interest they have in continuing the arms race, well, what then? Let us be patient, let us wait until Monday, as they say. We will improve relations with this power in those areas where possible and we will wait quite coolly for the moment when the leaders of the United States understand their own interest in strengthening security by political means rather than militarily.

Our relations with other regions in the present-day world are acquiring particular importance. I have in mind the European direction of Soviet policy, the importance of which has been stressed many times in the speeches of Soviet leaders; the Asian direction of our policy, including the improvement in relations and the development of cooperation with Japan and other countries in the Pacific region; and the Latin American direction, which opens up the widest opportunities for constructive cooperation in both economic and other areas of life. Africa, Australia, Oceania: In a word, the whole world lies before us, and there is no doubt that the development of cooperation with all countries in the present-day world will ultimately help to solve the problems of universal security and arms limitation.

TUMANOV SAYS RADIO LIBERTY SECTIONS RUN BY CIA

LD191653 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 19 May 86

[Report by special correspondent Viktor Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- Radio Liberty was created under CIA guidance. It still remains the favorite child of U.S. intelligence, said Oleg Tumanov, former editor in the Russian Service of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe, at a roundtable with a group of Soviet journalists held today in Moscow.

After the press conference held recently by Tumanov at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, a man named Redlich, who is working at Radio Liberty, tried to refute the statements by Tumanov about a close link between Radiot Liberty and the CIA. Echoing him, the emigre newspaper RUSSKAYA MYSL has exclaimed naively: How can one engage in espionage while sitting at a mircrophone?

Replying to them, Tumanov said that Redlich would have been fired from Radio Liberty immediately if he had tried to say anything. Redlich has been working for a long time at the radio station, but few people know that he himself was heading the U.S. espionage school in Bad-Hofburg. His current duties for the CIA consist of maintaining links with the radio station Deutche Welle and "their people" in the FRG media.

As for the naive surprise expressed by RUSSKAY MYSL, Tumanov said, it pretends not to know that the people behind Radio Liberty's microphones are only a tiny part of the whole staff.

The bulk of the iceberg, in particular the "research departments," Radio Liberty's archives which are made use of by the special services and the network of all manner of gatherers of information about the life of Soviet people -- all of this is hidden from the eyes of outsiders.

Until 1970, the United States did everything it could to conceal its links with Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Then U.S. congressmen themselves spoke about this link. A big scandal then occurred, but both radio stations survived. The CIA turned out to be stronger than Congress. Touching on the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz at the International Press Club on 14 May, Tumanov noted that Shultz' call not to reduce broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe was dictated by the fact that both these centers of subversion are the most frenzied mouthpieces for the U.S. Administration, and it was most unlikely that Congress would find the strength or the possibilities for in any way placating these "dogs of the cold war."

Tumanov stressed that neither at the press conference nor after it did a single foreign correspondent cast any doubt on his statement about the ties between Radio Liberty and the CIA. One must suppose that this pact was obvious to them and gave rise to no doubts. But they had tried to discredit him as a person. For them Tumanov repeated that he made his decision to return to the homeland a long time ago, and had been gathering information on the activities of Radio Liberty for many years. Hence the details he is talking about are strictly documented, and all of this documentation is in the hands of the relevant Soviet bodies.

Let us say at the outset, Tumanov said, that no one can be hired at Radio Liberty who has not been screened by U.S. special services. In Munich, the "security section" is headed by Richard Cummings, a seasoned CIA officer. Robert Redlich, in charge of Radio Liberty's liaison with the press, is from the same "team." Directly in charge of Radio Liberty is Nikclay Vaslev, a seasoned U.S. military intelligence officer. Radio Liberty's "Russian Service" is directed by Vladimir Golscoy, a seasoned U.S. military intelligence officer. In the corridors of the station he can be seen in the uniform of a U.S. major. A former expert in psychological warfare methods, he still attends special training courses at the U.S. McGraw base near Munich. Assistant director of the "Russian Service" is Nikolay Petrov, a seasoned CIA officer. The list could be continued, Tumanov said.

At Radio Liberty there are whole sections collating information about the USSR: the "Research Section," "Red Archive" and "Samizdat Archive." In Paris, under the direction of Jean Parta and Charles Allen -- both CIA officers -- a "Department of Audience Research" functions, with "subsections" in many West European cities. A special "Censorship Section" exists under the direction of CIA officer Sam Lyon.

Radio Liberty maintains no less close liaison with branches of U.S. military intelligence, located in Munich and its surrounding areas, Tumanov stated. These are the intelligence schools for training cadres specializing in espionage against the USSR. There are two such schools in Bavaria. One is concealed in the U.S. McGraw Army barracks, and the other is in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Students at both intelligence schools have free access to the territory of Radio Liberty, to its closed materials and dossiers, and the radio station's staff members give lectures to them and coach the students in how they should behave in the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe, how to establish contact with Soviet citizens for espionage and other subversive purposes. These students' careers later take them to Langley, the Pentagon, refugee camps, radio intelligence stations and not last, the embassy and other missions of the United States in the USSR.

At the roundtable meeting other questions, too, were discussed regarding the hostile activity of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe against the USSR and their internal interference in the internal affairs of the FRG and Austria.

DOBRYNIN COMMENTS ON U.S., FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD202136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Alma-Ata, 20 May (TASS) -- The 27th CPSU Congress was an example of a creative, bold, and profound approach to the most vital problems of the struggle for socialism and peace in the conditions of the nuclear age, said Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was speaking today at a heavy machine-building plant in the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan. Now, in the nuclear age, a new way of thinking and a new attitude toward those problems posed by the nuclear age and that require considerable reinterpretation is an urgent requirement on the questions on war and peace.

Both at the congress and afterwards Mikhail Gorbachev returned to one idea that is important for understanding the very essence of Soviet foreign policy. He stressed that it seems that some in the West deliberately strive to drive the Soviet Union out of its wits, to get it angry, to force it to lose its temper, and to give all up as a bad job. Why is this necessary? Is it so that we should, so to speak, help the West to maintain and fan international tension, the "cold war," that some want to use to put an end to the roots of detente, Anatoliy Dobrynin said.

But this is not our policy, stressed the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union will not, of course, allow anyone to speak to it in the language of force. We shall most resolutely and firmly frustrate any of imperialism's provocations against our country, and our people. At the same time we shall steadfastly pursue the policy of strengthening peace and international security.

Our country, as a nuclear power, is precisely aware of its responsibility for the fate of mankind. Yet another convincing proof of this is the decision of the government to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August, which was announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his television speech of 14 May.

Touching upon the state of Soviet-American relations, Anatoliy Dobrynin said they remained tense. If Washington had political will, the relations could have seriously improved, though. Last year in Geneva, the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed to expedite the Geneva talks, confirmed their subject and objective, and recorded in the joint statement that the two countries emphasized the importance of "preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional." Not too little if, of course, the U.S. Administration backed up the statement by concrete deeds. But that has not been the case.

The USSR's peace initiatives are given the cold shoulder in Washington: Despite the Soviet moratorium, new nuclear explosions are conducted, a space militarization program is being unfolded, the imperial policy of "neoglobalism" that heats up regional conflicts is being intensified, and anti-Soviet propagandistic hysteria is being whipped up, Dobrynin said. The USSR, he said, is in favor of the development of normal, good relations with the United States, naturally on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. In our view it is very important that a dialogue be maintained and developed between our two countries at all levels in the present situation that is not simple. But the state of and prospects for Soviet-American relations should be determined first of all by progress in the main issue: Headway along the lines of curbing the arms race, along the lines of reviving detente and establishing trust between countries and asserting it on that basis. It is from this point of view that the Soviet leadership also regards the question of a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The USSR is in favor of such a meeting.

But, as was again stated by Mikhail Gorbachev recently, at least two things are essential in order to hold a summit: An appropriate political atmosphere and willingness to achieve a tangible practical result there, if only in one or two issues worrying the whole world. Otherwise, a summit would be senseless.

Of course, noted Anatoliy Dobrynin, stopping the preparations for nuclear war and achieving a radical about-turn in international relations in the direction of detente and normalization of the overall situation is an exceptionally complex task. But it cannot be left unresolved. And it can be resolved. The Soviet Union, in the historic fight against nuclear war, is not alone. The socialist community is with it. This fight is also being waged today by hundreds of millions of people, who adhere to various political views, who live in countries belonging to various social systems. There is a growth in the potential for peace, reason, and goodwill throughout the world, stressed the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

U.S. ACCIDENTS INVOLVING NUCLEAR WEAPONS RECALLED

PM201336 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS] report: "Dangerous Incidents Involving U.S. Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] New York, 17 May -- Exhaustive information from the USSR about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and evidence from authoritative specialists, including American ones, that the USSR did everything possible right from the start to eliminate its aftermath are now forcing the U.S. "big press," which was one of the chief instigators of anti-Soviet hysteria, to acknowledge the mendacious nature of the coverage of those events.

"Reports on the scale of the accident in the Western press were exaggerated or simply false. Certain Western governments made disgusting attempts to derive propaganda profit from it," THE NEW YORK TIMES states. "The charges against the Russians were quite obviously undeserved. There were not 2,000 bodies in 'mass graves,' nor a disaster in a second reactor, nor a complete meltdown of the reactor walls." At the same time, fears about the catastrophic consequences for the whole world that could result from the steady buildup of the American nuclear arsenal are being voiced increasingly frequently in the press and in speeches by public figures and policians. It is appropriate to recall now that 630 incidents involving nuclear weapons have been recorded in the U.S. Armed Forces over the past 20 years. What is more, some of them came under the description "Broken Arrows," which the Pentagon uses for the most serious incidents involving nuclear weapons. In September 1980, a B-52 strategic bomber loaded with nuclear bombs burned for 3 hours at the Grand Forks base (North Dakota). In the same year there was an explosion in a Titan-2 ICBM silo at Damascus (Arkansas). The nuclear warhead was thrown out of the silo and fell back to earth. On 17 January 1966, a missile with a nuclear warhead fell onto the deck of a frigate in the American port of Mayport. And how many more "nuclear autographs" has the Pentagon left on the map of the world? There was the submarine Scorpion with nuclear weapons on board which sank in the Atlantic along with its crew in 1968, and the A-4 fighter-bomber which fell from the deck of an aircraft carrier in 1965. The nuclear weapons from it were never found. The list could be continued.

This is precisely why the main question many people are now asking themselves is: Will the senseless chain of disasters and incidents involving nuclear weapons and atomic energy designed not to serve people but to kill be continued? As B. Lown, co-chairman of the international movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, emphasized in this connection, "just one nuclear missile exploding will result in incomparably more disastrous consequences."

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SIGNS ACCORD WITH JAPANESE GROUP

OW180842 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 May 86

[Igor Vykhukhalev report]

[Excerpts] A ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of Japan's Association of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries [ACRFC] was held in Tokyo on 16 May. Here is a report by Igor Vykhukhalev, Tokyo correspondent for Radio Moscow:

Shigeyoshi Matsumae, ACRFC president and Tokai University president, gave an address at the ceremony, which was held at Tokai University Alumni Hall, located on the 33d floor of the Kasumigaseki building. In brief, he stated as follows: In founding the association I felt that in order to strengthen peace it would be of significance for Japan to cultivate mutual understanding and promote friendly relations with various countries, including the USSR and Eastern Europe. The expansion of governmental-level exchanges with the USSR and socialist countries conforms to Japan's national interests and is of great significance for Japan's security and prosperity.

Meanwhile, in her address at the ceremony Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries stated: We have been able to prove that exchanges between social organizations and various governmental agencies of countries with different social and political systems can be developed smoothly. This is the most important achievement our two associations have made through their cooperation over a period of 20 years.

Two agreements were signed at the conclusion of the ceremony. One is the 3d long-term agreement on cooperation between the ACRFC of Japan on the one hand and the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-Japan Society on the other for a period up to 1990. The other is the agreement on USSR-Japan exchanges in 1986. Activities for the International Year of Peace, the centenary of Lenin's birth, the 65th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, and the 30th anniversary of the restoration of USSR-Japan diplomatic relations are included in the long-term agreement.

MONGOLIAN CONSUL GENERAL RECEIVED IN TASHKENT

GD191416 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received [name indistinct], who is the new Mongolian People's Republic consul general in Tashkent. During the meeting the guest was briefed on the work of the republic's Communists and all the workers to realize the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Also noted with great satisfaction was the development of the active and fraternal relations between the CPSU and the MPRP and the USSR and the MPR and the broadening of the multifaceted relations between the Uzbek SSR and the MPR.

Comrades (?Nishanov), Uzbek SSR minister of foreign affairs, and (?Khaytbayev), chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department, attended the meeting.

MPR'S DUGERSUREN ON ASIA, PACIFIC SECURITY

PM141352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, by V. Ganshin under the headline "IZVESTIYA Interview. Reliable Security for Asia" — first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The statement by the Soviet Government, which sets our proposals to strengthen peace, trust, mutual understanding, and cooperation between the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, has aroused great interest among broad circles of the world public. The Soviet Union's appeal to solve through joint effort the social, economic, and other vital problems of the region has been widely commented on in the Mongolian press, this country being actively in favor of turning Asia into a continent of peace and good-neighborliness. V. Ganshin, our correspondent in Ulaanbaatar, asked M. Dugersuren, Mongolian foreign minister, to talk about the basic aspects of Mongolian foreign policy activity and Mongolia's contribution to the struggle for security and international cooperation.

Strengthening the foundations of security in the Asia and Pacific region, Comrade M. Dugersuren said, has always been and remains one of the main pivots of Mongolian foreign policy. It is precisely for this reason that our country, like the other states in the socialist community, actively supports the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and strives to do everything it possibly can for the sake of realizing this noble aim.

It is quite natural that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, in particular its program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the proposal put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress on forming an all-embracing international security system, have the most direct significance for security in Asia and the Pacific region. In his 15 January statement, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed the necessity to eliminate nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction means everywhere, including on our most populous continent. Also well known is the Soviet Union's intention not to increase the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the Asian part of its territory. The concept of an integrated approach to the problems of Asian security is an important component of the policy to ensure peace and stability throughout the world. If the United States were to take similar steps, this would signify a perceptible move in the direction of guaranteeing people's security and eliminating the nuclear threat.

It must be noted that cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace has a glorious tradition. A considerable number of brilliant pages are written in the history of this struggle. The peoples remember our countries' joint actions in 1939 and 1945 against aggressive imperialist forces in Asia. We have always been in solidarity with peoples struggling for their freedom and independence. Soviet-Mongolian cooperation still continues to serve the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The 1966 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Mongolia and the USSR specially envisages active cooperation between our countries in defending peace in Asia against aggressive imperialist intrigues.

The topicality of closely coordinating the foreign policy efforts of Mongolia and the Soviet Union in ensuring security in the Asia and Pacific region stands out in all recent bilateral documents. The problem of strengthening peace and security has held a special place in meetings and talks between Comrades J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev. It was one of the main themes of talks during the recent visit to Mongolia of Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister.

Mongolia strives to contribute as far as it can to the joint efforts of fraternal socialist countries in their struggle for peace and the strengthening of mutual trust and understanding between peoples. In 1981 our country put forward a proposal on concluding a convention on a mutual agreement not to attack or use force in relations between Asian and Pacific Ocean states. The peace-loving essence of this proposal is obvious. The ideas inherent in it met with the approval of peoples in the region. This proposal is fully in accord with other constructive initiatives by peace-loving countries. Of course, it will take time to put this proposal into practice, and consistent, persistent efforts, as well as many stage-by-stage measures, will be necessary. We will continue to conduct an active exchange of opinions with interested states for the sake of achieving the goals set.

In order to promote respect for every state's sovereignty, we submitted the question of people's right to peace to be examined by the 39th UN General Assembly session. The UN Declaration on this issue urges all states to take effective measures to ensure that every people has the conditions for peaceful, creative life. The topicality of the declaration is increasing.

In accordance with a decision by the UN General Assembly, made on Mongolia's initiative, a worldwide disarmament action week is held every year. It plays an important role in the struggle by the world public to carry out this most urgent task of today.

Speaking of regional problems, it must be stressed that the main obstacle to their solution has been and remains the policy of aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States and its closest allies. Having at its own discretion declared many regions of the globe to be "zones of its vital interests," the U.S. Administration crudely interferes in the internal affairs of other countries. This has already led to the emergence of dangerous seats of tension and armed conflicts in a number of regions of the world.

The recent U.S. armed aggression against Libya aroused deep indignation in Mongolia. This totally unprovoked action against a sovereign member of the United Nations attests to the United States' provocative disregard for the norms of international law and the demands of the world public to stabilize the situation in this region.

The reckless policy of "neoglobalism" or, in other words, the policy of state terrorism, is apparent in the U.S. actions. Its aim is to create a new world order "on the basis of strength," an order that would suit imperialism, and primarily American imperialism. But today not only global but also regional problems cannot be solved from a position of strength. Consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the development of a spirit of realism, goodwill, and cooperation is the only alternative to this aggressive course.

What, for example, stands in the way of establishing an atmosphere of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, which is still such a tense region? Primarily the aggressive intrigues of external forces against the sovereign PRK and their encroachment on its independence and revolutionary system. The formation of the PRK and the rebirth of a country that survived the horror of Pol Pot's genocide is a political reality and a factor of peace in this region. Demonstrating goodwill, the PRK Government has expressed willingness to enter into negotiations with representatives of Khmer emigres to discuss the question of national reconciliation, but without the participation of Pol Pot followers in these talks. Together with Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia offers a constructive plan for strengthening peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Mongolia supports these efforts by the fraternal countries of Indochina and their steps to develop dialogue with the ASEAN states and to establish peaceful, good-neighborly relations.

We stand firmly on the side of the fraternal Korean people, who are struggling to unite their country without outside interference, by peaceful means, and on democratic principles. Mongolia supports the DPRK's initiatives regarding the signing of a peace treaty instead of the existing armistice agreement, the adoption of a declaration on nonaggression between North and South, the withdrawal of American troops from the Korean peninsula, and this area's transformation into a nuclear-free zone.

Mongolia believes that the so-called Afghan problem which is trumpeted in the West is the result of hostile intrigues by the United States and its accomplices against the DRA. Washington is now increasingly actively involved in the "undeclared war" against the Afghan people, who have chosen a course of democratic changes. This open aggression must be halted immediately. Only then will the conditions be created for settling the situation surrounding Afghanistan on the basis of the DRA Government's well-known proposals. We fully approve of the USSR's stand with regard to the conditions of such a settlement.

We consider the Iran-Iraq war, which is already in its 6th year, to be senseless; it is doing great damage to the cause of peace and progress throughout West Asia. Mongolia is in favor of an immediate cessation of military operations and a settlement of disputes by political means.

With regard to relations with the PRC, our government continues to adhere to its principled course aimed at normalizing relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence, and equality. This corresponds to the demands of the present international situation to make maximum use of the potential of reason, realism, and goodwill in the interests of strengthening general security, peaceful coexistence, and good-neighborliness. It is also in the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples.

In conclusion I would once again like to stress that one of the main aims of Mongolian foreign policy has always been and will continue to be that of strengthening the foundations of security in the world, the Asia and Pacific region included. Together with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, we will continue to struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS NAJIBULLAH SPEECH TO ARMY

PM210910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Second All-Army Conference in DRA"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 May -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, took part in the work of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. PDPA Central Committee plenums and the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, he pointed out in his speech, provide clear guidelines on enhancing the Armed Forces combat capability. The main thing now is to fulfill the set tasks and to secure the speediest end to the bloodshed in our ancient land. We can achieve this by skillfully combining and utilizing all forms of struggle against the enemy: Military, economic, and political forms. A decisive role in their implementation must be played by political workers and Army party organization secretaries.

Party membership in the Army has now increased markedly and one serviceman in four is a PDPA member. It is necessary to ensure a situation whereby the influence of political organs and party organizations on the combat, field, and flying skill of Armed Forces personnel and on the strengthening of troop discipline grows steadily. It is necessary to step up individual work with servicemen. Soldiers' hearts must be open to political workers.

A harmonious system for the ideological education of personnel has been created in the Army. Each commander, political worker, and party committee secretary must show concern for ensuring that all party members and all soldiers, sergeants, and officers have a profound grasp of the revolution's ideals. This year has been proclaimed the year of the elimination of illiteracy. But as yet there are no marked improvements. The fact that one soldier in four or five is illiterate when discharged from the Army cannot be tolerated. Officers also frequently fail to work on self-improvement and do not broaden their political horizons.

Political organs still tolerate the fact that certain party organizations work feebly and many party members do not fulfill the requirements of the PDPA rules, do not display activeness, and view criticism and censure for omissions in their work as persecution. Political organs, party committees, and party organizations must wage an implacable struggle against any manifestation of an irresponsible attitude toward people on the part of party members.

A further point about one direction in party organizations' work -- the leadership of Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan organizations in the Army. Many youth organizations are passive. The main reason for this is the feebleness of party leadership. Certain commanders and political workers do not think it necessary to take part in youth events and meeting of Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan is approaching its 10th anniversary, and party organizations should make more active use of the preparations for this anniversary in order to mobilize young servicemen to execute the tasks facing the Army.

It is necessary to strengthen servicemen's patriotic education and to propagandize more widely the heroism of the revolution's defenders. Thought should clearly be given to perpetuating the memory of heroes. Party political work must be conducted in such a way that before an offensive soldiers, sergeants, and officers declare: "I want to march into battle as a party member. If I die, regard me as a party member."

A DRA Army holiday that could be celebrated each year would play an important role in the people's patriotic education and in inculating love for the Armed Forces. The Central Committee Politburo has examined this question and deems it necessary to celebrate the Armed Forces holiday on the Day of the Restoration of Independence -- 19 August. This day has been chosen because our fathers and grandfathers won independence for Afghanistan by fighting with weapon in hand against the British colonialists. Today too the glorious Armed Forces are defending our sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom, and independence. The Central Committee is confident that commanders, political workers, and party and youth organizations will begin active preparations to celebrate Armed Forces Day and will greet it with new successes in combat and political training. The leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Army Political Directorate have shown good initiative in deciding to open a museum of the DRA Armed Forces by 19 August. In honor of the nationwide holiday the Central Committee Politburo and the government intend to institute honorary titles for regiments, brigades, and divisions that have distinguished themselves -- "courageou" and "valiant" -- and to institute the title of Hero of the DRA for soldiers and officers who have accomplished outstanding exploits. The most important thing is that by Armed Forces Day it is necessary to complete many practical tasks -- to secure a resolute breakthrough in the struggle against the enemy.

Military party members must also conduct propaganda work among the population and explain our party's policy to the masses. To this end it is necessary to make wider and more varied use of the Army ideological subunits -- the combat agitation detachments and companies, which have already gained great popularity among the people. This is very important for strengthening the links between the Army and the people and for expanding the revolution's social base.

Well-organized counterpropaganda countering the enemy's ideological subversion and subversive actions must also occupy a leading place in the activity of Army party organizations. It is necessary to expose the intrigues of the revolution's enemies in a timely, skillful, and clear fashion and to rebuff them suitably. This is the duty of party members.

The deepening of Afghan-Soviet friendship, Comrade Najib stressed in conclusion, is the paramount task. Soviet soldiers and officers are the friends and brothers of our servicemen. Let us express eternal gratitude to them.

The participants in the conference adopted a resolution noting that Army political workers and primary party organization secretaries will make every effort to increase the combat capability of the Republic's Armed Forces with a view to their successful fulfillment of the tasks of destroying the armed counterrevolution.

DRA LEADER ADDRESSES SUPREME JIRGA OF TRIBES

LD212255 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 21 TASS -- The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Najibullah, has met here with members of the Central Council of the Supreme Jirga of Tribes and the chiefs and elders of Pashtun tribes.

Speaking at the meeting, he said the PDPA and the Afghan Government express firm confidence that the Pashtun tribes will continue waging an irreconcilable struggle with the enemies encroaching upon the freedom, independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

The forces of imperialism and reaction, he said, are attempting to stop revolutionary change in Afghanistan. The PDPA and the Afghan Government, Najib said, consider it their urgent task to put an end to the bloodshet and restore peace and security to the country.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee urged the Central Council of the Supreme Jirga of Tribes and the chiefs and elders of Pashtun tribes to make a contribution of their own to accomplishing this task. He also called on his compatriots who have left their homeland under the influence of hostile propaganda to come back to democratic Afghanistan and join peaceful constructive work.

TV REPORT ON NAJIBULLAH MEETING WITH WORKERS

LD212331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Meetings and conversations of the Republic's leaders with working people have taken place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [video shows placards displaying a Soviet and an Afghan worker shoulder-to-shoulder which decorate the facade of the words; then camera shows a production shop from the inside]

[Leshchinskiy] The name of this works -- Jangalak - is known throughout Afghanistan. The works, built over a quarter century ago, has become one of the most graphic examples of Afghan-Soviet cooperation. At present, Jangalak, according to assessments by specialists, is the largest and most up-to-date car repair enterprise not only in Afghanistan, but in the entire region. [video shows Najibullah shaking hands with local officials and walking toward the gates in the company of workers; he is then shown next to a machine tool listening to what an elderly worker has to say to him]

Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, arrived here to meet workers. Open and friendly conversations of Comrade Najibullah with workers had started at the entrance to the works and were continued later both inside the works and next to machine tools. No matter the exact topic of the conversation, the questions concentrated essentially on the complicated situation that still prevails in the country and around it. The principal objective of the party, Comrade Najibullah stressed, is to stop the bloodshed, to restore peace and calm to Afghan soil. A new approach, comradely unity, and realization of the need for new forms of party activities are required in order to reach that objective. [video shows Leshchinskiy standing next to a middle-aged Afghan at the entrance to a production shop]

And now, comrades, I would like to present to you Said Rahman, a veteran of the Jangalak Works. He has been working here for 28 years; he was one of those who built the works and in recent years has been operating a machine tool.

[Begin Said Rahman recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation by Leshchinskiy] The collective of the Jangalak Works supports the decisions of the 18th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee that elected Comrade Najibullah general secretary of the Central Committee. A lot has been said today about the need for unity in the struggle against enemies and about strengthening defense capability. And we, workers, understand how much depends on us in this cause, on our diligence and conscientiousness. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE, ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD211750 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A meeting has taken place between Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Marian Orzechowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, who is passing through Moscow.

During the meeting, the ministers voiced their mutual satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Polish relations. The ministers exchanged views on the further improvement of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland in international affairs, on a bilateral basis, and within the Warsaw Pact framework. They stressed that the United States and its closest NATO allies are avoiding a constructive search for ways to curb the arms race and, above all, weapons of mass destruction. They are evading the halting of nuclear tests, not averting the militarization of outer space, and unceremoniously interfering in the affairs of other countries which leads to a dangerous heightening of international tension.

Under these circumstances particular responsibility for the preservation of peace, for the creation of a universal system of international security, and for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between states falls on the countries of the socialist community.

MARCHUK RECEIVES VISITING POLISH SCIENCE OFFICIAL

PM201558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress under the Polish Council of Ministers, was in the USSR 13-15 May. Talks were held with G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, on questions of further developing and strengthening the efficiency of Soviet-Polish scientific and technical cooperation aimed at implementing the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the Soviet-Polish Comprehensive Program for Long-Term Scientific and Technical Progress. Questions of the development of direct scientific and technical ties between Soviet and Polish organizations were discussed.

A conference of directors of a number of Soviet and Polish organizations was held in the State Committee for Science and Technology. There was an exchange of experience in bilateral cooperation; practical ways were outlined and specific measures were recommended to improve direct scientific and technical ties.

A protocol on the results of the talks was signed. G.I. Marchuk and Z. Szalajda signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland in the spheres of biocybernetics and biomedical engineering. Polish Ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf took part in the talks.

Agreement Signed

LD162359 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 15 -- Managers of Polish and Soviet research and development institutions, linked by direct contacts and closely cooperating in solving common theoretical, design and production problems ended a three-day conference here today. It was attended by head of Poland's science and technological progress committee, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, and chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Science and Technology, Vice-Premier Guriy Marchuk.

Results of direct scientific and technological cooperation, a drive started last year and as yet joined by 47 Polish and 44 Soviet research and development institutions, are good, the conference evaluated.

The managers agreed on directions and respective arrangements concerning further streamlining of the cooperation process and swiftest possible industrial application of results of joint projects. More than 20 new agreements establishing direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research units were signed during the conference.

Both vice-premiers attending the conference held separate meetings to discuss implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress in CMEA until the year 2000 and the long-range Polish-Soviet programme of scientific and technological cooperation. In this context, they touched upon issues connected with further agreements and implementation contracts between leading institutions in Poland and the USSR.

Much attention went also to growth of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research and development institutions. Fresh arrangements were agreed to deepen that cooperation and remove still existing barriers.

The vice-premiers signed a new agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in biocybernetics and biomedical engineering.

Talks Reviewed

LD160948 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Talks between Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology, and USSR Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, have ended in Moscow. At the same time, a 3-day meeting of directors of Polish and Soviet scientific research and development centers, which maintain direct contacts and cooperate closely, has also ended.

Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk signed a protocol summing up the results of the talks. It was established that 65 agreements on the fulfillment of concrete proejcts arising from a bilateral program will be concluded by the end of August. Poland and the Soviet Union will expand the exchange of scientific-technological achievements, licenses, and production experience.

During the talks, Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk assessed the course of the meeting of directors of Polish organizations.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] We can point to many examples of direct contacts between Polish and Soviet organizations. What still unrealized possibilities do you envisage in this sphere?

[Marchuk in Russian with Polish translation superimposed] I think that the greatest unrealized possibilities concern strengthening contacts with those scientific collectives which are still to be created. Both our fraternal countries possess enormous scientific-technological potential and the meeting which took place here, in which Comrade Szalajda played such an important role, constitutes a very important stage in the establishment of real and productive contacts. I think that the most important, unrealized possibility is the achievement of contacts to yield concrete results and production cooperation in the future.

[Correspondent] Premier [as heard], how to you assess the progress of the talks and what are their results for the Polish side?

[Szalajda] This meeting was an unprecedented and, I am convinced, a promising one, having great practical significance. People met who, after all, will be bringing to life, in concrete form, the decisions of our bilateral agreement which we are counting on very much. I think that two things are worthy of particular emphasis; first, that the participants worked together, I would say, very well and in concrete form for these 3 days here, and the second important thing is that, together with Guriy Ivanovich here, whom I would like to thank very sincerely for the excellent organization of this meeting, we heard many, I must say, very interesting and critical observations, which, we have decided, we will make use of jointly to create conditions so that the cooperation will be even better and I would say, take place in more favorable conditions. [end recording]

VORONIN CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND

PM201524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stay in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May -- A Soviet delegation headed by L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, was in Poland 13-17 May at the invitation of the Polish Government. Experience in improving material and technical supply and in the rational utilization of material, fuel, and energy resources was exchanged. A protocol expanding bilateral cooperation in this sphere was signed.

A meeting was held between Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and L.A. Voronin.

PRAVDA CITES MESSNER ON PZPR CONGRESS, PARTY'S ROLE

PM211344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Congress Runup"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May -- A report and election conference of the PZPR voivodship organization has been held in Lodz, one of Poland's major industrial centers. Addressing it, Z. Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Polish Council of Minsters, stressed that the upcoming 10th party congress will be an important event in the life of the whole country. The speaker urged Communists to draft a party program outlining Poland's basic goals in the political, social, and economic spheres in light of the results of precongress discussions and proposals and comments made by PZPR members.

Positively assessing the results of recent years, Z. Messner stated that the political opponents of people's Poland have been forced to recognize the qualitative changes achieved under difficult conditions by the PZPR. The party has regained society's trust. This was shown particularly by the successful elections to the people's councils and the Sejm. There is a steady growth in the party's ranks, an ever-increasing number of young people are joining, and the worker element in leading bodies is growing. The party is making consistent efforts to further develop socialist democracy.

In their speeches the party conference, delegates -- envoys of labor collectives -- pointed out ways of economically and socially developing Lodz Voivodship and speeding up scientific and technical progress in industry and agriculture. Communists boldly revealed existing reserves and deficiencies holding back progress and stressed the need to enhance the PZPR's leading role in resolving economic tasks and improving socialist social relations.

WARSAW COURT SENTENCES 'SUBVERSIVES'

PM210907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Warsaw Court Sentence"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May -- According to a PAP report, the trial at Warsaw City Court of a group of subversives, charged with attempting to cause disturbances and disrupt the course of the Polish Sejm elections, has ended.

The accused, Ya. Shimashek, G. Myshka, and P. Lapinski, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for attempting to install an amplification system in a building in the center of Warsaw to broadcast appeals to boycott the elections. The author of the texts to be broadcast, Former leader of Warsaw Solidarity S. Jaworski, was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

GORBACHEV-CEAUSESCU TALKS REPORTED BY SCINTEIA

PM211205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Contribution"]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 May -- The results of the talks between M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, are an important contribution to the further development of comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP and between the Soviet Union and Romania, and to the strengthening of friendship between the two neighboring peoples, the RCP Central Committee organ SCINTEIA writes.

The newspaper points out that the talks noted the importance of implementing the decisions of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow and of energetic work to carry out the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Members Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

Socialist Romania, SCINTEIA stresses, attaches great importance to and supports the program put forth by the Soviet Union for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu drew attention to the particular importance in the current international situation of the unity and cohesion of the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, which is an effective factor in safeguarding security and the peaceful labor of their peoples and preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world.

SUPSOV, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET SFRY LEADERS

PM191149 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 May carries in its First Edition on page 2 the following two messages to the new Yugoslav leaders:

"To Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the SFRY: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulates you on your election as president of the SFRY Presidency. We wish you, Comrade S. Hasani, successful activity in this lofty state post.

"We express firm confidence that Soviet-Yugoslav relations of friendship and all-round cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen steadily for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

"To Comrade Branko Mikulic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council: In connection with your election as chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, we send you, Comrade Branko Mikulic, cordial congratulations and wishes for success in your activity in this responsible post. We are convinced that the steady strengthening and development of broad cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in various spheres accords with the vital interests of our countries' peoples and serves the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

"The USSR Council of Ministers"

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Leaves for Country Tour

LD211308 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, chairman [as received] of the Spanish Government, and his wife left Moscow today for a tour of the country. He is staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo airport, the head of the Spanish Government and his wife were seen off on the tarmac by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers with his wife, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the USSR.

The sending-off party included M.S. Smirtyukov, chief executive officer at the USSR Council of Ministers, B.I. Aristov, S.P. Burenkov, T.B. Guzhenko and V.M. Kamentsev -- ministers of the USSR, A.N. Aksyonov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, S.A. Losev, TASS director-general, and other officials. The guest was seen off by representatives of the Moscow public.

The state flags of Spain and the Soviet Union were hoisted on the airfield. A guard of honour comprising Moscow garrison troops was formed. The orchestra performed the state anthems of the two countries.

Ryzhkov and Gonzalez reviewed the Guard of Honour. The cremony ended with the march-past of the Soviet troops.

The streets and squares of Moscow along which the motorcade accompanied by motercycle outriders proceeded to the airport were bedecked with the state flags of Spain and the USSR, and streamers with greetings.

Gonzalez is being accompanied on the trip by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, S.K. Romanovskiy, the USSR's ambassador to Spain, and other officials.

Before Gonzalez's departure for Leningrad, Spain's ambassador to the USSR, Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin, held a reception on the occasion of the official visit to the USSR.

Present at the reception were V.P. Orlov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soivet, V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of several ministries and departments of the USSR, other officials.

Carmen Romero Lopez, wife of the chairman of the Spanish Government, today familiarized herself with the places of interest in the Moscow Kremlin.

Comparison of Ryzhkov-Gonzalez Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 May carries in its First Edition on page 1 a TASS report under the headline "On an Official Visit" which reports on the talks held between N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on 19 May. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, revealing the following variation:

Penultimate paragraph, last line PRAVDA concludes: and environmental protection.

The following took part in the talks: on the Soviet side -- G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and S.K. Romanovskiy, USSR ambassador to Spain; and on the Spanish side -- F. Fernandez Ordonez, foreign minister; C. Solchaga, minister of economy and finance; J. Solana, minister of culture and official government spokesman; J.L. Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR; J. Feo, secretary to the prime minister; G. del la Dehesa, secretary general of the Trade Administration; E. Santos, assistant secretary of the Industry and Power Administration; J.L. Yanez-Barnuevo, chief of the International Section of the Government Chancellery; S. Salas, head of chancellery to the foreign minister; and J. Esquerra, director general of the Foreign Ministry Administration for European Countries' Foreign Policy. (supplying additional names)

Moscow TV Version of Press Conference

LD211642 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez took place in Moscow today. He stated that the results of his visit to the Soviet Union are positive in all respects. The meetings and conversations with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders have enabled me, Felipe Gonzalez stressed, to acquaint myself more closely with the basic features of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and to see the Soviet Union's striving toward fruitful dialogue, detente, and peace.

Felipe Gonzalez replied to journalists' questions. Replying in particular to a question about Spain's contribution to the cause of solving all-European problems, including a successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference, he said: [video shows journalist reading question from his notebook, standing in the hall and cuts to Gonzalez saying]

[Gonzalez in Spanish fading into Russian translation] Spain is deeply and concretely interested in the success of a settlement in Europe not only as a full participant in European forums but also as a country seeking to assist the development of a bilateral dialogue between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, as well as the continuation of Soviet-U.S. meetings at summit level. Earlier, Spain did quite a lot so that the Madrid meeting would be crowned with success. At present we are ready to further in every possible way the successful completion of the conferences in Stockholm and Vienna in full accordance with the spirit of Helsinki.

Speaking specifically of the conference in Stockholm, we believe that after the intensive exchange of views that has taken place there, a maximum effort should be made to advance along the road toward the strengthening of measures of confidence of the continent.

Completing the press conference, Felipe Gonzalez expressed the conviction that the results of the talks in Moscow will assist the strengthening of mutual understanding between Spain and the Soviet Union in the interests of both countries and in the interests of the improvement of the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

Madrid Radio Version

LD211504 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In Moscow the press conference given by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to provide details of the long conversation -- almost 5 hours -- that he held yesterday with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev is continuing.

The prime minister opened the press conference saying that the purpose of the visit -- to improve bilateral relations and jointly examine the international situation -- had been achieved, then went on to outline the main topics he had discussed with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during the nearly 5-hour-long meeting they held yesterday.

[Begin Gonzalez recording -- broadcast in progress] ... devoted to an examination or an exposition, with questions and answers on both sides, of the evolution of events in Spain, the [word indistinct] of democratic change in Spain. We paid special attention to matters of modernizing the economic situation, and also to matters concerning Spain's foreign policy. We also examined the situation in the Soviet Union, their plans for economic modernization -- we talked at great length about those modernization plans as set forth in the theses delivered at the 27th congress in mid-February. From there we moved on to an examination of the international situation. This is a subject ranging from the foreign debts of some Third World countries and the need to find a suitable response to this, to the main area concerned with an examination of the international situation, namely matters to do with disarmament policy and peace in various forums. There are bilateral forums, to which we naturally attribute ecormous importance, given that the Soviet Union [words indistinct] has the greatest responsibility in the sense of (defending) a policy of disarmament, both strategic and tactical. And there are other forums, such as the Stockholm conference, which falls within the framework of the Conference, on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English at 1303 GMT on 21 May reports on the press conference and adds the following: "The Spanish premier said the talks (with Soviet leaders) had been 'extremely interesting and cordial' also had dealt with the Mediterranean and Central America, the Third World foreign debt and European cooperation."]

The meeting also dealt with the international situation created by the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl. The two politicans, Felipe Gonzalez and Mikhail Gorbachev, declared themselves in agreement that all countries should cooperate to put an end to the risks inherent in accidents of this kind.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] And I can state something that I see as very positive. The thinking that has followed this accident generated a need to set up a mechanisism for exchange of information and for cooperation at an international level capable of helping everyone to be aware of, halt, foresee, or combat the consequences of accidents of this kind. Indeed, this subject came up in our talks. We had certain ideas about the role played by the IAEA, and we talked about this. I would say that the discussion was conducted with a tone of concern, but at the same time in a very constructive tone, which I hope it will be possible to maintain in the future as a dialogue between countries trying to foresee, and of course to combat, the consequences of disasters such as this. [end recording]

Mikhail Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzalez also spoke about the crisis in the Mediterranean, though they did not go into detail on this subject.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] There is a difference in our evaluation [words indistinct], differences of emphasis in our view of the problem. We are worried by certain kinds of activity that go beyond the usual essence of relations between states, activities that worry many of our countries, and specifically Spain. It emerged from what they said to us that for the Soviet Union it is difficult to understand how such activities can occur. You know what the Soviet Union's position is: It has condemned the U.S. intervention. You also know the Spanish position, one that we have stated repeatedly: We disagree with the use of force to solve major problems that concern us. These are known positions which we have stuck to throughout these talks. [end recording]

Arms reduction is also a common concern of the two politicians.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] My view is that any analysis aimed at reducing weapons of any kind must be attempted from a global standpoint, to ensure that disarmament is balanced and guarantees reciprocal security. [end recording]

We now have another report from our special correspondents in Moscow on further details of the press conference held by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez; Carlos Agrasar and Mercedes Jansa from Moscow:

[Agrasar] I am going to make a brief summary of what Prime Minister Gonzalez has said since our last linkup and on what he is saying now. Prime Minister Gonzalez said that during his meeting with Gorbachev, there was no specific reference to holding an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, as the Soviet Union put forward, although the Spanish side is in favor of a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problems. They also did not discuss a forthcoming visit by Gorbachev to Latin America, as one of the journalists asked him.

[Jansa] The Spanish prime minister also referred to relations in the Mediterranean crisis and to the U.S. attack on Libya. On the crisis in the Mediterranean, Felipe Gonzalez said that any measure of detente will have to be seriously analyzed by all the countries and that any analysis aimed at reducing armaments in the Mediterranean will also have to be from the point of view of the balance of security and of the two sides' credibility to reduce armaments. On the subject of the Olympic Games, the prime minister was asked whether the Soviet Union will support the candidature of Barcelona for the Olympic Games in 1992. He was sparing in words, he said. The subject was discussed -- I believe that the candidature of Barcelona is a good candidature.

[Agrasar] There was not any comment between the two interlocutors on the results of the referendum on NATO in Spain. According to Prime Minister Gonzalez, the Soviet side accepts this decision of the Spanish people because it is a sovereign decision. Felipe Gonzalez does not believe that it is any obstacle to the ability of bilateral relations to continue to develop as usual.

[Jansa] Felipe Gonzalez repeated at this press conference that economic relations between Spain and the Soviet Union are only at one-third of the level of the exchange between the USSR and the various countries of the EEC. We have the duty to gain the ground lost following many years of diplomatic relations, Felipe Gonzalez said, to gain ground lost with tenacity and effort, which must continue following the contacts between businessmen and the Minister of Economy and Finance during this 48-hour official visit. Prime Minister Gonzalez was asked what point of view he had taken with the top Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the possibility of cooperation in anti-terrorist matters among several countries in the area [word indistinct], in particular between Spain and the Soviet Union. Felipe Gonzalez said that an effort to reduce terrorism to its (?just), precise and [word indistinct] terms is necessary. Felipe Gonzalez is now being asked whether he can forecast the result of the forthcoming general election on 22 June in our country. Felipe Gonzalez merely said that he cannot forecast anything at the moment and that this was not the appropriate place to say anything about this.

[Agrasar] We are back to the room where Prime Minister Gonzalez is speaking. According to the announcement by the director general of press cooperation, Mr Castedo, it will last until 0837 this morning Spanish time.

[Begin Gonzalez recording -- broadcast in progress] ... the Soviet Union, the economic planning, and consequently the economic decision centers are centers of political responsibility as well, and consequently, where there is the possibility of a dialogue between governments in other social and economic systems. Businessmen deal directly with one another from firm to firm. Here, of course, the decisions made from the point of view of the plan must be taken into consideration, and the plan is established at the central level. I also would not like to appear to be defending or excluding some operations and including others, because the subjects of ships and railways are at a very interesting level of development. I believe that on the Spanish side, the same is true of the process of buying crude oil from the Soviet Union. But there are more subjects....[end recording]

The sound from Moscow of this press conference, which is being held by the prime minister, is not as good as we would like it to be. We will have another report from our special correspondents later and have a longer summary of what the prime minister said at this press conference, which we are broadcasting live.

Further Madrid Report

LD211234 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0630 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] It is 0831 and we are trying to broadcast a clearer report from Moscow, where the press conference by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez continues. I believe he is now answering a question on his previous stay in Moscow when he was simply the secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. Let us see whether we can hear more clearly the prime minister's voice from Moscow:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] [broadcast in progress] The Soviet authorities say that they gave the information on the Chernobyl accident when they had it. I would like to ask you whether you believe that your government -- the Spanish Government -- really has the same information the Soviet leaders have on the accident.

[Gonzalez] It is absolutely impossible to answer for our part. You base of course, your relations on the trust that when the people in charge of a state say that this is the information we have; this is the information which is available, but one cannot go further than that. The truth is that Spain has tried not to make any sectarian political use of the accident. Why not? Because I start from the fact that an accident at a nuclear power station can happen anywhere. What worries me? What does worry me -- I have said it clearly and I have repeated it here -- is that there is no mechanism of coordination and communication which works with sufficient agility to respond to a situation of this kind among everybody in a coordinated way. Or put in words: One of the concepts that is universalizing the necessity for cooperation is nuclear energy, both in its civil and even more in its possible military use. The use of nuclear energy has no borders and does not recognize different political regimes; it equally affects citizens who live in different systems and therefore it seems to me that it would be very good if this thought leads us to say: Here there is the need for creating (?verifiable) mechanisms of security; there must be open and clear ways of communication to respond efficently to any situation that comes up, and efforts should also be coordinated in the scientific field for this response to be one that benefits humanity. This is to say that I value more the dimension of the individual human being faced with the challenge of something as important as nuclear energy than the dimension of the human being within a specific political, social, and economic context. [applause] [end recording]

This was the reply by the prime minister on the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. It seems that the press conference has just ended.

[Words indistinct] the reply by the Spanish prime minister on the possible, hypothetical, agreements that were reached with the Soviet Communist Party. Felipe Gonzalez said that he had never talked about this with Gorbachev, that in 1976 there was not any kind of agreement and that personally he would like to overcome the policy of blocs, a policy of separation, which he reiterated even with Spain within NATO. On two subjects of internal policy which we reported on earlier, the presence of U.S. forces in our country and whether Spain's membership in NATO following the referendum is assessed by the Soviets as moving farther away, let us say, in bilateral relations, the prime minister said that at the meeting with Gorbachev and with other leaders of the Soviet Union, he never discussed the U.S. presence in our country and the future of this presence and that in his opinion the Soviets understand that this comes within the competence of the Spaniards' freedom of decision. On the Soviet Union's attitude toward Spain's membership in NATO, Felipe Gonzalez also repeated that he does not believe that there is any obstacle in bilateral relations, because the Spanish people have decided by referendum to belong to the Atlantic alliance.

The prime minister was asked whether, as the Soviet side proposes, the existence of a dialogue -- and to increase dialogue -- between the West and East European countries -- above all an economic dialogue -- is possible. The prime minister said that this is possible and that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to hold direct talks between the EEC and CEMA -- the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance -- the Soviet common market -- supposes a big turn in the policy of the USSR, because up to now the eastern countries have not recognized the EEC juridical character. Of course, the Spanish Government is in favor of this dialogue and would do everything possible to strengthen it -- to intensify cooperation between the two Europes.

Then he was also asked whether the Spanish side, following the Chernobyl catastrophe, had ever considered cancelling this visit. The prime minister said that if the information received by the government advised him to do so, it would have been put to him, but as this information was not alarming, the postponement of the visit was never seriously considered. Prime Minister Gonzales said that, for the second time, he invited Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Spain -- the first time was in March of last year. He was also asked whether he believes that progress can be made on any of the proposals put forward at the conference on security. The prime minister said yes, but that in his opinion there is a big obstacle: The reciprocal feelings of distrust have not been overcome. To overcome this atmosphere of distrust, it is necessary to establish objective mechanisms of control aimed at reaching a level of security equal to everyone. Therefore, the magic word is trust.

It is in this direction that Felipe Gonzales believes progress can be made here.

Talks Point out World Interdependence

LD212314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The significance of the visit to our country by the head of the Spanish Government went, in my opinion, beyond the framework of purely bilateral relations. Of course, accords of no little importance on the further development of economic cooperation between our countries and on proceeding with more regular political consultations between them, were achieved in Moscow. At the same time, one of the most important characteristics of the present-day world was noted during the Soviet-Spanish talks, especially during the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzalez: the rapid growth of mutual ties and of the mutual dependence of the states of our planet. This is manifested both on good and bad days, from the agreement, which has just been signed, on motor transport between the USSR and Spain, to the expression by the head of the Spanish Government of genuine sympathy with our country in connection with the accident in Chernobyl.

Yes, there are vitally important questions that are posed before all countries by the nuclear age. The main ones are an end to the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. In order to solve these problems, new thinking and new approaches in world policy are needed. Our country manifestly demonstrates both of these. We propose to begin taking most accessible steps -- without violating anyone's security -- toward the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and the halting of nuclear tests. Our country has already set a good example in both respects: It has reduced the number of its missiles in the European zone and is going as far as extending the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

But what do we see at the same time in the West? The latest nuclear explosions in Nevada and a new spiral of the arms race by NATO, where they are now discussing, in particular, plans for the production and deployment [razmeshcheniye] of a new generation of U.S. chemical weapons. Where is the new thinking here, the new approach to world policy? These are the same old, absurd stereotypes of the policy of strength and of the course aimed at military superiority.

Today at his press conference in Moscow, Felipe Gonzalez noted that there can be no unilateral security; security can only be mutual. The sooner that other Western capitals also realize this axiom of the nuclear age, the better it will be for all mankind.

PRAVDA Outlines Gonzalez Career

PM211137 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 May carries in its First Edition a page 1 200-word unattributed biographical sketch, accompanied by a conventional portrait photograph, of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in connection with his visit to the Soviet Union. The sketch outlines very briefly his educational and early political background, and notes that he has been elected to the Spanish parliament "several times" and became prime minister of the country in 1982. It concludes by stating that the Soviet Union "expresses the hope that the upcoming meetings and talks in Moscow will promote the further development of political dialogue and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Spain for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of detente and international security."

IZVESTIYA Reviews Ties

PM201840 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "Spain-USSR: Going Further"]

[Text] Madrid -- From Gijon's ocean embankment, oddly shaped as if by a whim of nature, there is a good view of the enormous port and the beautiful white ships standing in it. The flags of many countries flutter in the breeze, adding color to the gray spring sky and the eternally gray boxes of the port buildings. I know that our sailors are frequent guests of the port, where they have been coming for many years for the output of the metallurgical plant in Aviles, situated nearby, and my expectations were not disappointed: The steamer Labinsk of the Black Sea Steamship Company was moored there taking on cargo.

"We have come here from Havana," Captain Balaban said. "We are picking up 10,000 metric tons of steel billets and are setting off again, but unfortunately not homeward, but to Turkey. We are well known here and are therefore chartered with pleasure, and we try to do our job honestly. Representatives of the plant and the port enter the cabin and Semen Dmitriyevich holds some kind of businesslike conversation with them in Spanish, shows them something while examining documents and then all of them, laughing, sit down together to have tea and Soviet candy. A new conversation starts and the guests amicably praise the tea, the candy, and the Russian "masters" -- as the Russian captains are termed in foreign ports -- and then one of them, a younger man, becoming serious, suddenly says: "People have tried to make me believe so many things about Soviet people for many years. It is good that that time has gone forever; it is good that we are now getting to know each other better and better..." It is slightly more than 9 years since diplomatic relations were established between our countries. But today merely to list what has been accomplished on the path of developing Soviet-Spanish cooperation would take up too much space. This is specifically reflected in political dialogues at the state level, in the constant expansion of trade, scientific, technical, and cultural ties, and in the strengthening of human contacts through tourist exchanges, the twin-town movement, interparliamentary contacts, and friendship societies.

There are no disputes between the Soviet Union and Spain. Their views are close or identical on many international questions, including that of settling the tension in Latin America and the Near East by political means, improving the climate of cooperation in Europe, and turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and tranquillity, and therefore, it is natural that our countries' trade and economic ties have been progressively developed as evidence of the desire to live in peace and to mutually enrich each other with the achievements of science, technology, culture, and art. The last few years can be called a turning point -- a qualitative shift has taken place in organized trade and its basis in contractual law has been expanded and strengthened.

"The agreement to develop economic and industrial cooperation between our countries signed in 1984," Yu.A. Synkov, USSR trade representative in Spain, said, "opens up broad opportunities for mutually advantageous relations and has already started bearing fruit. Making these relations more stable, dynamic, long-term, and consonant with both countries' economic potentials is the main task now and it is a question of the state of Soviet-Spanish trade, where, unfortunately, many artificial barriers are still put in the way of expanding Soviet exports.

"We buy from Spain metalworking machine-tools, gantry cranes, textile industry machines, batteries, containers, rolled metal, special steels, steel pipes, chemicals, metal cord, paper, leather, citrus fruit, olive and soybean oil, cotton fabric, and many other things," my interlocutor continued. "The main item is the repair of our ships in Spanish yards; joint Soviet-Spanish societies have proven their worth. We are now attracting trade with many new state and private firms producing rail cars, chemicals, and machines for the automotive industry and are also preparing for new forms of trade cooperation -- the implementation of joint projects in other countries. As you can see, there will be enough work for a long time." "And what does Spain buy from us; is the structure of our traditional exports changing?" "It undoubtedly is. Many new goods have appeared, primarily machines: mining combines, wheeled tractors and motor vehicles, metal-cutting and weaving machine tools, electric motors, electronic items, televisions, surgical equipment, and so forth. Sales of our advanced technology licenses have grown recently in Spain. Unfortunately, Spain's entry into the 'Common Market' has led to tighter restrictions imposed by its partners on the purchase of many Soviet industrial goods. Nonetheless, we are confident that scope for new ideas will always be found, given a mutual desire to further develop trade." The current first official visit to our country by Spanish Prime Minister F. Gonzalez will undoubtedly give a new boost to the entire spectrum of Soviet-Spanish relations. There are great expectations about this here in Madrid, and everyone I have talked to recently -- politicians, public figures, industrialists, businessmen, and ordinary Spaniards -- mentioned it.

SAARLAND LEADER LAFONTAINE VISITS

Met By Antonov

PM211347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Arrival"]

[Text] O. Lafontaine, minister-president of Saarland (FRG), arrived in Moscow on 16 May. The prime minister and his entourage were met at the airport by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Talks With Gromyko

LD211655 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Oskar Lafontaine: We believe that all efforts made by governments in the economic, cultural and other fields should aim for bringing about detente.

Andrey Gromyko: A good cause indeed!

These remarks opened a meeting between Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of Saar state (the FRG), a member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the Kremlin today.

Andrey Gromyko expounded in detail the Soviet viewpoint on the problem of terminating nuclear weapon tests. This problem is understood by every person, even a layman. Despite the fact that the USSR extended the moratorium on nuclear explosions till August 6, 1986, the U.S. Administration with strange fanaticism insists on the conduct of nuclear weapons tests and carries them out.

The Soviet Union believes that a test ban would become an important element of a series of measures which would facilitate more radical decisions. If the West German Government put its weight behind the idea of ending nuclear tests, it would make a great contribution to the relaxation of tension and to progress towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. But it is not doing so.

The sides agreed that the ending of nuclear tests was a priority goal today. At the same time Oskar Lafontaine stressed that he was opposed to any use of nuclear energy.

Andrey Gromyko replied that the Soviet Union was consistently opposed to the military uses of nuclear energy, as is shown by a large-scale program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986 and reiterated by the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. As for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, we should reckon with realities: "Peaceful atom" has already become a sizeable industrial sector in many countries.

Both sides expressed their common view that it was necessary to work out international agreements with the aim to ensure safety in the development of nuclear power engineering and to draw into the process as many countries as possible. The Chernobyl accident calls for it, it is demanded by broad public circles the world over. This view is understandable to millions of people.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the response to the present-day demand of nations consisted in a combined implementation of two tasks -- on the one hand, international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy and, on the other hand, the successful struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, a handful of politicians who oppose this approach are a stumbling bloc on this way. Should we risk the lives of millions of people in order to satisfy the ambitions of this handful of politicians who are possessed by the idea of achieving military superiority and are imposing their "star war" plans on other countries?

Oskar Lafontaine described the USSR's proposals on ending nuclear testing as good. We will always support them, he said. The negative stand of the SPD on the U.S. SDI programme and plans for the chemical weapons race was reaffirmed.

The mutual wish and striving was expressed to broaden relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty of 1970. The fruitfulness of such cooperation was demonstrated in the past, is felt at present and can manifest itself with fresh force in future, if both countries strive.

Comments on Talks

LD211945 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 21 May -- Oskar Lafontaine (SPD), minister-president of the Saarland, was received by Soviet head of state Andrey Gromyko in Moscow on Wednesday at the start of his political talks. Lafontaine told Western correspondents that a region-twinning arrangement between the Soviet republic of Georgia and the Saarland was agreed as a result of his talk. A treaty to this effect was still to be signed.

Hitherto, there was already a town-twinning arrangement between Saarbruecken and the Georgian republican capital of Tbilisi. Lafontaine returned to Moscow on Tuesday after a 4-day visit to Georgia.

According to him, during the 1 and 1/2 hour talk, Lafontaine explained his attitude toward nuclear energy which, in his view, should not be used either militarily or peacefully. Gromyko, to be sure, spoke out against a military use of nuclear energy, but stressed that the Soviet Union intends to continue to back the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

They also spoke about topics in international disarmament, Lafontaine said. He welcomed the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests up to 6 August. This is a first step on the road toward international disarmament, which other states possessing nuclear weapons should join.

Meets With Dobrynin, Zagladin

LD211948 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 21 May 36

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, met today with Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of Saarland (West Germany), member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

During the conversation the sides discussed some questions connected with the international situation, the consolidation of security and cooperation on the European Continent and the development of relations between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The sides noted the identity of views on the need for taking effective measures by all countries aimed at curtailing the arms race, eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and substantially reducing conventional armaments, especially in Europe.

The sides went on record in favour of the development of constructive cooperation between the West and the East in various spheres in the interest of peace and people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 'MILITARY-POLITICAL REVIEW' OF MIDEAST

PM211552 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "New Acts of Aggression in Preparation]

[Text] Public attention is again focused on the Near East, where the storm clouds of war are gathering. The situation around the Syrian Arab Republic is becoming increasingly tense. And events in the region are unfolding in accordance with a scenario devised by Washington. According to instructions, the U.S. and Israeli propaganda machines have unleashed a blatant campaign, groundlessly accusing Syria of "involvement in international terrorism." No concrete confirmation is cited, of course, since none exists. It all boils down to statements of a general nature.

But, as experience shows, neither Washington nor Tel Aviv has any need of concrete proof. All they need is a pretext to deal with an independent state that refuses to accept American-Israeli diktat. The decisions of the Tokyo conference of leading capitalist countries, the Cairo newspaper AL-AHALI points out, provided new evidence of the preparation of aggression against Syria. The Tokyo meeting confirmed that, by labeling independent states "international terrorists," the United States and its allies consider that they have the right to bring down military might on them. Groundless accusations of involvement in terrorism, AL-AHALI notes, were the pretext for the Libyan attack and are now being used as a pretext for aggressive preparations with respect to other sovereign Arab states, including Syria.

Implementation of these aggressive preparations against Syria is indeed proceeding at full speed. Except on this occasion the leading roles are being given to the loyal strategic ally of the United States in the Near East -- Zionist Israel. It is believed that during Defense Minister Rabin's visit to Washington Tel Aviv obtained Washington's "OK" in principle for an anti-Syrian interventionist action. For it was precisely after this visit and on the completion of the Tokyo meeting of the "Seven" that Tel Aviv began particularly actively to concentrate its troops in the captured Syrian Golan Heights and occupied regions of southern Lebanon. It is mainly armored units -- to which the Israeli expansionists allocate the role of a strike force when carrying out an attack on a given country -- that are being moved there.

According to the Damascus press, the Israeli military could undertake another military adventure, primarily in those Lebanese regions where there are Syrian troops from the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. Thus, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, 50 Israeli tanks with helicopter cover have taken up position in the region of Al-'Urqub, which is inside the so-called "security zone" declared by Israel. The newspaper stresses that this part of the zone is closest to the Syrian military positions in southeastern Lebanon. Israeli tanks are also being concentrated in other jumping-off positions. In all, as the United Arab Emirates newspaper AL-ITTIHAD reports, Israel has prepared 1,800 tanks and at least 27,000 servicemen for a Syrian attack. At the same time there has been in Israel an increase in the frequency of large-scale maneuvers to mobilize reservists. And this, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN stresses, serves primarily as a reliable indication that Tel Aviv is contemplating a large-scale military adventure.

The sinister saber rattling is accompanied by increasingly brazen threats toward Damascus from Tel Aviv. "Military action against Syria has been practically decided upon," Israeli Interior Minister Bar-Lev threatens. And former chief of Israeli Military Intelligence General Sagi is stating for all to hear that "Syria deserves a real thrashing."

The following indirect facts also testify to the Israeli intervention being prepared against Syria. According to AFP, official Washington has begun to take measures to safeguard Americans in this region, which could become a theater of military operations at any moment. At the same time American journalists in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Cyprus have been recommended to always have cash available "in case of emergencies," which will have an immediate impact on the work of banks, communications, and transport.

A few days ago the Beirut newspaper AL-SHARQ reported a secret Pentagon plan which is to be implemented in the event of a "successful outcome" to the Israeli action against Syria. In the newspaper's words, this scheme is aimed against Lebanon and has as its objective the seizure of vast areas of its territory. The plan for aggression calls for intensive bombardment of West Beirut by ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Simultaneously, Israeli aircraft will hit a number of Lebanon's southern regions, while the puppet "army of southern Lebanon" will begin an offensive east of Sidon with Israeli support. It is planned to create a major Pentagon and NATO base, which will make it possible for them to keep their sights trained on Near East states and on the territory seized from Lebanon. There is no doubt that the Israeli military, which operates in the closest contact with the Pentagon, will also be able to have access to this outpost of aggression.

This was confirmed yet again during Israeli Defense Minister Rabin's earlier mentioned visit to the United States. As became clear, the head of the Israeli military department not only had discussions at the Pentagon on the plans to attack Syria but also signed during his talks with Weinberger an agreement involving Tel Aviv in the American "star wars" program. Israel has thereby become the third American ally, after Britain and West Germany, to officially agree to participate in the implementation of the notorious U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." There is no need to mention what consequences such a step threatens for the Near East region. The multifaceted military cooperation between the United States and Israel will soon be supplemented by a new sphere -- space. But there is an even more dangerous aspect to this agreement. Tel Aviv's participation in the militarist "star wars" program, the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM stressed, threatens to make the Near East conflict global in character. The U.S. strategic ally in the Near East, it points out, is becoming one of the most active initiators of the arms race's spread into space.

It is perfectly clear that the development of events of this kind in the Near East, the continuing U.S. and Israeli gamble on military force, and the interventionist plans they are nurturing promise this long-suffering region neither stabilization nor protracted and lasting peace in the near future. Aircraft carrier diplomacy and terror, which Washington and Tel Aviv have elevated to the status of state policy, can only tighten the knot in the Near East even further.

Unravelling this knot is an insistent demand of the times. The way to do this is well known. The "Proposals of the Soviet Union for a Near East Settlement" were published in the summer of 1984. In them the USSR advanced a number of precise and proven principles on which, it is its firm conviction, a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem must be based.

First, the provision on the inadmissibilitty of seizing other people's lands by aggression must be strictly observed. Consequently, all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 must be returned to the Arabs and the militarized Israeli settlements created on them must be liquidated. Second, it is necessary to safeguard in practice the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, of whom the PLO is the sole legitimate representative, to self-determination and for the creation of their own independent state on the Palestinian lands that would be liberated from Israeli occupation. Third, the USSR proposes the safeguarding of the right of all the region's states to secure and independent existence and development.

Such are the main principles on the basis of which the Soviet Union considers a Near East settlement must be implemented. What is the way to achieve such a settlement? All past experience proves not only the fruitlessness but also the danger of attempts to solve the Near East problem by imposing on the Arabs various kinds of separate deals with Israel like Camp David. The only correct and effective way to fundamentally solve the Near East problem is the path of collective efforts with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. Therefore, the Soviet Union proposes the holding of a special international conference on the Near East. Its task would be to find solutions to all the aspects of a Near East settlement. The result would be the signing of a treaty or treaties on the agreements reached.

The Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement are imbued with a sincere desire to establish a just and lasting peace in this region and are aimed at eliminating the explosive situation there. This is precisely why they met with such approval in Arab public circles and other countries.

The Soviet Union's principled policy on the Near East question was reiterated recently during Arab League Secretary General C. Klibi's visit to Moscow. Speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists before flying out from Moscow, C. Klibi stressed that the Soviet Union's clear and precise position plays an important role in the matter of safeguarding the Arab peoples' security and seeking ways to solve the Near East problem.

Peace must finally prevail in the Near East!

POLYAKOV RECEIVES KUWAITI ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD202350 Kuwait KUNA in English 1835 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 20 (KUNA) -- A meeting was held here today between Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'a'j and the director of Middle Eastern Affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Polyakov.

Al-Du'a'j told KUNA that the meeting dealt with possibilities of increasing the number of scholarships provided to Kuwait. They also discussed the Eastern bloc countries' active participation in the investment projects with Kuwait, he said.

The ambassador noted that they had also discussed a visit to Kuwait by the chairman of the government Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Konstantin Katushev's scheduled for early next month.

Al-Du'a'j, said that Arab issues have been discussed during the meeting. He said that the Soviet official affirmed that the only way to find a just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East crisis is to hold an international conference, to be attended by all parties including the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Polyakov praised Kuwait's role in healing inter-Arab disputes, Al-Du'a'j said.

JORDANIAN CP MEMBERS ARRESTED AFTER UNREST

LD192027 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 19 TASS -- A statement by a spokesman for Jordan Communist Party (JCP) has been circulated here. The statement has it that the authorities in Jordan have arrested a large group of patriotic figures of the country. Among them are Faliq Warrad, first secretary of the JCP Central Committee, Ya'qub Ziyyadin, Issa Madanat, Ishaq Khatib, and Rushdi Shain, members of the party's leadership.

The represssions followed mass activities in the town of Irbid and student demonstrations in Yarmuk University, during the suppression of which tens of people were killed or injured on May 15. The statement points out that the unrest was caused by the arrests of many students and by their expulsion from the university for taking part in anti-American demonstrations in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The JCP demanded immediate end to the repression and the release of the arrested. Similar statements have been issued by other Jordanian democratic organizations.

Beirut May 19 TASS -- AL NIDA newspaper has published a statement by the Communist and workers' parties of the Arab East about the developments in Jordan. The statement says, in particular, that Jordanian patriots are being subjected to repressions at a time when U.S.-Israeli threats to Syria have intensified, malicious attacks on Libya are being continued, and another conspiracy is being woven against the Arab people of Palestine.

The communist and workers' parties of the Arab East follow with concern the developments in Jordan and condemn the persecution of national-patriotic forces that struggle against the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel and against Jordan's being drawn into capitulatory deals, for democratic freedoms and an improvement of the people's life.

TASS REPORTS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

LD201744 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS economic department reports: A session of the Soviet-Algerian subcommission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation held in Moscow has discussed questions connected with the construction of energy generation, oil and gas extraction projects. Specifically, it was pointed out that the construction of the gas pipeline connecting Alrar, Tin Fouye and Hassi Messaoud had been completed at the time stipulated by the contract. The 654-km-long gas pipeline was built in difficult natural and climatic conditions. It connected one of the ten gas fields of Algeria with Hassi-Messaoud, the oil extraction centre that accounts for 60 per cent of oil production in Algeria. The construction of the gas pipeline will permit to double the supply of gas to the oil field for pumping it into the oil seam.

The "Gigel" thermal power plant for which equipment and various structure are being delivered from the USSR will be the biggest project of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the coming five years. The session discussed prospects of a joint construction and rebuilding of other projects on the Algerian territory.

Soviet-Kuwaiti talks on the development of trade and economic cooperation have been held in Moscow. The Kuwaiti delegation at the talks was headed by Husayn al-Jasim, deputy chairman of the board of "Petrochemical Industries Company". The sides analyzed, among other things, prospects of putting into practice the preliminary agreements reached during the visit to the USSR last February of 'Ali al-Khalif al-Sabah, minister of oil and industry of Kuwait.

The Soviet Foriegn trade association "Avtoexport" delivers annually to Jordan "Lada" cars producted by the Volga automobile works. Since the beginning of the current year 160 cars have already been delivered to Jordanian consumers. Under the contracts signed by "Avtoexport" with its Jordanian partners 383 "Lada" cars will be delivered there, including "VAZ-2107", "VAZ-2143" and "Niva" cars with enhanced cross-country capacity.

"Unimeg" as a traditional partner of the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Traktoroexport" at the Egyptian market. Contracts have been signed for the delivery of tractors to Egypt to a total sum of 15 million roubles. Apart from it, it is envisaged to deliver to "Unimeg" various farm implements to the sum of about 4 million roubles.

The Moroccan firm "Al-Tijara" is one of the importers of soviet tractors and other farm machinery in that country. "Trakoroexport" has signed another contract with it for the delivery to Morocco of 100 wheeled tractors "MTZ-BYELARUS" of various types. These machines gained good reputation at Moroccan farms.

CORRECTION TO CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT ON GOLAN TENSION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Correspondent in Damascus Reports Golan Heights Tension," published in the Middle East & North Africa section of the 19 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 4, paragraph five, line five: ...such threats, including the Israeli Army Chief of Staff...(omitting extraneous sentences)

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN DELEGATION -- A Tunisia-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, headed by Ahmed Khalid, deputy minister of culture, has visited Uzbekistan. The guests acquainted themselves with historic monuments and newly established rayons in Tashkent City which has fraternal relations with Tunis. They also traveled to Samarkand. The members of the delegation conferred with the aktivs of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on 29 April. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 30 Apr 86 GF]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Silayev Interviewed on Aftermath

LD211951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1620 GMT 21 May 86

[Interview with Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko at the Chernobyl AES; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] Ivan Stepanovich, you have spent 18 days here or, to be more precise, 18 days and nights.

[Silayev] Yes, and not just spent, but worked at a very intensive rhythm, rate.

[Mikhaylenko] When was it the most difficult?

[Silayev] Well, first and foremost I must say that these 18 days and nights flew by as if they were a single day, it seems to me now, looking back. Of course sometimes during the course of the first 5 to 7 days and nights, when there was still uncertainty, when it was unclear how effective the measures that were being adopted were, we worried about each feature of the reactor's behavior, but, later on, when we began to see the results of the action carried out by all the scientific, engineering, and technical methods, confidence began to build that we were beginning to come to grips with the initiative and competition with this calamity.

[Mikhaylenko] Why is it that everyone mentions 9 May; all specialists one happens to meet with say that the crunch came on this date.

[Silayev] This was obviously a psychological hurdle: We began to feel confident by 8 May and it is against this background that on 9 May, towards the end of the day, we saw that a small flame appeared in the pit, although everything was already extinguished. Naturally this alarmed us. We were quite tense. Since it was already dark, we were unable to undertake any sort of countermeasures, but, it turned out that it was simply a piece of parachute left there from when we had been dropping lead that had burst into flame.

As a matter of fact, when observers on the spot reported to us at night that everything was extinguished, we calmed down and went away for a brief period. Well, this is how we were shaken, properly speaking, by this situation on 9 May.

[Mikhaylenko] But this period is altogether brief. I see that you leave the headquarters some time after 0100 at night and already at 0700 in the morning you are back on the job, so to speak.

[Silayev] Well, what can you do? You do not feel like sleeping at a time like this, you want to do as much as you can, but during the time earmarked for sleep we slept soundly for 2 or 3 hours. But one wants to return as soon as possible, to start the new day, to attack further. In general, everyone worked in a single surge of enthusiasm and that is why I say that these 18 days flew by as if a single day.

[Mikhaylenko] We had meetings here with the staff of the State Bank and they told us, in particular: that during these 18 days and nights you have been working here you have given numerous instructions to give financial incentives to those people who have distinguished themselves most in these operations. Who would you personally like to tell us about as someone in charge of all these operations?

[Silayev] Indeed, I have been authorized to award large financial bonuses for work in exceptionally dangerous conditions, work of great significance to further develop the situation, for the course of events, straight on the spot. Well, the work is finished, fulfilled, reports made -- and I met these heroes and personally handed them financial bonuses on behalf of the government. There were many of them. Take the opening of the basin gate-valve, when it was vital to draw the water away in a matter of a few hours...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] From underneath the reactor?

[Silayev] ...From underneath the reactor, since there could have been a danger of a secondary steam explosion if the hot components of the fuel should come near. And, at the same time, to approach these gate-valves -- it was as though one had to go there through a minefield, there was a high level of radiation there -- well, the engineers nevertheless found a loophole and the workers together with the engineers made their way into this chink and opened this gate-valve. As for the lower gate-valve, it was indeed necessary to draw the water away on the lower floors, all the same, it was situated under water -- well, there were many like these.

[Mikhaylenko] The minister of transport construction said that you had given awards to 16 people from his department.

[Silayev] Yes, you see, since radiation in a number of zones was high and it was essential to get through...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] And time does not wait.

[Silayev] And time does not wait, that is why we could not have put people at risk keeping them in that zone for long. That is why they were collectives: They would work for 30 minutes or 1 hour; go off to be replaced by the next one, so as to fulfill the task without detriment to the health of those who were working and we were mindful of that. That is why there were groups -- not one or two people -- but groups of 10 or 15 people, but all of them made equal contributions.

But naturally the first one, the one to take the first step, naturally it was going into the unknown, the uncertain -- well, of course, the value of this, these 2 to 3 hours was immeasurably more than that of the 8 subsequent ones when it was known that one could do this.

[Mikhaylenko] In these meetings that you have been telling us about who is there who stands out in your memory, which moment stands out, in your view?

[Silayev] I would say that the moment I remember most clearly was when I went with a group of comrades into what we called the bunker -- the established refuge to be used in case of emergencies. The center for on-site work has been set up there; the leaders of the operation are there; the workers and the engineers are there. All around there is radiation, all around there is danger. But the work has to be done. And it was there that I felt the militant mood of the whole collective; they were all as one man. It is not easy there. The conditions are bad. It is underground. The ventilation does not work. But, all the same, everyone is united in the mood to do the work and do it as quickly as possible. There are no complaints, no petty grievances, say, at any inconveniences. They want only to do as quickly as possible what they are instructed to do.

and, of course, this gave us strength and confidence and a sense of responsibility because these comrades have confidence in us, they trust us; they know that we are sending them to do dangerous work but that we are thinking of them, we are concerned for them and would not allow them to come to harm. For that reason, we had precise timetables, precise shift periods. Every hour or every 1 and 1/2 hours, depending on the situation, one group is replaced by another. In general, when he was in such a difficult situation after a long period of such peaceful and calm life, the Soviet person in danger once again proved himself to be a heroic person, a person who believes in his homeland and prepared to give up his life if required.

You know, I have been meeting people here that I have known for a long time, very high-ranking government leaders, ministers, for example, Vladimir Arkadiyevich Brezhnev, Mikhail Ivanovich Shchadov. It seemed to me that they have become quite different people over these 3 weeks. Something new has appeared in the features of their faces and, perhaps, in their methods of leadership and their way of conversing. You know, you should pay...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] There was something of the fighter.

[Silayev] I have been thinking this over and it seems to me that those who have traveled along this path in this short but very intense and dangerous period have acquired, I consider, new aualities -- if one is speaking of the leaders here. No delays were permissible here; they were excluded, as was any appeal to the usual formalities. Everything had to be decided on the spot without wasting any time and without reference to anyone else. And they displayed these qualities here. This shows that our leaders do have what is required by the party, what the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress call for. This was a test for the leaders. And one can say about those who participated in this process that they left behind them some of the old ways of working and the old burden. These shortcomings have been filtered out here. I have no doubt that these leaders, including ministers will now work more strongly.

You know, it is still amazing -- the calm here. Three days ago I watched, at 0100, as mining foreman Vladimir Dolya led out for duty a team of miners who were to cut through to this underground tunnel. You know, the way he talked to them; the purposeful way he worked, his ease of command and the very profound concern for those who were going to work in that tunnel: Be careful men, not that way, look out there, wash as soon as you come out, you must do this, in no circumstances go over there. And the men calmly had a smoke, got onto the bus and went off to do that work.

The everyday nature of this, the readiness for self-sacrifice, the readiness to go off to perform great feats: I am sure that no one here thinks that they are going off to perform great feats like the firemen who went in to the fire first.

This shows once again that our Soviet system, our communist education, our young people -- because there are many young people...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] And we criticize them.

[Silayev] And we criticize them. But in difficult times they show their qualities as Soviet people. Everything is accumulated here and this is shown clearly here [as heard]. And, indeed, they think that they are doing something normal and everyday here even though they understand that is dangerous and, in a number of cases, perhaps even verging on the mortally dangerous -- and there have been such moments. But I cannot relate a single case when someone said: I am afraid, I will not go. There have been no such cases among the commanders, foremen, organizers of the work, nor among the workers: There was no case when anyone said that.

[Mikhaylenko] It would have been understandable if this had happened.

[Silayev] Of course. It is dangerous but this is peacetime and you would think that there might be some people who would say: in peacetime, I am not going to take the risk. Everyone had just the same thought: how to do this, do it well and do it on time.

[Mikhaylenko] I put a rather sly question to Academician Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The helicopter pilots had told me that he had flown over the crater of the reactor more than any of the crews working there. And I said to him: So, Yevteniy Pavlovich, does all this stuff not affect physicists? He smiled and said: It was something I had to do.

[Silayev] You are quite right and you will no doubt recall that in his television broadcast Mikhail Sergeyevich had warm words to say about the scientists. Indeed, Velikhov, Legasov, and other scientific workers and scientists played a major role here, not to say a decisive role at critical moments. And, of course, as soon as moments of alarm arose, they instantly got into a helicopter and flew straight to the spot to assess the situation personally and to draw up recommendations immediately. This played a great role in the efficient adoption of decisions and their recommendations confirmed their effectiveness.

[Mikhaylenko] Interesting, is it not, that ministers have been getting into tanks to drive through the danger zone and, to give an example, scientists have been boarding helicopters. All told, you get the impression -- and I hope this does not sound bombastic -- that the flower of our country has gathered here, its best people.

[Silayev] You see, I think that any one of us would behave in exactly the same way. One could not say that particularly outstanding people were picked. People were selected for the nature of the work they did, for their scientific training. These are ordinary Soviet people -- from the ordinary worker to the minister.

[Mikhaylenko] Transport builders were needed when the foundation pit had to be dug up, mining tunnellers are now being used when a tunnel has to be excavated under the reactor, helicopter crews were needed when the reactor needed to be buried. Everyone has been doing his bit. And the helicopter crews, they say, (?are also working in a very spirited fashion).

[Silayev] Well, airmen are people who are always in the front line, they are a courageous lot. I must say that applies to all of them. Then, take the chemical troops. They are constantly encountering dangers, same as the mine-clearing specialists: If anything, things are even more dangerous. Mine specialists know when they have discovered a mine what technical methods should beused to handle it. But a member of the chemical troops is coming across this sort of thing for, one might say, the first time. Much is not yet understood. The methods for doing this have not yet been developed and yet the job has to be done. Thus, I would identify with the airmen and stress the significance of the courageous behavior of the chemical troops, whose job it is to seek out contamination and to carry out decontamination measures, thus laying a trail and creating normal conditions for the miners, the transport workers and so on. Overall, one might say that everyone worked in a common burst of enthusiasm.

[Mikhaylenko] Ivan Stepanovich, the time has obviously come to make an initial summing up -- well, if I am not mistaken, judging by the situation, judging by what the commission has said... [sentence as heard]

[Silayev] Well, you see, it is of course early yet to make a summing up. What we can talk about at the present time is a switch from one stage of the work to another. I have already made this reply to some correspondents and I shall repeat it here: We have been through a very important period, a period in which we took the situation in hand, and today we can declare that the danger of a repetition of what occurred, or something even worse, does not exist. This matter has been resolved. The reactor has today actually been, let us say, tamed. But the existing consequences -- contamination of the area, contamination of buildings -- the elimination of these and the scattered sources of contamination is work of no lesser importance. And Mikhail Sergeyevich said in his television broadcast that it is a most important task to ensure that the health of of our Soviet people and their well-being should not be threatened. All our remaining work is indeed based on this.

[Mikhaylenko] Work is currently being mounted to deactivate the contaminated areas. The men were telling me today that around 100 population centers have undergone their first cleansing, their first wash-down, on a trial basis.

[Silayev] Yes, there are currently two thrusts of our work. First, it is necessary to seal off these [radiation] sources -- the reactor itself and parts of the building of the fourth set adjacent to it -- and, as we are calling it, to build a sarcophagus around it. It will be a very complex technical engineering structure. Its elements are already being created in the form of a mighty concrete base under the foundation, containing a cooling system in case any individual pockets of molten material have still not gone out -- this theoretical possibility cannot excluded -- and they will find find this good cooling barrier in their way. But this is also the start of the foundations of this sacrophagus. Today we considered the proposals of the designers, we approved them, and in the next few days active work will begin to draw up the specific design of this sarcophagus. It is a very complex structure. It must guarantee us reliable entombment for many years, enabling the neighboring sets to work normally and enabling the residents of the town of Pripyat to return normally, after a certain period of time when we have completed the decontamination and to function there normally. This is a very important part of the work. That is the first thrust.

The second thrust is full decontamination in a certain zone where different types of fallout occurred, the decontamination of villages, hamlets, small towns, workers settlements, buildings, installations...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] Reservoirs.

[Silayev] The soil and reservoirs. This is also a very important and vital process. It requires a large amount of engineering facilities and a large number of services to be brought in -- above all, the chemical troops, other engineer troops, medical workers, and industrial workers. There we have the two thrusts.

[Mikhaylenko] You are currently the head of the machine-building bureau. Our country's best technology has been brought together here. How has it compared with the level of the machines bought abroad for this work?

[Silayev] As soon as the incident occurred, Western firms -- a very large number -- started to offer us their services, naturally for payment, and high payment at that. Recommendations were made. All possible materials for decontamination and for fire-fighting were offered. Equipment was also offered. In the circumstances we were naturally interested in this: We analyzed things and we even made a number of applications.

For instance, one Swedish frim offered to sell us materials that localize contamination and prevent it entering the soil. But when we looked into it properly, they offered us 790 liters at $18.5 each. We organized all this for ourselves, literally in a matter of a few days: We now make 30 metric tons per day. Imagine how much we would have to pay if we had to buy all this, and in fact, these materials are unobtainable.

As far as the technology is concerned, the equipment that we have at our disposal has not performed badly. What we were offered by a West German firm, to take a specific example, was initially acceptable regarding cost, but when it came to a specific purchase they inflated the price by a factor of 5 to 8. And we abandoned the purchase.

But is is an altogether different matter in that this incident suggests that better facilities are needed than those we have had hither to. In other words, the incident has taught us a great deal. We have invited our designers and machine-builders here, we are showing them what is required in such circumstances, what facilities there ought to be, and they are of course going to map out a program for us for use in similar or other circumstances -- no one can give us a guarantee that it will not happen, many different kinds of things can happen -- and so they are to create new technical facilities now, the things that we lacked. This is being done directly on-site here.

[Mikhaylenko] You know, from what I have seen I was particularly impressed by that radio-controlled monster with its "paw" that they drove down the road by remote control: It had an extension arms that can clear piles of debris, carry loads and dig up things. This equipment is very much needed now, is it not?

[Silayev] This equipment is needed; it is serving us well.

[Mikhaylenko] It is one of our machines, I think?

[Silayev] Yes, it is one of ours, a Soviet-made, fine, reliable machine that operates in difficult conditions as far as temperature and contamination levels are concerned. It is a considerable help to us. But there are even better facilities today. What is needed is not just to pick up large and heavy objects, but also some small piece of coal, some tiny bit, and place it neatly, for instance, into...

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] Into a lead box.

[Silayev] Into a little lead box. Modern electronic robots and robot-arms are needed here. We do have the basis for this: We just have to adapt them for the work here and to employ them.

[Mikhaylenko] Ivan Stepanovich, who is doing what at the moment; who is responsible for what at this difficult time?

[Silayev] Well, the headquarters has been functioning. It has been determining the strategic program, so to speak, the areas in which we must pursue our work.

[Mikhaylenko] And you have also been sending for people when the need has arisen, is that not so?

[Silayev] Quite so. We have been calling on industries specializing in the fields relating to the tasks that had to be performed in eliminating the consequences of the accident.

Naturally, we have to tunnel under the fourth reactor building. We invited miners to help. It was necessary to drill (?channels) for cooling -- this was a task for Mintransstroy. Hydrologists have conducted, and are conducting, very intensive monitoring on the state of the water -- this is their function -- and naturally they will show their metle in this difficult situation. A quiet situation means working at one level, work under one type of pressure. Here it is another thing, this is an urgent situation. Here we are seeing what every sector is worth.

[Mihaylenko] A great many earth samples have been taken in recent days, by the Agroprom, by the Forestry Department. What for? What is the problem?

[Silayev] They are basically eager to return to their fields as soon as possible, to their lands. But for the moment we have not completed all the work: Until we are convinced on our own analysis of the samples that all remnants of contemination have been eliminated, naturally we cannot take the step of letting them in. As human beings we understand the grain growers, but at the same time we must hand them back a cleaned-up area with a guarantee, naturally working with them.

[Mikhaylenko] Your time is up now. Your are going away on leave. To whom are you handing over the leadership of the headquarters?

[Silayev] The next stage of the work has been allocated to Comrade Lev Aleksyevich Voronin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Gossnab. He is a very experienced man, a tough man, so it is a very good replacement; all the more so is that he is in charge of our material resources -- that is very important now, a great quantity of materials of all types is needed, they need to be delivered here on time. This is also within his brief.

[Mikhaylenko] Primarily building materials, obviously?

[Silayev] Primarily, of course, building materials, quite right.

[Mikhaylenko] I have been told that special store bases are being set up around this 30-km circle now, where ballast, sand, cement, gravel will be piled up, everything necessary for this cement work, to build this tomb.

[Silyaev] Well, actually not around the 30-km circles, that would be too far away, so it is being taken much nearer. The country has provided everything necessary and provided it on time, and with a surplus. Now for a new stage we need new materials, new quantities, therefore the method is already worked out, but naturally demands serious situation. Material and technical supplies are basis of success, along with organization, along with mobilization, and in general, good discipline. All this put together, I have no doubt, will allow the next stage of the work to be dealt with successfully. Now we sorted out the situation concerning supplies, we have made assessments and studies, received samples and analyses, we are now compressing the ring of the blockade around the reactor. In general, medical workers, hydrologists, and the services of Comrade Izrael -- who are doing monitoring -- are talking about a systematic and constant drop in the level of radiation and the level of contamination. Thus this is a result of the joint efforts of all the services.

[Mikhaylenko] So it only remains for me to wish you a good rest, if you are planning to rest.

[Silayev] We have no time to rest, we need to work and strengthen the engineering sector.

[Mikhaylenko] Thank you, Ivan Stepanovich.

[Silayev] My pleasure. Good-bye.

[Mikhaylenko] Good-bye.

Evacuees Given Allowances, Housing

PM211401 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 May carries in its First Edition on page 3 a 1,200-word report by PRAVDA correspondent M. Odinets from Kiev Oblast, under the rubric "The Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events" and the heading "Work and Life..." Discussing the aftermath of the evacuation from Pripyat after the Chernobyl accident, Odinets states that "some people still cannot find their relatives who left the city on that memorable day." He goes on to discuss the problems of finding owrk for the evacuees, noting that for the people from Pripyat this has been resolved "by sending them on long-term assignments, to other AES' in the Ukraine, and also to AES construction sites. Thus, for instance, of the 23,000 people who were evacuated from Pripyat to Polesskiy Rayon, only some 2,000 are still in Polesskiy Rayon now. The payment of R220 allowances to the evacuees is in progress, and tens of thousands of people have already received them." Odinets then cites Pripyat party officials on the measures being taken now and for the future, noting that "they are already planning what to do if the people's stay in evacuation is prolonged and thinking about various options for organizing housing, people's daily life, and education for the schoolchildren." Odinets gives examples of the offers of help received from people in Ivankovskiy and Polesskiy Rayons, which received the Pripyat evacuees, and the measures being taken to provide accommodation for them and their livestock. He goes on:

"The complexity of the situation requires maximum efficiency and flexibility from every leader in adopting well-considered decisions. But the facts show that in a number of subunits of the Yuzhatomenergostroytrans and in the Pripyat No 3 house building combine, problems of finding work for the evacuees are not being satisfactorily resolved. As M. Shevel, chairman of Kiev Oblast Trade Unions Council, reports, in recent days there have been cases of individual leaders failing to show due concern for creating suitable working and living conditions for their people.

"The leaders of the republic's Ministry of Motor Transport, having failed to grasp the situation, hurried to praise M. Sapiton, chief of Pripyat Motor Transport Enterprise 31015, as a skillful leader who had given a good account of himself in difficult times. But it turns out that he did not withstand the test, and the collective has demanded that he be relieved of his post.

"Elementary irresponsibility and laxity sometimes make themselves felt. The fact that hundreds of mothers with small children have not yet left Polesskoye for the south is evidence of bureaucratic complacency on the part of certain workers in the Kiev Oblast Public Education Department and trade union organizations in Kiev who are responsible for this sector of work."

Odinets goes on to note the problems faced by evacuated teachers who cannot find work and health workers and others who are in need of a rest after working constantly since the accident. He concludes by describing aspects of life returning to normal in the host settlements.

Cottages Sent for Evacuees

LD211633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The collective of the Belomorsk Wood Processing Combine has sent a whole village of 80 3-room cottages to Darnitsa station [a suburb of Kiev]. These standard houses are earmarked for the inhabitants of Chernobyl, who were evacuated after the accident at the AES. The responsible order was fulfilled in a short time -- in 13 days, that is, twice as fast as is provided for by the enterprise's capacity. Construction workers will be able to erect a village for 300 inhabitants on Ukrainian soil, out of the houses that are to arrive from the Karelian ASSR.

Officials Organizing Evacuees

AU211147 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 May 86 p 1

[Report by Yu. Kolesnikova, PRAVDA UKRAINY special correspondent: "Settling Issues in the Field -- Kiev Obkom's Routine Work"]

[Excerpts] The corridors of Kiev Obkom headquarters are now unusually deserted. The staffers, united in groups, are in the field to assist rayon committees in organizational and political work among the evacuees from the area of the Chernobyl AES. There are several groups of this kind. In the villages they are helping to form provisional party and Komsomol groups from among the evacuees, checking into matters of employing the evacuees, assigning children to kindergartens, nurseries, Young Pioneers camps, labor and recreation camps, exerting control over the standards of medical, trade, and consumer services, organizing recreation for people, and taking measures to examine applications and requests from the evacuees. At the same time they are keeping in touch with the obkom's coordinating group and briefing it on the situation in the field. This is the range of their obligations. Each group has an obkom section chief. Obligations have been neatly divided among obkom secretaries.

So then, what is Kiev Obkom doing nowadays when the danger has subsided? The registration of the Communists and komsomols who have left Pripyat and Chernobyl Rayon and are temporarily living in other rayons is going on. Party and party-komsomol groups, set up provisionally, along with the local aktivs are engaged in work among the population to explain the situation that has emerged, and are engaging the evacuees in labor activity and public life.

The delivery of newspapers and journals is regular. Cultural services have been organized for the population. There are now 48 clubs and houses of culture, 48 libraries, 48 film projectors, 17 agitation brigades, 23 amateur art collectives; feature films, newsreels, and documentaries have been selected. Schedules are being worked out and checked into for concerts, film shows, and sports competitions.

The apparatus responsible workers are briefing party organization secretaries, rayon-level party and economic aktivs, and meetings in basic party organizations on the tasks of oblast party organizations stemming from the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Kiev Oblast Komsomol committee has provided 1,506 children evacuated from Pripyat and Chernobyl with passes to health resorts at its own expense. The expenses for children from the 30-km radius have been taken over by trade union organizations.

Kiev Reports Food, Hygiene Measures

LD210921 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Difficult work on eliminating the consequences of the breakdown at the Chernobyl AES is going on. But in Kiev everything is proceeding as usual: The city awakens in the morning as before, its streets and transportation lines come to life again, Kievites walk briskly to their workplaces. And only certain establishments and organizations have somewhat changed their working schedules.

Every day operational sessions are held at the town's executive committee where specialists give briefings on the radiation situation, the quality of foodstuffs supplied to selling outlets and of drinking water. The town's headquarters is in action. It is composed of leading officials, specialists, medical personnel, and scientists. Their main task is to watch the situation closely and to do everything possible in order to ensure normal conditions of life, work, and leisure for the Kievites.

At the request of correspondents, the heads of scientific establishments agreed to impart information on their work. Lenyuk, deputy director of the Nuclear Research Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, doctor of technical sciences, said: Immediately after receiving the alarming report from Chernobyl, the primary task of our whole collective was to find out the consequences of radiation. In the shortest possible time a laboratory was set up for detailed monitoring of the state of [word indistinct], water, air, foodstuffs and [words indistinct]. Samples were brought by helicopters to the Zhulyany airport and from there by trucks to the institute where, with the aid of up-to-date (?microscopic, chemical) and nuclear means, speedy analyses were conducted of the elemental composition of substances. At the same time, around-the-clock monitoring was maintained in Kiev. A great load is shouldered by the collective of the radiation safety department, which is led by Candidate of Medical Sciences Koval. One of the most important (?study groups) is led by Khavrylyuk, deputy director for scientific work.

In solving the existing problems, the institute is effectively assisted by the headquarters formed at the presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences. Here is a single example. At all four (?flour mills) of Kiev, instantly, in the course of a single day, dosimetric sensors were installed. On the headquarters' instruction the foundry problems institute of the republic's Academy of Sciences provided (?in a matter of hours) special protective devices to prevent the sensors from the impact of various obstacles. Every day, important data is collected. And although much still remains to be done, one can say with certainty that the most difficult period is now behind us.

Selviy, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, director of the Kiev institute of work hygiene and occupational diseases, said: Many recommendations worked out by our institute make the basis of the measures that are taken today for protecting the health of population, including the inhabitants of Kiev, in connection with the breakdown in Chernobyl. What was necessary in the first instance was to warn the inhabitants of the localities adjacent to the AES that the level of radiation pollution on the surface of vegetables, grass and other plants could be in excess of the normal level. At the same time, radioactive substances land on unprotected skin and get into respiratory organs. The institute's specialists have worked out a complex of preventive measures, first and utmost for those who are working in the (?open). It envisages compulsory hygienic measures and a meticulous observation of the rules when working the [word indistinct].

The main thing now is the struggle with dust which is the main carrier of harmful particles. The strict observation of the hygienic norms should become compulsory for everyone.

A great deal of work is carried out these days by medical specialists of the institute's clinic. They carry out prophylactic checkups and when the need arises they treat those who work directly at the place of the breakdown.

Sheldelman, chairman of the learned medical council of the republic's Ministry of Health, director of the Kiev Institute of General and Communal Hygiene, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, stated: Scientists and medical workers and specialists are these days closely analyzing the situation. Monitoring posts regularly report the data on the state of the environment. First and foremost, they probe the state of drinking water in the Kiev water reservoir. They also control the state of other water impounds, on which there are dozens around Kiev. By today everything will be normal.

Constant observation of the radiation level is maintained at the Chernobyl AES. With the aid of up-to-date devices, scientists are watching the state of the nature zone adjacent to the Chernobyl AES. They study the isotopic composition and carry out the automatic analysis of radioactive substances. Strict verification of all foodstuffs is maintained in all shops and open markets. The quality of milk and vegetables is controlled especially strictly.

Still, no matter how assidious and strict are measures that are being implemented, the common cause of protecting the population's health demands that everyone participates in it. All of us must fulfill all recommendations of the republic's Minisry of Health, observe the norms of personal hygience and support all [words indistinct] in Kiev Oblast.

Condenser Plate To Go Under Reactor

LD210955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 May (TASS) -- The miners working at the Chernobyl AES have been set a stiff schedule for approaching the damaged reactor and fitting a condenser plate [plita kholodilnik] under it, but all work is going according to schedule, and even ahead of schedule, TRUD reports.

Work is being carried out from a huge trench by the wall of the third unit. The tunnel starts from here, and runs toward the bottom of the concrete cushion of the fourth unit. Under this cushion, an extra one will be built, with a powerful cooling system fitted directly into the reinforced concrete.

The most difficult first meters of the collector tunnel have been laid at a depth of over 6 meters, in solid sandstone and under permanent radiation monitoring. The tunnel is being covered with a strong, reinforced concrete jacket. Above it is the third unit, and 150-160 meters from it is the damaged reactor.

The diggers are getting through 60 cm of sandstone per hour. Sandstone is one of the trickiest to tunnel through. Rates of work are implacably fixed by the personal dosim radiation monitor. The sense of personel duty in the situation which has taken shape on the site of the AES and beyond its confines, is inciting the miners to work with a sense of urgency. The normal rates of work are being exceeded two or three times over. There are over 400 people taking part in the round-the-clock work in the foundation pit, the paper reports.

Evacuees Out "For Several Months'

AU212002 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 21 (AFP) -- Chernobyl's nuclear reactor No 4 was functioning at just seven per cent of its capacity while an experiment was under way when the reactor exploded, a member of the Soviet commission investigating the April 26 accident said Wednesday. Viktor Sidorenko also told Western journalists here that the nearly 100,000 people evacuated from the 30-kilometer (18-mile) area around the plant would probably not be allowed back to their homes "for several months." He did not give details on the nature of the experiments under way when in his words "a sudden and uncontrolled surge in the power of the reactor occurred." But he said the experiment was being carried out during an annual inspection of the reactor.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT MACHINE-BUILDING CONFERENCE

LD212116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A conference was held today at the CPSU Central Committee on the question of further developing the machine-building industry and of raising the technical level and quality of its output. Taking part in the work of the conference, and addressing it, were Comrades Ryzhkov, Zaykov, and Talyzin; Comrades Antonov, Silayev, Maslyukov, and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of state committees and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee. A long speech was delivered at the conference by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference noted that since the April 1985 Plenum of the party Central Committee, active work had been under way in the country to implement the general state program for the development of machine-building in the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. The machine-building industry had achieved a stable regime of operation, the greatest success having been achieved where the attitude toward the task in hand had changed; where the labor collectives had actively joined in the quest for the new, and were showing initiative and responsibility in tackling the tasks of designing, producing, and mastering advanced equipment and technology.

Special attention was devoted to ensuring that the machine-building industry is provided with high-quality materials and articles; to more rapidly building up our own machine-tool building; and also to the priority development of instrument-building, electrical engineering, and electronics. In every institute and in every design bureau, it is necessary to have a system of objectively assessing technical levels, taking into account the dynamics of the scientific-technical revolution. Special attention should be given to speeding up and introducing Soviet inventions and improving the whole system of scientific-technical information. It was stressed that the leaders of the machine-building ministries, associations, and enterprises, and scientists and specialists, must quickly resolve a task of fundamental importance: that of bringing Soviet machine-building to a foremost position in the world.

VORONTSOV, KOVALEV NAMED 1ST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD211632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov, and Anatoliy Gavrilovich Kovalev, as first deputy foreign ministers of the USSR. The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh and Boris Nikolayevich Chaplin, as deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR.

CINEMATOGRAPHERS UNION CHIEF ADDRESSES CONGRESS

PM190927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition pp 1,3

[TASS report: "Truth of Life on the Screen: The Fifth USSR Cinematographers' Congress Has Begun"]

[Excerpts] The results of the work done in the past 5 years and the plans for the future are being discussed by the delegates to the Fifth USSR Cinematographers' Congress, which opened in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace 13 May. The report of the USSR Cinematographers' Union Board was delivered by L.A. Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the board.

The 27th party congress' thoroughly validated line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development marks an abrupt turning point in society's life, he said. Like all Soviet people, Soviet cinematographers have moved on from the initial excited responses to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the practical implementation of the decisions adopted by the congress. And they have moved on with an awareness of the role of the cinema in activating the "human factor" in scientific and technical progress and in the social, moral, spiritual, and emotional development of the socialist individual.

The cinema is part of the social consciousness and it is necessary to consider how movies reflect actual reality and how they influence it. The cinema is called on to show the fascination and invincibility of the new, to create examples of the heroes struggling to achieve the new, to reveal the contradictions on the path of the current restructuring that is in progress, and to communicate to people the real acuteness of conflicts and the heat of the struggle. At the same time it must always be borne in mind that the screen, both large and small, needs to depict the full, concrete truth that is incorporated in life itself. The study and embodiment of this truth in art requires a talent enriched by a knowledge of life and inspired by ideological commitment, civic awareness, and involvement in people's affairs and concerns. Quite a lot has been done to achieve the artistic study and comprehension of the contradictions in social development, depict the conflicts arising in production and everyday life, and recreate the dramas of thought accompanying the scientific quest.

At the same time it cannot be denied that a good few movies have been produced in which entertainment pure and simple is divorced from the serious problems of life, in which prominence is given to a trivial portrayal of manners, where platitudes drive out vital thought, and where art gives way to that which is merely competent but undistinguished.

The Soviet cinema is not a collection of unrelated movies but a process, often changing and contradictory, like life itself, which contains works of varying merit and levels, the speaker stressed. A role is played in its development by the thematic initiative and writing of scriptwriters, the talent, impeccable taste, and universal organizational ability of the director, the music of the composer, the culture and professional technique of the cameraman, the artist, and the sound mixer, the subtle understanding of composition and pace of the filmcutter, and finally the artistry of the actor, who appears before the audience on the screen as the moviemaker's representative. A lack of professionalism in even one part of this collective work inevitably undermines the entire movie.

Whatever the moviemaker's particular trade, he cannot fail to be aware how great the prestige of the cinema is in our country. It is not sluggards but enthusiasts, not demagogues but people of honor and conscience who create truly artistic works. The moviemaker needs a moral approach to his work just as much as he needs professional skill. And here it is necessary to make the most serious demands on each other and judge people's attitude to work according to the most stringent standards dictated by the tasks set by the party.

In this context the speaker evaluated critically the activity of the USSR Cinematographers' Union. Its influence on the creative process has been too feeble. In particular, the board secretariat, which is expected to be the focal point of the collective thought of moviemakers in determining the principles of cinematographic creativity, rarely discussed new movies, defended the creative rights of moviemakers with insufficient vigor, tolerated the fact that some movies were not released for years because of personal taste, subjective, or departmental reasons, and permitted a lowering of requirements when nominating movies for important awards. Certain instructions of the Fourth USSR Cinematographers' Congress have not been carried out.

The dynamics of social development, given new impetus by the 27th party congress materials, dictate the themes and style of cinematographic creativity. Even toward the end of the last 5-year plan, movies were appearing on the screen that were in tune with social feelings generated by the atmosphere of nationwide preparation for the CPSU Congress. However, even though more than a year has passed since the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum, there is still a lack not only of large-scale movies but also of vivid scripts capable of forming a real part of the spiritual and moral support for the party's planned restructuring in society's life.

Characterizing the most important areas of the cinematographic process of the creative 5-year plan, the speaker cited works that are true achievements of multinational movie art and possess enhanced social merit. They include movies about the Great Patriotic War that foster patriotism, courage, and fortitude and assert the ideas of internationalism and the friendship of the peoples; movies on civic themes dedicated to people of our time; and movies recreating graphic episodes from the fatherland's history and examples of its best people.

It is at the forefront of socialist creation and the world's trouble spots that the best documentary works are created. It is those movies, the speaker stressed, which provide the basis for evaluating with particular exactingness those insipid and bland movies that have recently filled the documentary movie screen. The newsreel in its old form has lost its previous importance when faced with such an immediate form of reporting as television. Experience shows that the viewer's interest can only be captured by a truly intelligent movie, endowed with the energy derived from a study of life and enhanced by intensive action on the screen and wide-ranging subject matter.

Together with documentary moviemakers, the best exponents of popular science movies have begun more boldly taking their place at the forefront of scientific and technical progress, creating impressive images of outstanding leaders, enthusiasts, and innovators.

At the moment, however, the potential of the popular science and documentary genres is not really being fully utilized. There is no well-conceived repertoire policy, reorganized in keeping with the demands of the times. The inertia of a number of movie studios and the inflexibility of their editorial apparatus, coupled with the connivance of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography [Goskino] and the passivity of organizations of the Cinematographers' Union, have meant that creative plans do not include the most important themes and areas of creative work.

Movies for children and adolescents, on whose production and hire the CPSU Central Committee adopted a special resolution, occupy a particular place in exercising Soviet cinema's socioeducational functions. Unfortunately, the M. Gorkiy Studio has not become the methodological center of children's and young people's cinema that it was meant to be. However, it is gratifying to note that some republic studios have begun working more actively on movies for children -- good movies have been produced in Turkmenistan, the Ukraine, Georgia, and Kazakhstan. They reach their zenith in cartoons -- work of all-union renown and world significance.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on script and movie production problems and the need for greater personal initiative and conscientiousness from everyone when determining a movie's future. The problem of professionalism and the struggle to raise the standard of the art is above all a problem of the responsibility of the moviemaker for the end result -- the quality of the movie, he stressed. If the cinema is to develop fully it needs a well-conceived program that must be based on the realistic elaboration of themes and problems dictated by the times, must absorb the mature creative plans of leading exponents, and finally must give studios scope for creative experiments and for giving newcomers a chance. The USSR Goskino is currently developing just such a program for the development of the Soviet cinema in the years ahead based on proposals submitted by the country's movie studios. It is important to ensure that the union's board and leading commissions do not remain aloof from this work and that its results are presented for discussion by society. It is equally important to ensure that our cinematography's creative program is based on an improved system of production that rules out bureaucracy and petty tutelage and is aimed at the struggle for quality and the higher ideological-artistic standard of movies. Creation should not serve production, instead production should serve creation.

A large part of the report was devoted to the Cinematographers' Union's work with creative youth. It is necessary to continue the remarkable tradition of creating schools, a tradition cultivated for decades -- from Kuleshov and Eisenstein to Kozintsev and Gerasimov. Those schools incorporate the high merit and honor of their masters: Their life and involvement in the movie process continue not only in their movies but also in their students.

Examining the cinema's role in developing the social consciousness and political and aesthetic culture of the people, special attention should be paid to problems of the real function of movies for audiences. Although movies fulfilled the 5-year plan target for box office receipts, it is alarming that the mass audience did not want to watch certain serious, honest movies dealing with particular problems. When the campaign to fill movie theaters and produce audience-oriented moviemakers was stepped up several years ago the means and methods of that campaign were not discussed in detail either by the Cinematographers' Union or by the USSR Goskino Collegium. Mass audiences are often won over by a simplification of art. The movie industry's difficulties are also aggravated by the incorrect ratio of Soviet to foreign movies. The lowering of ideological and aesthetic demands, distortion of good taste, and removal of social and moral concepts are the inevitable result of a fundamentally incorrect repertoire "policy." It is necessary to organize serious, well presented sociological research into audiences' attitudes to different types of movies and to publicize movies more vigorously, thoroughly, and effectively once they have been released.

Much can be done here by criticism -- keen, well meant criticism, avoiding banality and servility. The critic must primarily be a party critic, an ideological worker, one who brings party influence to bear on the artistic process. And he must also be objective and principled, ideologically purposeful, concerned primarily with the interests of the cause and not short-term factors of friendship or professional relationships.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on Soviet cinema's international ties. He stressed the importance of the more energetic and extensive development and deepening of creative contacts with colleagues from the fraternal socialist countries and noted that cooperation with moviemakers in capitalist and developing states and with their associations is receiving new development. Attention was drawn to the need to make more active use of every opportunity in the press and on radio and television to disseminate the truth about our country's foreign and domestic policy, to rebuff the anti-Sovietists and slanderers, and wage a committed ideological struggle, helping the party and the state in their colossal work aimed at consolidating the cause of peace and social progress.

We perceive the tasks posed by the party with all our heart and soul, L.A. Kulidzhanov said in conclusion. For the work of the union and of all Soviet cinematographers the 5-year plan ahead can and must be one of restructuring and renewal, uniting word and deed and giving new strength to Soviet cinematography, which is called upon to give the Leninist party real and effective help in implementing the 27th congress' lofty plans.

The report of the USSR Cinematographers' Union's Auditing Commission was delivered by its chairman, L.N. Nekhoroshev.

The congress then began debates on the reports.

ENDURING RELEVANCE OF LENINIST PRINCIPLES VIEWED

PM201255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Academician B. Ponomarev article: "Proceeding From the Great Leninist Traditions"]

[Text] "A most important task of party organizations is educating Communists in the spirit of the great traditions of bolshevism." (from the Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress).

Since its foundation, the CPSU has traveled a vast distance and accomplished revolutionary transformations unprecedented in mankind's history.

The Leninist party that spearheaded the Great October Socialist Revolution initiated a process of the greatest importance on earth -- the transition from the system of exploitation and oppression of the working people to a system based on freedom and the absence of oppression and exploitation of man by man, to the socialist system that was the dream and ideal of mankind's best minds.

The party's multifaceted experience and its very extensive arsenal of forms and methods of political, economic, ideological, and organizational work, proven through many years and decades, are required to reliably serve Communists in the implementation of their large-scale and complex tasks aimed at the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The CPSU's experience is of a comprehensive nature since it embraces the whole range of questions pertaining to the elimination of capitalism and its vestiges. The organization of a new political system -- the system of genuine democracy -- the socialist restructuring of society, the creation of the material and technical base of socialism, the process of elaboration of communist ideology, and the ideological education of the working people.

"The path traveled by the country and its economic, social, and cultural achievements are a convincing confirmation of the vitality of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and of the tremendous potential inherent in socialism and manifested in the Soviet society's progress," the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress noted.

Along this path its trailblazers encountered incredible difficulties aggravated by the fact that the reactionary forces and the imperialist encirclement did everything in their power to stifle socialism at birth.

The theoretical and practical questions of the establishment of a new society loomed before the Leninist party in all their magnitude.

It was necessary to decide which forms and methods of work the party at the head of a vast state was to utilize; how the new state system was to be built; how the nationalities question was to be resolved in a country with many nations and ethnic groups; how an economy based on private ownership of the means of production was to be transformed into a socialist economy; how the country's productive forces were to be developed while ensuring that they are highly efficient and at the same time serve the interests and the needs of the working people reliably and are able to stand up to the competition with the capitalist world; and how to ensure the priority development and triumph of progressive socialist ideology and culture in the spiritual life of society.

We have successfully resolved all these and countless other questions. They have become part of history. Nonetheless, the experience gained in resolving them is truly invaluable and can be applied both in the present situation and in the future. Here it is important to utilize creatively not only the experience of the party as a whole, but also of every party organization at republic, oblast, city, enterprise, and village level, since each one of them has its own, quite unique experience, gathered over many years.

There is a great deal that can be learned from the party's history. It is always possible to extract from the history of the CPSU -- a veritable treasure trove in terms of its diversity -- some elements and aspects of experience that can also be applied today. In an attempt to single out the most relevant questions of the CPSU's history and application of the party's historical experience in respect to the present time, the following could be said.

At every stage of its activity the CPSU engaged in the theoretical elaboration of the problems it encountered at the time, guided by V.I. Lenin's idea that without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary practice. The party combines fidelity to Marxism-Leninism with a creative approach to theory and a resolute struggle against dogmatism.

We all can see that the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, the Congress Resolution, the new edition of the party Program, the amended CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development contain a profound innovative theoretical elaboration of the problems of improving socialism, effecting a gradual transition to communism, and achieving an acceleration of our development. The light of Marxist-Leninist theory illuminates our path for decades to come and enables us to draw the best conclusions for our practical work.

It is always on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory that the party has developed broad-scale ideological work. Communist ideology and its dissemination among the masses have served to establish and reinforce the cause of the creation of the material and technical base of the new system and to promote the working people's political education.

From the first days of the establishment of Soviet power, the imperialist forces launched a hostile campaign against it. All the forces of the Old World were mobilized in order to conduct, in addition to the armed struggle, frenzied anticommunist propaganda. Historical practice reveals the following natural law: The stronger the socialist system grows, and the greater the USSR's successes in the economy and in improving people's living standards and culture, the more intensive and extensive anti-Soviet and anticommunist activities become. In our time, this activity has been elevated in the United States to the level of a state policy to which the highest ranking personages of the U.S. Administration contribute. Not disdaining even the lowest of methods, imperialist propaganda seeks to discredit socialism and to sow among imperialist states' working people a lack of faith in the rightness of socialism and in the superiority of socialism over capitalism. This is why the struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism has always been and remains an integral part of the party's ideological activity.

The history of the CPSU is exceptionally rich in forms and of work relating to the ideological sphere. In the course of its day-to-day work the party elaborated them in relation to specific conditions and to a specific time. Of particular importance are V.I. Lenin's instructions concerning the struggle against bureaucracy, the rigorous implementation of the decisions adopted by the party and the state, and the establishment of order and the observance of discipline.

An important aspect of the party's historical experience is the unswerving observance of the principle: Always with the masses, at the head of the masses. The indestructible unity of party and people has been achieved on the basis of many years of achievements. And this unity has constantly been strengthened and "renewed" in the course of the CPSU's entire history.

The party has always soberly assessed the prevailing situation, both domestic and international; it has seen the achievements as well as the adverse, negative phenomena, shortcomings, and outstanding problems. "All revolutionary parties that have perished to date perished because they grew conceited, failed to see where their strengths lay, and were afraid to speak about their weaknesses," V.I. Lenin said. "But we will not perish, because we are not afraid to speak about our weaknesses and will learn to overcome them" (Footnote 1) (Complete Collected Works, Vol 45, p 118).

A noteworthy example of the observance of this Leninst principle was the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, which demonstrated the historic victories of socialism in the USSR to the whole world and serve as an example of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, the phenomena of stagnation in the life of Soviet society, unfavorable trends in the economy and the social and spiritual sphere, the party and state organizations' failure to keep abreast of the demands of the times, and existing omissions and errors were openly discussed.

The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress substantiate the further natural enhancement of the Communist Party's leading role. This programmatic tenet, corroborated by the party's years of experience, speaks of the need to improve all aspects of the CPSU's activity. The party as a whole, and each party organization and every Communist individually, are called upon to act as the vanguard and to discharge this mission of theirs in practical matters. The 27th CPSU Congress placed renewed emphasis on this.

The main principle of the organizational structure and internal life of the party is democratic centralism. The unity of the party and the cohesion of its ranks -- based on the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism -- and iron discipline have been and remain the immutable law of the party and of all Communists, a guarantee of socialism's future victories.

One of the most important aspects of the Communists' experience is concern for the purity of the party's ranks. The entire history of the CPSU is imbued with the Leninist precept: Party members have no privileges, only additional obligations.

The important lessons furnished by the CPSU's historical experience include the unswerving implementation of the course toward the comprehensive development of the Soviet state's productive forces and promotion of scientific and technical progress. The CPSU, being by nature a revolutionary party and implementing revolutionary transformations in social relations, has actively promoted the development of science and technical progress. V.I. Lenin's work "The Great Initiative" [Velikiy Pochin] is very characteristic in this respect. In 1919, when the country was under the pressures of internal and external counterrevolution and in a state of economic collapse, the leader of our party enthusiastically welcomed and backed the first communist subbotniks.

At the same time, there and then, he set the historic task of overtaking capitalism in terms of labor productivity and indicated the way to resolve this task: by combining the latest achievements of science and technology "with the massive unification of conscious workers creating large-scale socialist production" (Footnote 2) (Vol 39, p 17). The party is unswervingly implementing this behest of Lenin's.

In his endeavor to open up new ways of developing the socialist economy, Lenin, back at the dawn of Soviet power, put forward the great idea of socialist competition. This idea has lost none of its vitality today. Proceeding from Leninist principles, it is necessary to improve the organization and enhance the effectiveness of competition, overcome formalism and stereotypes, and bring laggards in line with pacesetters, the new edition of the CPSU Program notes.

The meeting with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and production pacesetters and innovators held at the CPSU Central Committee 20 September 1985 was a vivid example of the fruitful utuilization of the historical experience of socialist building. The Stakhanovite movement, which was launched more than half a century ago opened up the tremendous creative potential of socialism, released the revolutionary spirit and initiative of the Soviet working class, and brought about a breakthrough in the endeavor to sharply increase labor productivity proceeding from the given standard of technology at the time. This nationwide movement marked a major success in the industrialization of the country and the high pace at which it was proceeding. And this remarkable experience, filled with new content, is today being channeled at the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee into the implementation of immediate tasks for the acceleration of socioeconomic progress.

The experience gained by the party during the country's industrialization is of unfading importance. I would like to mention especially the pace of this industrialization. This question was for many years at the focus of attention of the party, of all party organizations. It was necessary to overcome the country's age-old technological and economic backwardness. And socialism's future depended on the pace at which industrialization, the creation of the powerful production base of the socialist system, was effected.

The decisions of the congresses and party conferences in those years pursued the aim of kindling the flame of labor heroism, and mobilizing all party organizations for the implementation of industrialization at a high pace. And the party mobilized, inspired, and organized the working class, scientific and technical workers, and all the working people to work selflessly for the high pace of industrialization. The whole world was astounded at the rapid growth of the industrial might of the Land of the Soviets.

The pace of industrialization played a tremendous role in countering the onslaught of capitalism and ensuring the country's defense. It was no accident that industrialization and the high pace at which it was progressing were described as the policy that saved the motherland during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The forms and methods of work employed by party, state, trade union, and youth organizations, the press, and the entire Soviet society at that time contain much that could be put to use with a view to accelerating the socioeconomic development of the USSR.

A grand epic in the history of the party and the Soviet state was the switch of millions upon millions of peasants to collective, large-scale, mechanized farming. The party's work in the countryside during those years, the cities' assistance, the elaboration of the economic policy for the new, kolkhoz system, and thousands of other measures of that period form the invaluable store of experience of the socialist reorganization of the countryside. As is known, this work did not proceed without excesses and mistakes. But we corrected them as we went along and the kolkhoz system grew stronger from year to year. It is well known that the Hitler occupation forces made incredible efforts to destroy it, but they failed.

In our time, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the agro-industrial complex represents a creative development of Lenin's idea about the importance of material incentives for agricultural workers and the development of financial autonomy.

Special pages of the Communist Party's heroic annals relate to the Great Patriotic War. Many works of military leaders and historians are devoted to the experience of the party's work during those years, and generations upon generations of Soviet people are educated with the help of these works.

The building of socialism in our country, particularly during the first few decades, took place in conditions of an acute struggle with antiparty groupings -- Trotskiyists, right-wing opportunists, and national deviationists of various hues. What were needed in the course of this struggle were high theoretical standards, bolshevist tempering, and -- most important -- fidelity to Leninism, devotion to the cause of socialism, and confidence that it is possible to build socialism in the USSR. And this victory was won and the monolithic unity and cohesion of the party were ensured.

The examples set by the most prominent figures of the party and their struggle for the interests of the people and the cause of socialism are unsurpassed in terms of their educational importance in molding conscious workers of the socialist society. The supreme example and ideal is V.I. Lenin and his entire life, devoted to the last breath to the liberation of the peoples of Russia from tsarist and capitalist oppression and to the creation of the new, free socialist system. Lenin's comrades-in-arms and pupils, the entire iron cohort of Bolsheviks who played a decisive role in the implementation of these great goals, serve as a model for the present and future generations of Communists and all Soviet people.

It is the duty of historico-party science to broadly reveal the activity of Communists as fighters, leaders of the masses, and party workers who have devoted their life to the great cause of socialism and the struggle for peace and the happiness of the Soviet people and all mankind.

Thus, summing up the importance of the CPSU's history and of its experience for achieving new successes in improving socialism and building communism, two key aspects can be singled out.

Above all, the history of the CPSU arms Communists with the knowledge of the laws governing society's development, the class struggle, the mainsprings of revolution, and the building of a new society.

At the same time it is an inexhaustible source of knowledge about specific ways, forms, and methods of party activity going back almost a century, the century that has become the most revolutionary century in the history of mankind and resulted in the great victories of socialism in the USSR and in many other countries of the world. And it is important for people who engage in the study, scientific generalization, and dissemination of the party's historical experience to contribute -- speaking in Lenin's words -- to the "conscious selection of such means, techniques, and methods of struggle capable of producing the best and most solid results with the least effort." (Footnote 3) (Vol 9, p 208)

In 18 months' time 70 years will have elapsed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of Soviet power. This event marks a watershed in history, the great feat of the Leninist party carried out for the sake of delivering the working people from social and national oppression and exploitation, for the sake of justice. And it is essential to study, generalize, and apply in practice the rich experience of the CPSU, to make the party's history the property of the broad masses, and to put it into the service of the present time. This will help party organizations and all Communists and Soviet people to utilize the experience of the past decades to achieve future successes in communist building.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SHORTCOMINGS IN TELEVISION NEWS

PM211258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Dmitriy Lyubosvetov article: "Time on the Screen: Remarks on Television News"]

[Text] In the sociopolitical section of our television service, particularly on the "Vremya" news program, there have been noticeable attempts in recent months to exploit new forms of current affairs journalism, eliminate stereotyping, and take fuller account of the diversity of viewers' interests.

Of course, the existing reserves have still not been fully utilized. There is an urgent need to critically evaluate the successful innovations and examine current problems in the light of the 27th party congress' assessments and conclusions.

It is difficult today to imagine television without news broadcasts, particularly the most popular of them -- the "Vremya" program. It is one of the main means of satisfying the Soviet viewers' needs for information and has established a firm psychological propensity for television news.

Television's role has been shown particularly forcefully recently when it involved Soviet people visually and vividly in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. Reports and special productions, talks with delegates, on-the-spot responses -- all these devices made it possible to convey the congress' emotional and businesslike spirit and its participants' mood.

The importance of television has increased considerably in the overall system of providing the people with sociopolitical information, to which the party constantly pays great attention. Current affairs coverage has been acquiring its own structure year by year. Ten "Vremya" broadcasts a day, of which four are original programs taking account of the specific features of the broadcasting region, plus "Novosti" and "The World Today" broadcasts -- that is the current scale of the all-union television information service.

However, we should not be carried away by the quantitative scale of things. At peak viewing time during people's evening leisure hours when "Vremya" is on the air, the viewer has no choice -- that program is shown on all channels. And that would seem correct since it emphasizes the significance of information of statewide importance. But in those circumstances, when the "Vremya" program is awarded the status of the main news summary broadcast of the day for the whole people, the responsibility of television journalists for ensuring its high quality increases many times over. The viewers respond keenly and critically to any decline in journalistic criteria. PRAVDA readers write that they still encounter superficial subject matter and eulogizing and that some interviews and reports seem to be rehearsed and slick. Sometimes journalists do not examine the essence of events and viewers learn about them only some time later.

Against the background of these wishes expressed by viewers, what form does the perceived and commendable breakthrough in television news reporting take? In my view it is primarily in the attempt now being made to overcome the attitude that troubleshooting [problemnost], incisiveness, and criticism are less characteristic of sociopolitical television and radio than of other forms of Soviet journalism. Showing machine tools and machinery with no people in sight, propagandizing partial successes in an area of the economy while the sector as a whole is lagging behind, a kind of "ostentatious news coverage," [informatsionnaya paradnost], ultimatley an avoidance of reality -- all these are recurrences of the old approach to information, which sometimes occurs today, too. It cannot promote the psychological restructuring of the consciousness in the spirit of life's new demands. What we are talking about, therefore, is the fullness and objectiveness of news coverage.

Mass news coverage is a form of current affairs journalism, an organic part of it. It performs its task, guides people, and arouses their civic activeness when it shuns uninspired and purely factual expositions and the superficial coverage of events, when it agitates militantly using facts reflecting the main aspects of the social movement and extracts their meaning and truth, and when, in V.I. Lenin's words, it conducts a search for the "shoots of what is new" and, having found it, checks on "how COMMUNIST [capitalized word published in boldface] it is." This position, which deserves to be highlighted more fully, is now noticeable on the "Vremya" program. The national section of its best broadcasts has now become deeper in content and more interesting, even though this is precisely where cliche-ridden journalism is noticed most often. What specific innovation can be observed? The standard of the political analysis of facts has risen.

Previously the content of reporting on economic news, for example, amounted to the commissioning of new capacities, records by pacemakers, and so forth. Now, despite the importance of the events themselves, editorial offices do not limit themselves simply to reporting them. They evaluate them -- how the success was achieved and at what price and what it really means for the country and the people -- this is the form of "our investigation," of commentaries, the humanized result of an event, so to speak.

Increasingly often, reports raise incisive questions pertaining to social and economic life and give answers to them. As an example, take the creation of series of news reports consisting of several related themes, most often of the troubleshooting variety. That was what happened when the editorial office sent special correspondent A. Tikhomirov to the "Azot" Association in Shchekino to analyze what was holding up the widescale dissemination of the well-known Shchekino method in the country.

News reporting is all the more effective when it keeps in mind questions affecting people's vital interests. There has been an increase in items of that kind on the "Vremya" program. Ministerial and departmental replies to criticism have been featured. The only problem is that those specifically guilty of omissions or errors are not named. Take, for example, the spot check carried out by TV journalists into consumer service facilities. It all amounted to a simple statement of the difficulties and an abstract appeal that "something must be done!" A new rubric appeared -- "A Theme Prompted by a Letter." People write in about their problems and often those questions are of broad social significance. Attempts to vary themes led to the creation of "Saturday Report," "Sunday Report," "Interesting Facts," and other programs, which viewers have greeted positively.

"Vremya's" traveling [vyyezdnaya] editorial office spent almost 1 year touring the country by train. The TV journalists decided in the months preceding the party congress to show the broad panorama of life here. The reports from the Far East, the Baykal-Amur Railroad, Siberia, the Urals, Central Asia, and the Volga, Russia's main "highway", were not all equally good, particularly at the outset, but they undoubtedly enriched the viewers. By avoiding pure "reporting" [raportovost] and focusing attention on unresolved issues, the editorial office, I believe, turned their cameras in the right direction. A number of reports were marked by an ability to show graphically the essence of the changes taking place.

Troubleshooting is one thing, of course. But the main thing for "Vremya" is to show the creative character of Soviet people's labor and the uninterrupted sequence of news events.

Our life contains a wealth of events. The news report program is strictly regulated and at best devotes around 15 minutes to all-union themes provided there are not a lot of official announcements. The seconds are precious here. Obviously, the program simply has no mandate to tackle everything and immerse itself in the great tide of incidental items. Thought should be given to creating a reliable guard against petty themes. How, then, is the news content [informatsionnaya yemkost] of television programs to be enhanced?

Primarily, I believe, it is necessary to avoid excessive detail and to considerably expand the source of news, both thematically and geographically. Many parts of Siberia, the Far East, and Central Asia are not properly covered by the program. Forms of presentation on channel two are limited or do not exist. Generally speaking, from the news coverage viewpoint, this channel is still in the position of the poor relation. Direct linkups [vklyucheniye] are rare. A precise plan of the priority areas of news reporting is needed. Congress decisions provide reliable guidelines here.

Speed of response [operativnost] is a most important factor in ensuring the effectiveness of news reports. It has increased somewhat, as we all saw for ourselves once more then watching the daily reports from the Chernobyl AES and the events around it. But the potential is still not exhausted. The following inevitable pattern is also noticed: The faster the response to an event, the less likely it is that it will be accompanied by a film sequence [videoryad]. This applies both to the national and international sections of transmissions. And yet, strictly speaking, the reading of printed news is not a characteristic of television. In television sports news what we mainly see is a commentator reading out the news.

Perhaps the time has come when TV journalists should explain to viewers on every occasion why "we cannot show you..." anything except the announcer. You do not always feel that a program has its finger on the pulse of the day's events -- "a few hours ago...", "we have only just received a report...". Local items are sometimes of the kind that can afford to wait a certain while although it is possible, of course, to cite examples of energetic reporting. Viewers want really fast coverage not only in factual items.

Particular attention has repeatedly been drawn to the improvement of international news reporting and to the need for a rapid response to and more thorough analysis of world events. Judging by letters to PRAVDA and opinion polls, viewers expect more than they are currently getting from "Vremya" in this respect. Coverage of the capitalist world is monotonous. Programs primarily show rallies, demonstrations, and protests. They rarely describe scientific or technological achievements or what the latter mean for ordinary workers under capitalist conditions, or economic and cultural cooperation, problems facing women and old people, the increase in crime and terrorism in the Western world, or the problems and successes of socialist countries.

There are also "blank areas" in the international news coverage. I refuse to believe that the coverage of life abroad is limited to showing a street where our correspondents stand against a background of speeding limousines and eye-catching store displays and advertisements and comment on items in the local press. Furthermore, the film sequences on such topics do not always match the content of the reports.

It is true that some correspondents and political commentators do display an unconventional approach to news presentation. We also remember those programs in which the international section is conducted by an anchorman -- a promising figure in the news program of the future, I believe. Much of what is not appropriate for an announcer is perfectly natural for an authoritative journalist-commentator who has an opportunity to present the news in person.

There have also been television linkups [telemost] with their own innate appeal: "Vremya's" own correspondents in a number of Western countries are brought simultaneously into direct videolink with the program's audience. Those broadcasts convey a sense of the immediacy of events.

Positive changes have been noted in the main national television news program. Developing the successful innovations and further stepping up existing reserves means making a contribution to implementing the party's appeal to increase honest news reporting, to make more effective use of television's powerful ideological potential, and to work to ensure that this period of dramatic change that society is living through is fully and clearly represented on the television screen.

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Soviet Union

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MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD221112 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 22 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear armaments held its meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

REPORTAGE ON NATO MILITARY PLANNING SESSION IN BRUSSELS

Issues Noted

LD221056 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 22 TASS -- The NATO Military Planning Committee opened a meeting at the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters today. The top issue on the agenda is a U.S. plan, being imposed on its allies, to produce binary weapons for subsequent deployment in Western Europe. Denmark, Norway, Greece and Holland object to the plan.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger held a series of bilateral talks, including with the defense ministers of countries opposed to the U.S. plan, after arriving here on the eve of the session. Local commentators believe that the prime aim of those contacts was to crush the allies' resistance to the Pentagon's efforts to put the arms race into still higher gear.

Other issues on the agenda include a program for boosting the arsenals of "conventional" arms and the "EuroSDI", a supplement to the U.S. "star wars" project.

Group Backs U.S. CW Plan

LD221402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1549 GMT 21 May 86

[By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov]

[Text] Brussels, 21 May (TASS) -- The NATO Military Committee, which today is holding a session at the level of chiefs of General Staffs of member-countries of the North Atlantic alliance, has spoken out for a further intensive buildup of the bloc's conventional weapons. General Cornelius de Jager, chairman of the committee, stated this in NATO headquarters.

Speaking at a press conference, the general reported that NATO's highest military body today recommended to ministers of defense of alliance countries that they support U.S. plans for the mass production of binary weapons intended for deployment [razmeshcheniye] in Western Europe. The committee adopted these recommendations under the pretext of... NATO "lagging behind" the Warsaw Pact in the area of chemical weapons. However, the general was not able to quote any facts or figures to corroborate his unsubstantiated assertions.

C. de Jager reported that the participants in the session apportioned significant attention to various aspects of the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program and its West European supplement -- the so-called "European defense initiative." The general stated that both projects are "component parts of the Western defense strategy." The chairman of the NATO Military Committee once again resorted to the myth fabricated within the walls of NATO about the so-called "Soviet military threat," in order to justify NATO plans for further whipping up the arms race.

The statements made today at the NATO headquarters by its highest military leader show that the leades of the bloc still apply the same old and unrealistic measures to the most important problems before mankind -- the problems of war and peace -- and that they still have not renounced the ideas of "deterrent," [ustrasheniya] "containment," [sderzhivaniya] and striving to attain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

FRG's Woerner Comments

LD222132 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 22 TASS -- The participants in the meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee taking place here approved the U.S. plans to produce new binary chemical weapons intended to be stockpiled in Western Europe, West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner announced here. This approval is one of the conditions set by U.S. Congress for the financing of the production of these deadly munitions. The defence minister admitted that though none of the participants had objected to the decision, delegates from a number of countries had reaffirmed their critical attitude to the American programme of the serial production of binary bombs and shells. Insiders report that the Dutch, Danish and Norwegian delegates said thatt the adoption of the American plan by the session did not mean that their countries supported it.

Meetings End

LD221541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1212 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Brussels, 22 May (TASS) -- One-day sessions of the NATO Eurogroup defense ministers and the NATO Military Committee at the level of chiefs of staff of the NATO member-countries have been held here. Yielding to open pressure from Washington, the defense ministers of 12 West European countries delcared their intention to make a "European contribution" to making the alliance "as solid as possible," meaning, in particular, accumulation of weapons arsenals. The United States, Canada, France, and Iceland do not take part in the work of the Eurogroup. As General Cornelius de Jager, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, stated at the press conference, the committee recommended to defense ministers of the alliance countries that they support U.S. plans for mass production of binary missiles, intended for siting in Western Europe. The committee adopted these recommendations under the pretext of NATO "lagging behind" the Warsaw Pact in the field of chemical weapons. However, the general failed to cite any facts to substantiate his unfounded allegations.

As is known, the British Government has allready given its consent for siting the new U.S. chemical weapons on its territory to be kept in case of a "crisis situation." Observers note, however, that there is no consensus concerning these plans among the West European partners in the alliance. Denmark, Norway, Greece, and the Netherlands refuse to approve them. Considering the scale of the antiwar movement in Western Europe, participants in the Eurogroup session had to make general pronouncements favoring an improvement in East-West relations and continuation of arms control talks. But not a word was spoken about any concrete ways of achieving that end. Moreover, the decisions and recommendations adopted at the session of the Military Committee bear witness directly to the opposite -- the striving for expanding militarist preparations. In the words of Gen de Jager, the committee spoke in favor of a further intensive buildup of conventional weapons. Considerable attention was paid by the participants of the session to various aspects of implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program and its West European extension -- the so-called "European defense initiative" [Passage indistinct].

Bogachev on Plan

LD211850 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 21 May 86

["Chemical Threat Must Be Removed" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS Military Analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Having come against serious opposition to its plans immediately to deploy new chemical weapons in the territories of U.S. allies, the U.S. Administration has decided to use the tactic of the "creeping chemical rearmament" of Western Europe.

White House envoys in Brussels have begun to assure their West European colleagues that the USA no longer insists on the deployment of new binary weapons in West Germany, Britain or other NATO countries. Everything the United States needs, the Washington officials say, is the NATO countries' agreement of principle to the shipping of such chemical agents to their territories "in a crisis situation." The United States needs this consent, according to them, to ensure progress at the talks on a total chemical weapons ban.

There can be no doubt that Washington will not stop halfway in the fulfilment of its program for turning Western Europe into a huge depot of nerve gas. Following the consent of the West European NATO members to the development of binary munitions, Washington will demand their consent to the deployment of new chemical weapons in their territories.

The persistence with which the U.S. Administration is pressing new binary munitions on Western Europe can be explained by the fact that the Pentagon thinks chemical weapons to fit ideally the American concept of waging war as far away as possible from the U.S. shores. The Pentagon strategists are nurturing the illusion that chemical warfare can be only in Europe or Asia or that there will be no retaliation against American territory if the USA unleashes a war of aggression with the use of chemical agents.

It is symptomatic that Washington has launched another campaign to promote a chemical arms buildup at a time when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward new, far-reaching initiatives aimed at the eventual exclusion of chemical agents from the life of mankind.

The Soviet Union's concrete and realistic proposals for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century have thrown Washington into confusion. The U.S. Administration is obviously seeking to bind its European allies and to secure their automatic support for any armed venture, global, regional, nuclear, chemical or conventional.

The eradication of chemical weapons is an absolutely essential factor of ensuring the security of all the countries and peoples of the world.

A total and universal ban on chemical weapons can become an important, truly historic step towards the normalization of international relations, a turning point from confrontation to cooperation among countries with different socio-economic systems.

Preconditions for solving this problem on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security have been created by the latest peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries. Now it is time for Washington to act.

COMMENTARY ON NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

U.S. 'Contempt' For World Cited

LD222322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Report by Political Observer Valentin Zorin on the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] World public opinion has reacted with indignation to the report of a new test expolsion at the U.S. nuclear site in Nevada. We go now to Political Observer for Soviet television Valentin Zorin:

Hello, comrades. The world waited with particularly alert attention the reaction of ofical Washington to the important new step taken by the Soviet Union in extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. Having for the first time actually encountered the terrible power of nuclear energy out of control, millions of people, wherever they live, have become very clearly aware of the monstrous threat lurking in the nuclear arsenals of the modern world.

They have formed a high opinion of the wise and truly humane position of the Soviet Union. For a week after the speech in which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev announced the extension of the Soviet moratorium, the leaders of the Washington administration seemed incapable of opening their mouths; they relegated the task of expressing a negative attitude toward our country's move to officials of third-rate importance. Well, it is not difficult to guess the reasons for this unwanted taciturnity on the part of Washington's high-ranking politicans: They quite simply have no arguments to justify to public opinion in the United States and around the world their obstinate unwillingness to seize the opportunity they have been given of taking a real step towards stopping the nuclear arms race.

And now, instead of a constructive answer to the peace-loving Soviet initiative, the latest in the series of nuclear explosions -- the 11th since we introduced our moratorium -- has rent the air at the testing site in Nevada. In this way, Washington is demonstrating its open contempt for the world community, its refusal to make a sober appraisal of the realties of today's world and its inability to think on the level of those harsh realities and in accordance with their demands. Nor can one fail to mention that the continuing nuclear tests in Nevada demonstrate the malicious intent and cynicism of the organizers of the anti-Soviet pandemonium over the accident at Chernobyl. It is not human safety that motivates the Washington politicans, but the unworthy desire to score points in a dirty political game.

But those who think they can go on acting in defiance of the laws of morality and common sense are mistaken. Washington is going to have to pay a large political price for its attempts to carry on without taking this into account. Even those leaders of the West European countires who are accustomed to following in the wake of their senior partner across the Atlantic have now been forced to dissociate themselves from the test in one way or another.

An indication of the growing mood within the United States is the bill, prepared by a group of influential congressmen, to stop financing the production of nuclear warheads as long as the Soviet Union refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions. Realities exist which Washington, sooner or later, will have to reckon with. The last word has not yet been spoken.

U.S. Ignores Public Demand

LD221400 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 22 May 86

[TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The world has been outraged by yet another nuclear blast at the testing range in Nevada. Ostentatiously ignoring public demands in its own country and abroad for an end to the nuclear arms race which poses a deadly threat to mankind, Washington presses on with its nuclear testing program.

The world can see clearly once again that the USSR and the United States have opposite approaches to international affairs. Proceeding from the conviction that the nuclear age requires a new political mentality and a new policy, the Soviet Union maintains consistent efforts to bring about disarmament and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The urgent and important nature of Soviet peace initiatives for completely eliminating nuclear weapons, stopping nuclear blasts and creating a comprehensive system of international security has become especially clear these days.

The Soviet Government has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6, the 41st anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. The USSR has called on the United States to hold an urgent summit meeting to come to terms on the prohibition of nuclear tests.

This noble step by the USSR has been hailed as an act of statesmanship dictated by concern for bridling the nuclear arms race.

Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima has said the Soviet proposal for holding the Soviet-U.S. summit to ban nuclear testing meets the aspirations of the Japanese.

Public opinion polls in the United States have showed that most Americans support an end to such tests as a concrete and easy first step to completely halting the nuclear arms buildup.

But in Washington they have disregarded these worldwide calls for weighing with utmost responsibility the measure of danger threatening mankind and for demonstrating in practice their concern for human life and public health, and continued following a different path, the path of escalating military preparations. Nuclear armories and nuclear testing, however, harbor the threat of a catastrophe.

This explains the angry worldwide reaction to the latest nuclear test in the United States.

Huge stockpiles of nuclear arms have been accumulated in the world and many Americans are asking whether nuclear weapons are justified at all, U.S. physiologist George Wald, a Noble Prize holder, has said.

He added that the administration was responding to the right step by Moscow with a series of nuclear tests needed to further the "star wars" program.

The hard truth of the times, the Indian newspaper daily has said, is that socialism upholds peace, while imperialism wants the arms race.

Washington's provocative actions corroborate this obvious truth.

Test 'Political Hypocrisy'

LD222022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 May 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The latest U.S. nuclear explosion conducted at the test site in Nevada aroused worldwide protests. Authorities in the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which has suffered from U.S. atomic bombings, categorically demanded that the White House immediately end all nuclear tests. Here is our commentator Igor Charikov:

The U.S. capital is trying to create the impression that nothing extraordinary has happened. A representative of the Department of Energy, which officially conducts the tests in Nevada, informed journalists only about the technical facts of the explosion that took place. True, he revealed that the explosion was connected with weapons, but refused to answer the questions that followed immediately. Even without further explanation, yesterday's explosion in Nevada confirms that the U.S. Administration, ignoring world and domestic public opinion, continues to implement a program for the creation of new types of nuclear weapons aimed at inflicting a first strike from space.

According to the appraisal of specialists, this program will this year alone require 15 nuclear explosions. Each explosion of this kind, including those conducted underground, is not without ecological consequences. Improving and accumulating nuclear arsenals, the U.S. ruling circles at the same time make speeches about the need to get rid of nuclear weapons. These very words were uttered as recently as yesterday by the U.S. President himself, but against the background of Washington's practical deeds these speeches are seen to be false and thoroughly hypocritical, for every day and every hour the material preparations for a nuclear war are being conducted in the United States. This political hypocrisy and double standard is eloquently described in an announcement by the well-known hardline supporter, Richard Perle, who said that he sees no practical nor acceptable alternative to nuclear tests, if nuclear weapons are the cornerstone of the West's defense strategy.

However, practically the whole world, with the exception of Perle and a few others like him, sees an alternative in the Soviet initiative for a moratorium on all types of nuclear tests. Pronouncements in support of the idea of a Soviet moratorium and appeals to the U.S. Administration to subscribe to it can be heard every day. As is known, the Soviet Union has adopted a decision to extend the moratorium announced earlier to 6 August. This was adopted despite Washington's stubborn refusal to speak seriously about nuclear disarmament. The latest test in Nevada is yet another politically irresponsible challenge to common sense, an act contradicting the new political thinking required in our time.

WHITE HOUSE 'RAILROADS' SDI THROUGH CONGRESS

LD221018 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 May 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] The United States Administration has resorted to outright blackmail to railroad through Congress its Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as the star wars project. A report to Congress says that if it fails to release the money to build weapons systems under that program the White House have to drop the Soviet-American ABM Treaty. Congress was told that after abrogating the treaty the White House would immediately start testing and deploying space weapons. Nikolay Borin comments:

The message to Congress failed to mention the position of American allies on the issue although Washington, when it received their consent to participating in the scheme, promised them that it would comply with the ABM Treaty. The Thatcher government then saw the promises as a guarantee that Britain would be involved only in research for the SDI. Anyway, this is what it told the alarmed public at home and in other West European NATO countries. President Reagan however, interviewed recently by the Baltimore SUN, remarked that he was longing to have space weapons and that he would agree to their partial deployment even before the work had been completed. The United States Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle has said that the first components of space weapons are going to be sited in space in the 10 years to come.

By the way, American military experts at a recent news conference on the SDI in Washington repeatedly called for regarding the star wars as a common project. There was much talk about the need for greater unity of the NATO members on political and military questions that have arisen or can arise as the SDI is implemented. Meanwhile, the recent attempts to make inroads into the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and the ABM Treaty showed the real worth of the White House's pronouncements. London and Bonn late last month hailed the statement of the United States special envoy Paul Nitze, who said that the President was going to abide by the restrictions under the SALT II treaty. The United States then was also urged to comply with the ABM Treaty, which curtails an arms race in space. However, less than a month after that both treaties came under fire from the administration and even became a matter of arguing between the President and Congress.

I have an impression that as soon as the question of the SDI is raised, the brainfathers [as heard] of the program -- I mean arms manufacturers, the military and politicans -- forget everything, even the allies. One of the leaders of the star wars project, George Hess, has said the United States needs a Rommel in space. This is an extremely tactless historical parallel. Rommel, as you may know, was one of Hitler's generals who fought against British troops in Africa during World War II. The comparison he has made is crystal clear -- that Washington does not care a bit about its partners' attitude to its dangerous war games in space.

'CONTRADICTIONS' NOTED IN REAGAN'S CLAIMS ON ARMS

LD221243 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced that during the last five years, that is during his White House tenure, the Soviet Union has out-built all NATO countries, including the United States, in fighter planes and bombers fifty times over.

He also asserted that the NATO allies were hopelessly lagging behind the USSR in the production of tanks, artillery pieces, submarines and ballistic missles. The President's claims, made during a television talk show with American students, startled journalists and administration officials alike.

Reading the transcript of the conversation, one involuntarily recalls the President's previous remarks, including the one alleging that a nuclear missle launched from a submarine could be ordered back if necessary...[TASS ellipsis]

No one, including the American students whom the President addressed, believed what he said this time either. Even the loyal Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary failed to confirm Reagan's remarks, saying only that the figures were being checked.

Speakes' reply alone shows that the figures were spun out of thin air. No one even took notice of the contradiction between the U.S. "lag" and Reagan's remark during the same talk that the situation was rectified during his stay in the White House.

Journalists did pay attention not so much to the fact of the distortion by the President in comparing the military industries of the USSR and the U.S. -- everyone got used to that -- but the scale of falsification.

As a matter of fact, President Reagan's address ot the students was time to coincide with the intensification of the campaign for a greater military budget.

During the last five years, as is known, the U.S. Administration spent more than a trillion dollars on military purposes. The following question arises: Isn't the President going to increase U.S. military spending fifty times, that is up to fifty trillion dollars, within the next five years?

Pentagon officials were worried in the beginning too. They feared that Reagan would accept the USSR's proposal for a "freeze" on nuclear potentials so as to prevent the broadening of the purported lag of the U.S. But Reagan quickly comforted the officials from the Dpartment of Defence by saying to the American students that "you would and you can" fight.

To what extent Reagan would like to increase military spending in the next five years is difficult to say. When he will fulfil his promise to the American students about their taking part in war is unclear either.

One thing is clear, though. It is that Washington is not going to give up the frenzied arms race. The President's assurances about his desire to agree on arms cuts give rise to the same mistrust as his latest fictional figures about the U.S. and NATO lag in the military field.

KAZAKOV CONSIDERS SDI PROGRAM, ABM TREATY

LD23050. Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 May 86

[Vladimir Kazakov commentary]

[Text] Congress has been told that if it does not support the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative the administration will have to violate this major treaty. But what if Congress fully supports the SDI program and appropriates the funds requested? Then the ABM Treaty will be broken all the same. To justify this, the so-called limited interpretation of its articles is used. But the treaty is concrete. Article 1 of the treaty bans the deployment of the national ABM system. But this is the principal aim of work under the SDI program. Article 5 bans the development, testing and deployment of this system or its space-based components. But SDI implies moving weapons into space. In defiance of Article 6, phased-array radars are being installed in Greenland and Britain. A station using the elements of a radar tested against missiles has been mounted on the Aleutian Islands in violation of the treaty. MIRV warheads for antimissiles are being developed.

How can this square with the assurances of the adminstration that the United States would like to see nuclear weapons scrapped and arms limited and curtailed? American experts themselves note that the 1972 ABM Treaty is a major arms race deterrent. Their talk about striving for disarmament and stability seems to be empty talk. Facts show the wish to upset the ABM Treaty is just a link in the chain of actions carried out by the administration to whip up the arms race and secure arms supremacy. The Pentagon now feels the treaty limitations are too fettering.

Space-arms systems conflict with the ABM Treaty. A new generation of nuclear offensive systems cannot be fitted into the framework of SALT II. When the United States equips its B-52 bombers with long-range cruise missiles it will exceed the permissible ceilings of the SALT II treaty by the end of the year. That's why Washington has already told the allies it may upset some of the treaty articles. And for the same reason the Reagan administration is offering Congress the absurd alternative: severing the ABM Treaty either at once or gradually. Experience shows nothing good can come out of an arms race escalation. In the past, retaliatory measures always ensured, and the world kept growing more explosive.

DELEGATES DEBATE CHERNOBYL TBILISI UN CONFERENCE

LD212343 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 21 TASS -- The discussion continued today at the regional United Nations conference on disarmament, now in its third day in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia (a Soviet Transcaucasian Republic).

Experts from research centres in Western and Eastern countries, invited by the department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, spoke on such subjects as the efforts of the United Nations Organisation to safeguard peace and avert nuclear war, and verification of observance of disarmament agreements.

Deputy Director of the Arms Control Association Jack Mendelsohn (United States) repeated in his speech the standard contentions by the Western mass media that the Soviet Union had supposedly concealed from the international public the circumstances of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant station and was too late in reporting it. From this he concluded that it was supposedly a risk to sign with the Soviet Union agreements on reductions of nuclear arms.

The chairman of the British branch of the Pugwash movement Professor Joseph Rotblat refuted the contentions by representatives of the United States and the FRG that the Western mass media had not used the Chernobyl accident for purposes of anti-Soviet propaganda. Professor Rotblat said that he had seen and heard everything that had been said about the Soviet Union, in particular about the alleged huge loss of life in the accident. He stressed that the USSR had done all that it could in those extreme conditions. First of all it had localised the accident in order to prevent the misfortune from spreading and immediately informed the world public. And not ten days later as it was contended by the West German delegate. The allegation that the USSR supposedly withheld information is wrong and harmful to the cause of peace, disarmament and cooperation, Joseph Rotblat stressed.

WARSAW PACT BODY TO MEET FIRST HALF OF JUNE

PM211348 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Convocation of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee"]

[Text] A routine conference of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee will be held in Budapest in the first half of June 1986 in accordance with the understanding that has been reached.

REPORTS ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN MOSCOW

Communique Released on Results

LD221943 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1818 GMT 22 May 86

[Communique on the 119th session of the CEMA Executive Committee -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS) -- The 119th session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place in Moscow on 20-22 May.

The main place in the work of the Executive Committee was taken by questions connected with preparations for the next CEMA session.

The participants in the session discussed the course of work being carried out in the council to fulfill decisions of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries (Moscow, 1984). The importance was stressed of working out further measures for the fundamental perfection of multilateral cooperation between CEMA member-countries and of the activity of the council.

A report on the results of coordinating national economic plans for the years 1986-1990, and a draft program for the construction of nuclear electric power stations and nuclear heat supply stations in CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000 were also approved for presentation to the session of the council.

Particular attention was paid to the creation of favorable economic, organizational, and juridical conditions for arranging large-scale cooperation, the creation on a self-financing basis of joint associations and enterprises, the development of direct ties between production, scientific, and technological organizations, first and foremost on problems and tasks envisioned by the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress.

Directions of work to improve cooperation in the development of the standardization and activity of the International Center for Scientific and Technical Information were determined.

During the session the great significance was noted of the new initiatives of fraternal parties and states aimed at strengthening peace, halting the arms race, particularly nuclear, and at creating an all-embracing system of international security, including an economic system. The invariable line in favor of the development of mutually advantageous all-European cooperation, including the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and individual member-countries of the CEMA and the EEC, was confirmed.

Committee Chairman Meets Press

LD230404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1901 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS) — The fulfillment of the summit-level decisions of the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow was the center of attention of participants in the 119th session of the council's Executive Committee which has ended here. This was stated at a press conference today by Ioan Totu, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee. The delegations, he said, emphasized the importance of the timely and complete implementation of the integrated program of scientific-technical prorgess of the CEMA member-countries and set out specific measures to improve the work of the CEMA bodies in this field.

During a discussion of the report on the results of the coordination of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period, the Executive Committee noted the trend toward stepping up the rate of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the fraternal countries and the growth of trade turnover between them.

The representatives of the states of the community, Ioan Totu went on, noted the need to search for ways of exceeding the tasks for accelerating the leveling out of the economic development of the council countries.

At the session, a great deal of attention was focused on a discussion of the program for the construction of nuclear electric power stations (AES) and nuclear heat supply stations (ATS) up to the year 2000. A unanimous opinion was expressed that the acceleration of the development of nuclear energy was a very important direction for tackling the problem of power engineering. Suffice it to say that by 1990, sets with an overall capacity of about 15 million kw, and by the year 2000, 35 million kw, will be brought into operation at nuclear electric power stations.

CEMA Secretary Comments

LD222341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 119th session of the CEMA Executive Committee ended in Moscow today with the signing of the final documents. Our correspondent addressed a question to Comrade Sychev, the council's secretary. [video shows committee in session, then Sychev interviewed by correspondent Yu-Ulyanov]

[Ulyanov] Vyacheslav Vladimirovich, what issues were examined at the present session of the Executive Committee?

[Sychev] Nearly 2 years have passed since an economic summit-level conference of the CEMA member-countries was held in Moscow, and, of course, all the CEMA's work in that period has been aimed at fulfilling the decisions of that historic conference. Now, at its present session, the CEMA Executive Committee has examined and discussed the progress of this work, as a preparation for the CEMA's regular session.

The most important direction of the work fulfilling the decisions of the economic conference is currently work on implementing the integrated program for the scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries. This program, I will remind you, was signed at the CEMA's extraordinary session, which was held in Moscow last December. This program envisions setting up conditions in which labor productivity in the CEMA member-countries might be doubled at least by the end of century, and in which energy and raw materials costs per unit of national income produced might be sharply reduced.

[Ulyanov] And what has been done in the last month?

[Sychev] Well, a very great amount of work has been done during that time; it is just a little under 6 months since the program was adopted. Organizations have been set up by all the countries, and there are many hundreds of them taking part in the fulfillment of this program. Programs of cooperation have been elaborated and detailed, programs that envision work on the whole cycle, from scientific research studies to experimental design prototypes; thereafter the introduction of the technology that has been developed into production, the organization of the cooperative manufacture of this production in the CEMA member-countries, right up to the technical servicing, and the maintenance of the production in manufacture.

CEMA-MOZAMBIQUE PANEL HOLDS INAUGURAL MEETING

PM221254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Opened"]

[Text] Maputo, 19 May -- The first session of the Joint Commission for Cooperation Between CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique opened here today.

The joint commission was set up on the basis of the 17 May 1985 agreement on cooperation between CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The session is being attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Romania, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR. The Mozambique delegation at the talks is headed by M. Machungo, the Mozambique minister of planning. The Soviet delegation is headed by P. Ya. Koshelev, chairman of the Soviet side of the USSR-Mozambique Intergovernemental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade and deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

SPECIAL IAEA SESSION CONCLUDES IN VIENNA

Semenov Addresses Governors

LD212337 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 21 TASS — TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

A special session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been held in Vienna today. The session covered questions pertaining to a further development of international cooperation for ensuring nuclear safety.

Addressing the session, Boris Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Uses of Atomic Energy, said that both the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and accidents at nuclear power plants in a number of other countries confronted all states with highly important questions, which require a responsible attitude.

The Soviet Union proposes that a number of specific steps be immediately taken, first and foremost for a serious deepening of cooperation within the IAEA framework. These proposals were contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of May 14.

Then the Soviet representative stressed that along with problems of the peaceful atom there were also problems of the military atom. In the light of the Chernobyl accident it has become even more evident what abyss will open, if a nuclear war befalls mankind. The Soviet Union has set an example of a constructive approach by declaring its decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. The USSR has again urged the USA to weigh in all responsibility the measure of danger hanging over mankind and heed the opinion of world public. The board has requested Hans Blix, IAEA director general, to draw up a concrete plan of actions to develop international cooperation for ensuring the safety of nuclear power engineering, which is to be examined by the IAEA member states in June this year.

Press Conference Held

LD211627 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 22 TASS—The Soviet representative on the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy Boris Semenov and the permanent representative of the USSR at international organisations in Vienna Ambassador Oleg Khlestov held a press conference at which they acquainted Austrian and foreign journalists with the Soviet proposals to create an international regime of the safe development of nuclear power generation. These proposals were outlined during the May 14 appearance on Soviet television by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

They also spoke about the work done to liquidate the aftermaths of the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl and noted the absence in this connection of any whatsoever danger to other countries.

The total unsupportability of any material claims to the USSR was stressed at the press conference.

The Soviet representatives noted that the USSR comes out for increasing the IAEA's role and possibilities in implementing measures to ensure the safety of nuclear power generation.

Vienna TV Report

AU230834 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 22 May 86

[Walter Sonnleitener report on a press conference given by Boris Semenov, "Soviet IAEA representative," following the IAEA board of governors meeting and the subsequent IAEA press conference, on 22 May in Vienna; videotaped]

[Text] First of all, a group of reactor experts is to find out by next autumn what caused the Chernobyl disaster and which additional measures are to be taken in order to prevent another such or similar catastrophe, it was said at the IAEA press conference. Furthermore, another group of experts is to work out drafts for two international agreements: One is to obligate these countries operating nuclear power plants to warn all countries that might be affected by an accident at the earliest possible time and to inform them about current developments; the second is to regulate the duty of mutual aid.

In a subsequent press conference, the Soviet delegation tried to explain from their point of view what actually happened in Chernobyl and, in particular, what did not happen. Only one reactor, number four, really broke down; number three needs a special check, but number one and number two are theoretically ready for operation at any time, said Boris Semenov. Besides, it is not true that Chernobyl was used to produce plutonium for nuclear bombs and was therefore not put under the control of the IAEA. Reports on the meltdown of the reactor core also were only speculations of the Western press. There was the danger of a melt-down, Semenov said, but it was possible to ward it off.

The accusations that neighboring European countries were warned too late are unjustified, too, Semenov stated. After all there were no international guidelines for such an accident. Chernobyl is indeed an extraordinary case.

Mr. Semenov, however, does admit that at the beginning the local authorities at Chernobyl did not correctly assess the seriousness of the situation and did not immediately take the appropriate measures. The USSR refuses in principle to pay damages of any kind. The precautionary measures in several countries were probably taken mainly for political reasons, Semenov said. There is no other way for him to explain these unnecessary and overly cautious measures.

Already on 6 May WHO experts stated that the critical values had never been reached, Semenov said, and therefore the experts clearly said that most of these measures were not justified. From this point of view the measures were unnecessary, at least according to their view, he added.

And then Semenov said jokingly: I think if you recommend that the population wash fruit fruit, then this is a justified measure even if there is no reactor accident. But if you say do not drink any milk and throw out your vegetables and so on, then this is certainly not justified.

And finally Mr Semenov turned to the use of robots such as remote-controlled excavators, which are currently in use at the reactor site to remove the contaminated soil. Furthermore, the reactor has to be encapsulated, or better said, put into a kind of sarcophagus and buried forever, Semenov concluded.

Blix Welcomes Gorbachev Statement

LD221205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1141 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Vienna, 22 May (TASS) -- In a statement which he made at a press conference in Vienna today, Hans Blix, general director of the IAEA welcomed the statement made on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed that his statement "contains many significant points" aimed at strengthening nuclear safety. With regard to his recent visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Government, Blix stressed that the main aim of his trip was to discuss the question of safety measures in the use of nuclear energy.

U.S. USES 'RIMPAC' EXERCISES TO 'SHACKLE' ALLIES

PM221556 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary" under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Rim or Chain?"]

[Text] Tokyo -- On 18 May joint naval exercises of the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, and Great Britain began on a vast expanse of the Pacific under the code-name "Rimpac." This series of maneuvers began in 1971, and this year's exercise marks a jubilee as it is the 10th in number. Taking part are 50 warships including 2 aircraft carriers and around 250 aircraft. The exercise will last 6 weeks.

In reporting all these facts in detail Japanese newspapers, however, are by no means assessing the current maneuvers in terms of their quantitative characteristics. Attention is focused on three aspects: the participation in "Rimpac-86" of the British Navy; the nonparticipation of the New Zealand squadron; and Japan's enhanced role in rehearsing the joint operations.

This is the first time that the British Navy has taken part in the exercises. Even stretching imagination to the limit, it is difficult to rank Britain among Pacific countries. However, this geographical discrepancy does not bother any of the partners; on the contrary, as far as the Pentagon is concerned the Atlantic link in the rim of the Pacific elevates the maneuvers to a qualitatively new level transforming them from regional into global exercises. And "globalism" is currently rated very highly in Washington, and to teach globalism to the allies is one of the U.S. strategists' central tasks.

The idea of establishing comprehensive systems of military alliances under the aegis of the United States has long been exciting the minds of the Pentagon generals. Building bridges between NATO and ANZUS and involving Tokyo as the Far Eastern flank -- this essentially is the maximum program. From this viewpoint "Rimpac-86" with British participation is for Washington an important step toward the cherished goal.

The absence of the New Zealand fleet in the joint squadron represents an obvious U.S. loss: Wellington's decision to ban port calls by nuclear-equipped or nuclear-powered ships has caused misgivings on the banks of the Potomac about the continued existence of the ANZUS military bloc itself.

Washington has unsuccessfully resorted to various levers to exert pressure on the New Zealand Government, but Wellington remains adamant. Putting a brave face on it, the U.S. military department has declared, according to the KYODO news agency, that it has "excluded" New Zealand from the current maneuvers as "punishment for its intransigence."

As for Japan's participation in "Rimpac," the local press emphasizes: Since the beginning of the eighties, when Japanese warships first joined the maneuvers, the squadron under the flag of the Land of the Rising Sun has been consistently building up its representation in the joint fleet. On this occasion, MAINICHI writes, it is eight ships, patrol aircraft, and -- for the first time -- submarines.

The "Rimpac" plan can with full justification be described as one of the links of the military-political chain with which the United States is seeking to strengthen its alliance ties with its partners. Ties which rather resemble shackles, however. After all, the Pentagon writes its global scenarios without consulting anyone.

AAPSO OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON 'AFRICA LIBERATION DAY'

LD221134 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, Aleksandr Dzasokhov, reaffirmed the Soviet people's invariable support for the courageous fighters against apartheid and for a complete liberation of Africa.

He was speaking at a news conference here today, which was devoted to Africa Liberation Day.

He said that Washington's actions against Libya have been neo-globalism in action and that there is an ominous connection between that U.S. adventure in the north of Africa and Pretoria's actions, which have been similar to it for their goals, style and methods, against independent nations in southern Africa.

It is very symptomatic, Dzasokhov said, that the United States has abstained during a U.N. vote on the resolution fighting terrorism. The resolution condemns the very subversive activities which have been institutionalized by Washington and its backers in the Middle East and the south of Africa as their state policy.

The growing aggressiveness of imperialism and its attempts to shift the burden of the arms race onto developing nations make it even more urgent to pool efforts to build a comprehensive system of international security, Dzasokhov said.

He said the Soviet Union's readiness to step up collective efforts to clear the way to settling conflicts in various parts of the world applies also to the southern African region.

STATEMENT ON RSA ATTACK ISSUED AT UN

LD222240 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] New York May 22 TASS -- The text of the Soviet Government's statement of May 20, 1986, in connection with the aggression launched by the racist South African regime against Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, has been issued at the United Nations organisations as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INSISTS U.S. EXTRADITE KOVALCHUK

LD221221 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the USSR today presented the following note to the Embassy of the United States of America in Moscow:

The Foreign Affairs Ministry of the USSR, referring to its May 7, 1976, note to the Embassy of the United States of America, considers it necessary to state the following:

The American authorities still evade meeting the legitimate demand for the extradition of war criminal S.D. Kovalchuk, and continue harbouring him in the United States.

It is well known to the U.S. authorities that Kovalchuk took a direct part in the extermination of Soviet civilians on the territory of the Volyn region that was temporarily occupied by Nazi invaders. The materials on Kovalchuk's heinous crimes were handed over to the U.S. justice bodies way back in 1980.

It is perfectly clear that harbouring Kovalchuk is incompatible with the international legal provisions according to which war criminals should be extradited for trial and punishment to the countries on whose territories they committed their crimes.

The Soviet side insists that the U.S. adopt at last measures for the immediate extradition of Kovalchuk to the Soviet authorities for him to be put on trial for the grave crimes against humanity.

Grigoryev Comments

LD221458 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

For ten years now the U.S. authorities have been refusing to grant the Soviet Union's justified demand for the extradition of war criminal S. Kovalchuk, who found safe haven in the United States.

For six years now the U.S. judiciary bodies have been "studying" the materials referred to them by the competent Soviet bodies, the materials that expose the crimes of that Nazi henchman who participated in mass execution of peaceful Soviet citizens on the territory of the Volyn region (the Soviet Ukraine) that was temporarily occupied by German fascist troops.

Alongside ten thousand other Nazi criminals, the traitor and butcher Kovalchuk fled after the rout of Hitler Germany to the United States where everyone who proclaimed hatred for the Soviet Union was given a hospitable welcome. Nazi criminals were not simply saved in the USA from retribution for the horrible crimes they had committed in Europe.

The U.S. secret service that were launching the cold war and drawing up the plans of "rolling back communism" were much in need of their "experience". Therefore the trail for the escape of Nazi criminal [as received] across the Atlantic had been operating. Therefore war criminals had no difficulty obtained authentic-looking documents issued to a different name or getting lucrative jobs from the new masters.

The Central Intelligence Agency and other secret services of the USA immediately engaged the offices of butcher of the people of Yugoslavia Artukovic who had been nicknamed "Croatian Himmler", of the accomplice in the bloody crimes of the Hitlerites in Romania Trifa, sadistic warder from the Treblinka concentration camp Demiyanyuk, participant in Nazi atrocities in the occupied capital of Soviet Latvia, Riga -- Lajpeniks, the butcher of Lyon Klaus Barbie and many others. Former director of the special investigation division in the U.S. Department of Justice Allan Ryan testifies in this book "Quiet Neighbours: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America" that many fascist butchers did not even see the need to hide in the USA under assumed names, so confident were they of the benevolent attitude of the U.S. authorities. All that is needed to spot Nazi criminals and put them on trial is to look through archive documents, Allan Ryan said. But who shall be doing this in the USA, he asks.

Who, indeed? The U.S. judiciary look away when the question of the persecution of Nazi, the old and new ones, comes up. And the Washington propaganda centres regard diehard anti-Sovietism as the best recommendation. Josef Mengele is a Nazi criminal whose arrest neither the USA nor Israel wants, this is how the West German journal "DER SPEIGEL" pithily summed up the stand of Washington and Tel Aviv concerning the search for the Auschwitz "angel of death".

From time to time the United States joins noisy propaganda campaigns for the "exposure of Nazism". But it does not go further than empty words. For nearly four decades now the U.S. authorities have been protecting war criminal Artukovic from a just retribution for his crimes against the people of Yugoslavia and it is only when the "Croatian Himmler" was past eighty that Yugoslavia's demand for his extradition has been granted. In the question of nuclear disarmament, the Reagan administration talks noisily about its "readiness" to eliminate nuclear weapons within three years. Meanwhile it has conducted eleven nuclear explosions since the Soviet Union imposed a unilateral moratorium on these tests. In the same way, the problem of punishing Nazi war criminals interests Washington nearly as pretext for propaganda. [as received]

But mankind's memory cannot be erazed. It demands the retribution of all who are guilty of the crimes of fascism. It demands this in the name of the victims of war and for the sake of the living.

FURTHER ON TUMANOV RADIO LIBERTY ASSERTIONS

LD201746 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 20 May 86

["CIA Spies in U.S. Embassy" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Ponomarev reports: Oleg Tumanov, a former "Russian Service" editor at the radio station "Liberty," told a group of Soviet journalists at a "round table" meeting about close ties of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with the Munich "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio centre, a CIA branch in Europe.

On the CIA instructions the Embassy officially subscribes and regularly mails to Radio "Liberty," a lot of Soviet periodicals, including local ones, which are intended for their processing for subversive ends and concocting "plausible" canards. Diplomats are active in reporting various negative information about the Soviet Union, including rumours and anecdotes with which the radio stations lard their anti-Soviet fabrications.

The official post of "human rights attache" is set up at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, in agreement with the U.S. intelligence services, to coordinate this work. A diplomat holding this job is called at the "Liberty" station "our man in the embassy."

This post, Tumanov siad, was held, in turn, by James Glenn, John Purnell, George Glass. Warren and Zimmerman are American diplomats who were "in charge" of the so-called dissidents in the USSR in 1984-1985. All their "sources of information" were to some or other extent on the pay-roll of the U.S. Embassy which has "encouragement" funds for these pruposes. At present Roger Hart, U.S. Embassy second secretary, is working hard in Moscow, preparing misinformation and slanders.

Tumanov repeatedly saw glass at the "free europe" station where the latter was drilled in concocting inciting broadcasts before his assignment to Moscow.

Apart from carrying on "secret work" among dissidents, the embassy also "calls the tune" for the "Liberty" station, said Tumanov. In fact, it dictates the main directions and themes for slanderous broadcasts and supplies appropriate "information" for them. This is done with the blessing of the CIA and the U.S. State Department, though the kindling of hatred is not evidently in line with the generally recognized functions of a diplomatic mission.

U.S. COUNTERINSURGENCY TROOPS ARRIVING IN PHILIPPINES

PM201832 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Cutthroats in the Philippines"]

[Text] Manila, 19 May -- The weekly VERITAS reports that mobile combat groups, trained to perform special tasks in stifling revolutionary and national liberation movements in Asian and Latin American countries, are arriving at the Subic Bay U.S. military base in the Philippines. In the opinion of the article's author, the "green berets" could be used in the Philippines to combat detachments of insurgents "wherever their activities could pose a threat to the security of U.S. military bases and installations." The Philippines Administration has repeatedly declared that the question of normalizing relations between the government and the insurgents is an extremely delicate matter, ruling out any outside interference whatsoever. The United States, however, disregards all other opinions if the point at issue involves the protection of its "strategic interests," even if this should lead to violation of the principle of an independent state's sovereignty. This is what happened, the weekly recalls, in the early seventies, when U.S. marines forcibly evacuated tens of thousands of rural residents from areas situated close to U.S. military installations on the pretext of combatting insurgents. At that time the "green berets" committed atrocities in Ifugao and (Bikol) Provinces, while U.S. military aircraft bombed villages in Batan Province and Mindanao Island. Professor Roland Simbulan of the Philippines State University notes that special purpose units, which carried out the invasion in Grenada and are now playing a part in the intervention against other Latin American states, are also in the Philippines. They are specialists prepared to carry out any dirty work, he points out, and their task is to interfere directly in the affairs of developing countries.

U.S. 'HYPOCRITICAL' ON TERRORISM REGARDING SYRIA, RSA

LD202158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1657 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Addressing journalists in Washington, the deputy White House press secretary has said that Syria remains as before on their list of countries supporting terrorism. He made this statement when commenting on an interview by President al-Asad of Syria in the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, in which the head of the Syrian state emphatically swept aside all the groundless accusations of complicity in terrorism.

The words of the White House spokesman testify once again to the fact that the Reagan administration, crudely ignoring the facts, is continuing to whip up anti-Syrian hysteria and to keep its military strike force poised over Syria. Under the false pretext of the struggle against terrroism, the neoglobalists across the Atlantic want to punish a country that refuses to follow in the wake of U.S. policy in the Near East and firmly advocates a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is precisely this that irritates and infuriates Washington. It was for the very same reason that approximately 1 month ago the U.S. committed a scandalous act of state terrorism against Libya and bombed its peaceful towns. With arrogant disdain for the views of the world community, which angrily condemned these bandit activities, the U.S. Administration is trying to assert its self-appointed right to punish those it does not like and to commit international piracy.

It is indicative that the White House has a condescending attitude to its proteges that practice state terrorism. No accusations or threats have come from across the Atlantic against the racist RSA, whose troops committed piratical raids on the capitals of three independent African states: Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. These raids caused civilian casualties and considerable destruction. The security and sovereignty of three countries have simultaneously been crudely violated, and Washington has only expressed regret and verbal condemnation of the criminal actions of the racists, which, as they say, makes no difference to the rulers in Pretoria. The RSA [Republic of South Africa] systematically resorts to state terrorism against its neighboring African states, but it does not figure in the U.S. list of countries involved in terrorism. This is understandable, because crows do not peck out each other's eyes.

The UK Government also has the same hypocritical position on the problem of terrorism. Seventy members of the British Parliament, indignant at the international banditry of the racists, called on the Thatcher cabinet to adopt harsh economic and political sanctions against the RSA, but a government spokesman said that it will not take such measures. It did not hesitate to expell three Syrian diplomats from the country under the invented pretext of their complicity in terrorism, but does not wish to spoil relations with the obvious terrorists from Pretoria.

Moscow TV Comments

LD221302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The criminal attack of the RSA military on the Frontline States is evoking angry condemnation in the world. Mankind is indignant with good reason. For the umpteenth time the South African racists, boldly ignoring the norms of international law and order, have invaded the territory of sovereign states, carrying out brigandage and destruction and shedding the blood of peaceful inhabitants.

The explanation the racists have given for their actions sounds like an insult; they allegedly wanted to punish the African National Congress [ANC] whose bases, they say, are located in the Frontline States. The tentacles of the aggressor reached out many kilometers from its lair into foreign territory. Why did the racists wish to punish the African patriots? For the fact that they want to be people in their own land?

[Video shows a house whose wall is peppered with bullet holes; a pool of blood on the floor of a room; another half-ruined house] These pictures are an irrefutable accusation against the RSA racists. By destroying and killing, they are attempting to frighten the continent's free states and force them to renounce their support for the just cause of the patriots from the ANC.

In the final analysis, they are attempting to subjugate the peoples and countries of southern Africa to their own interests. The pictures you have just seen are reminiscent of the recent U.S. bombers' destruction of Libyan towns. Yes, the link between the aggressive actions of the Pretoria racists and those who are of like mind in Washington is a sinister one. The pretexts for the unceremonious violence were the same: hackneyed pretexts of the struggle against terrorism. How easily and how impudently the true inspirers of terrorism elevated to the status of state policy continue to mask themselves with these pretexts.

The White House hastened to condemn the RSA action, but how many simpletons are there who will believe the hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration, for the RSA remains for the United States an historical ally. At the very least, this so-called condemnation has had no effect on Pieter Botha, the chief of the apartheid regime. On the contrary, he has stated without a hint of embarrassment that the actions of his commandos were caused by concern for the RSA's security and he threatened a repetition of the punitive actions. Do not these statements and threats sound very like those which were heard from the White House after the bombings of Libya?

The brigandage of the RSA racists has again confirmed the truth that apartheid is a serious threat to the peace and security of peoples, and that the way to remove this danger is the complete and immediate elimination of it.

RSA ATTACK IMITATES U.S. EXAMPLE IN LIBYA

LD222238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 22 May 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Having carried out treacherous attacks on three neighboring states, the RSA has once again showed the world its true face. [video shows rubble] Even the United States lost no time in condemning these barbaric attacks although, to be sure, the U.S. position is far from enviable. In the Pretoria government's actions everyone immediately saw an imitation of the U.S. Air Force's brigandish raid on Libya. Indeed, even members of the racist government have confirmed this: Our friends in the United States showed us in Tripoli and Banghazi how to act against international terrorism. RSA President Pieter Botha, in the American way, is still threatening: That was merely the first stage; we retain the right for further retribution.

The White House has refuted such a comparison, which is so unfavorable from its point of view. Officials from Margaret Thatcher's closest entourage immediately rushed to help. Foreign Secretary Howe said that such parallels are inappropriate, explaining that in Libya's case there was proof of that country's involvement in acts of terrorism, whereas the South Africans had no such grounds. [video shows television interview with Howe]

Attacking Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, the RSA was not simply carrying out brigandish sabotage, but was engaging in a purely political act. In effect, by doing so, it put an end to the peace initiative of the special delegation from seven countries of the commonwealth, which includes Great Britain and most of its former colonies. It must be said that the United States and Britain attached great significance to that delegation's mission — if only the racists are not isolated; if only collective mandatory economic sanctions are not enforced against the regime.

Incidentally, Washington has still not lost its hope of shielding the racists. While expressing words of indignation and anger over Pretoria's actions, U.S. officials are at the same time attempting to make various kinds of reservations and to find mitigating circumstances.

Larry Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said: In the area of domestic problems the RSA Government is making certain progress, so that sanctions against the Republic are not the solution to the problems. We have appealed to and shall continue to appeal to the South Africans to effect changes, and they have made certain changes.

Look closely, Comrades, at Speakes' words -- certain progress, certain changes. In practice, this means that in essence there is no progress and no change. Finally, Speakes was asked if Washington knew about the attack. I doubt if we received advance notification from the RSA, he said. State Department spokesman Kalb likewise dodged a direct question on whether the United States knew of the racists' Armed Forces' plans to attack. [video shows Speakes]

U.S. SHEDS 'CROCODILE TEARS' OVER RSA AGGRESSION

LD201012 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 20 May 86

["Pretoria's Aggression and Washington's Hypocrisy" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS writer Yuriy Ulyanovskiy:

The bandid attack of the racist military against Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia has been wrathfully condemned worldwide as an act of state terrorism, as a crying violation of the norms of international law. As far as officials of the White House and the U.S. State Department are concerned, they were in a hurry to describe that action as "particularly inexplicable". Yet, the African leaders most explicitly declare that this crime became possible as a result of the connivance with and assistance to the racists by Washington pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria and blocking the imposition of all-embracing and mandatory sanctions against it.

The whole of Africa demands such sanctions, while Washington and its allies actually ensure for Pretoria the possibility to perpetrate violence and arbitrary rule against the South African people, attempt to destabilise the situation in the "Frontline" States and go with impunity. By its fresh act of aggression Pretoria is trying to sow inconfidence and fear in the neighbour countries, make them give up their independent policy and support for the national-liberation movement. These impudent actions by the racists modelled on the policy of state-sponsored terrorism pursued by Washington are an open challenge to the international community demanding that specific measures be taken immediately to isolate and curb the racist aggressors.

They in Washington are now shedding "crocodile tears" and are complaining that the actions of their partners in "constructive engagement" are "inexplicable", but at the same time are doing everything in their power to take such measures and eliminate the seats of tensions in southern Africa through political methods.

INCREASING MILITARISM OF U.S. SOCIETY NOTED

PM221026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tone Set by Pentagon; From the 'Militarism in America' Report"]

[Text] Washington, 17 May -- Militarism is increasingly creeping into all spheres of U.S. society, dominating foreign and domestic policy. That alarming warning is contained in the report "Militarism in America," prepared by the influential public organization Center for Defense Information.

Considerations of a military nature, the report stresses, are now being given paramount importance in the elaboration of foreign and domestic policy. The Pentagon is increasingly influencing the country's government. The military are increasingly ousting civilians from state posts. Under the present administration, the Defense Department has turned into a mighty department with the right to interfere in the affairs of other government institutions. Thus, in March 1984 the U.S. President signed a directive extending Pentagon powers to matters within the competence of the Department of Commerce. The military department gained the opportunity to control exports of a large number of various goods. The Pentagon's ties with civilian law and order organs and the customs service were expanded. Increasing emphasis in the United States is being placed on military strength as an instrument of foreign policy, the report says. This has had a baneful influence on all American society. Movies such as the Rambo adventure series, "Rocky IV," and "Invasion USA" essentially call on Americans to impose their will on other peoples and create by force a "world order" that suits the United States. These movies present the Russians as enemies and teach that Americans are "immeasurably superior to them." People are influenced in the same vein by warlike toys, comic books, and TV serials which glorify violence. As a result, for many Americans, the document stresses, supporting military action abroad has become tantamount to being patriotic. Aggressiveness and violence have become an inalienable feature of the American way of life.

At the same time, the report goes on to note, U.S. domestic, political, and economic life is being militarized. Billions of U.S. taxpayers' dollars are being spent on an unprecedented peacetime arms buildup while social programs are being cut, the state debt is growing, and there is an increased threat of nuclear war. The country's resources are increasingly being spent on military rather than civilian needs, particularly on the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." In fiscal 1985 the Reagan administration spent 27 percent of the federal budget, or around $1,100 per capita, for military purposes. More and more companies previously employed in the civilian sector are switching their production capacities to military production.

The military-industrial complex' influence on political life in the country is growing apace. Contributions from arms companies to the political action committee funds, through which big business finances the election campaigns of suitable candidates, have grown by 225 percent, according to the report's figures. A considerable amount of these funds -- around $440 million -- goes to finance the election campaigns of the congressional committee members on whom the allocation of funds for military purposes largely depends. The Pentagon maintains an active and expensive military lobby on Capitol Hill. As a result members of the House of Representatives and Senate vote for arms production in their constituencies irrespective of whether those arms are needed from the viewpoint of U.S. national interests.

The report's writers point particularly to the heavy cloak of secrecy which surrounds any activity linked with military questions. The U.S. Administration, the document says, has made considerable efforts with a view to depriving the public of access to information on the work of federal departments, first and foremost the Defense Department. This makes it possible for the Pentagon to spend billions of dollars on secret research and work.

Space programs are becoming more and more secret. Two shuttle flights to fulfill purely military tasks were carried out in total secrecy. According to official figures, in the next 10 years 25-30 percent of all space flights will be for military purposes. More and more documents are being classified: Thus, in 1984 the number of papers marked "Secret" grew by 9 percent. As a result, the report writers note, both Congress and the country's public are being deprived of the opportunity to obtain information on military activities.

DEMICHEV DISCUSSES CULTURAL ACCORD WITH PRC DELEGATION

LD202012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) — P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for culture, today received a PRC delegation, which is in the Soviet Union in connection with the signing of a plan for cultural cooperation between the USSR and PRC for 1986-1987.

Li Zewang, the head of the delegation and PRC ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

EXHIBIT OF PRC ARTS, BOOKS CLOSES IN MOSCOW

OW191201 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpts] An exhibition of Chinese woodprints and art books came to a close at Moscow's Museum of Oriental Arts on 18 May. The exhibition was cosponsored by the International Books Company of the USSR and the Guoji Book Store of China. On display at the exhibition were approximately 600 items, including books and albums of woodprints and replicas of art works by ancient and modern Chinese artists published during the past decade, paper cuts, bookmarks, writing tools, calligraphy paper, Chinese ink sticks, brush holders, and so forth.

During the exhibition period, Chinese documentaries on Jingdezhen, [words indistinct] and artists Wang Xuetao and Ye Jianyu were shown. These documentaries had been provided by the Chinese Embassy in the USSR.

Before the exhibition closed, a musical soiree was held at the museum auditorium. Among those present at the soiree were Soviet artists and people of all walks of life in Moscow, as well as (Liang Shenxiu), first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in the USSR.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON DEVELOPING DEMOCRACY

PM161105 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO Article"]

[Text] Beijing — The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published an article calling for democracy to be actively developed in all spheres of Chinese society. It notes that certain successes in resolving this task have been attained in recent years. However, it also points out that building socialist democracy in the conditions characteristic of China "is an extremely difficult task, because Chinese society went through a decade of feudal fascist excesses," that is to say, the "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-1976. Those "10 years of chaos," the newspaper points out, seriously harmed the development of socialist democracy.

RENMIN RIBAO writes that steady growth in the ideological, political, and cultural level of the broad popular masses is the main condition necessary for the improvement of socialist democracy."

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN INTERVIEWED

OW221416 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Report on interview with newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolai Soloyev in Moscow on 22 May; interview conducted in Japanese -- from the "News Center 9" program]

[Text] Mr Soloyev, who was appointed the new Soviet ambassador to Japan on 17 May, met with the Japanese press in Moscow today for the first time. Touching on the northern territorial issue -- the major pending issue -- in this interview, Ambassador Soloyev stated that it should be left to the ministerial-level talks, indicating that the USSR would not decline holding talks. Compared with interviews held by former ambassadors, today's interview was rather unusual. I will not point out in what way the interview is unusual. However, one thing it that he is 54 years old, the youngest ambassador ever appointed. Here is Mr Soloyev's interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Soloyev, congratulations on your appointment as ambassador.

[Soloyev] Thank you very much.

[Correspondent] You are a very young ambassador. Can we take your appointment as an example of the Gorbachev administration's policy of appointing young specialists?

[Soloyev] Well...maybe. Why not ask the general secretary? [laughter]

[NHK Moscow correspondent Kazuo Kobayashi] We are greatly concerned over the Chernobyl accident. How about giving us a little more frank information?

[Soloyev] How much more do you mean?

[Kobayashi] I mean more than we have now.

[Soloyev] The Soviet side has already given sufficient explanations. Of course, there is no doubt that Japan is greatly concerned over the Chernobyl accident. Japan is a unique country. In this connection, we can understand your concerns very well. Will this be sufficient? [laughter]

[Unidentified correspondent] Does the USSR view Japan's military force as a threat? What is your view on this?

[Soloyev] I do not think so. Though the Soviet people living in the Far Eastern part of the USSR may think so, I do not take it that way...at present, at this point in time.

[Correspondent] At this point in time, Japan does not constitute a military threat?

[Soloyev] No, not yet. But we do not know what the future will be. [laughter]

[Kobayashi] "Vremya's" reports on foreign countries are only concerned with demonstrations or protests and have been criticized as presenting a one-sided view.

[Soloyev] In my opinion, reports on Japan and foreign countries should touch on various aspects. Of course, I think the Soviet people should be informed of all aspects of the lives of the Japanese as well as the peoples of its neighboring countries in Europe.

[Kobayashi] Mr Ambassador, when do you plan to leave for your post?

[Soloyev] I have not decided yet. However, I would like to leave here in early June.

[Kobayashi] How about your family members? Are they leaving with you?

[Soloyev] I will leave for the post by myself.

[Kobayashi] With your wife?

[Soloyev] No. I am going by myself. The reason is my daughter is still in school. This year, she has to take examinations. She is an eighth-grader and she has to take examinations. So my wife will stay here to take care of her. After the result of the examination is announced, she will come to Japan.

[Kobayashi] Education is also a serious problem in the USSR, is it not?

[Soloyev] Yes, it is, but examination is a problem anywhere.

[Kobayashi] If you were to say something to the Japanese people, what would you like to say?

[Soloyev] To all the people in Japan, as well as to all Soviet people, I wish all of you happiness and success. [end recording]

In fact Mr Soloyev, the new ambassador, had the experience of serving at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo for a period of over 8 years, and he is known as an expert on Japanese affairs. It is said that he was Japanese interpretor to the ambassador while Mr (Treyanovskiy) served as ambassador.

Announces Abe Visit

OW221257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 22 KYODO -- Newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev told Japanese reporters in Moscow Thursday that he expects to work for improved bilateral ties based on "mutual understanding" when he takes up his new post.

Solovyev, addressing the reporters in fluent Japanese, said that during his tenure he also expects to see concrete results developing from a cultural pact expected to be concluded when Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe visits Moscow May 29-June 1.

In reply to a question concerning how bilateral relations will be developed, the envoy said, "In spite of our different social systems, if there is respect for one another when we meet then trust can be deepened, and there is a mountain full of possibilities for that to happen."

He pointed out that Abe's visit to Moscow will be significant in that talks begun when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze visited Tokyo in January will be resumed, adding that in the past four months the international situation has changed considerably.

Although a cultural pact between the Soviet Union and Japan is still under negotiation, Solovyev said that he expects the agreement will be finalized during Abe's visit.

He also said that Japan's request for special visiting privileges to the Soviet-held northern territories will come up during the course of the Moscow visit. The privilege if approved would allow former Japanese residents of the islands lying northeast of Hokkaido to go to the islands to visit their ancestral graves.

If the issue is resolved in talks scheduled between Abe and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, it will be interpreted as a positive step forward in improving Soviet-Japanese ties, according to observers.

Although Solovyev did not specify when a meeting between the leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union would take place, he said that if relations "are on the road to improvement" then a meeting would be definitely realized.

The new ambassador, expected to take up his post in early June, was posted in Japan from 1966-71, after which he headed the Foreign Ministry's second Far East division.

Observers have pointed out that the selection of Solovyev, whose "Japan ties" date back 30 years, is an indication that the Soviet Government is putting emphasis on improving relations with Japan.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW220936 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A five-member delegation of the Japanese Socialist Youth league [JSYL] headed by Tsuji Ogasawara, member of the JSYL Central Standing Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday evening. At the invitation of the Committee of Youth Organization of the USSR, the delegation is visiting the USSR as a regular exchange between the youth organizations of the two countries.

The delegation, which is composed of JSYL activists who are also young staff members of the Japanese National Railway, is scheduled to visit Moscow as well as Vilnius and Kaunas, cities in the Lithuanian Republic located on the Baltic Sea coast during its visit to the USSR.

The delegation will be introduced to the life of Soviet youths as well as activities of the Komsomol, the largest youth league. In addition, it will make an inspection tour of various railway facilities to understand working conditions of the Soviet railway workers.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES CLAIMS OF THREAT TO HOKKAIDO

PM221604 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Agafonov dispatch under the "Behind the Scenes of Subversion" rubric: "GUNJI KENKYU Fake"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The "Soviet threat" has become in recent years a truly international bogey used by Western politicians and the military to wring fantastic sums for the arms race from their citizens and to propagate spite and enmity from lofty rostrums.

The latest step developing the anti-Soviet theme has been taken in Japan. The June issue of the respectable journal GUNJI KENKYU (MILITARY RESEARCH), which is published by the Japan Military Revue Joint-Stock Company, has hit the bookstores. The first place where it went on sale was a store 5 minutes' walk from the Japan Defense Agency. For Y700 a reader can obtain a full picture of how the Russians "will occupy Hokkaido," how many divisions will land there, and what will then ensue.

What is more, according to the strategic oracles here, the Russians were to have seized the Japanese island back in 1980. The date was then shunted forward to 1985. The hoopla was so intense that a special section even appeared on bookshelves for publications on the "Soviet threat" and the immigration services recorded a mass departure of Hokkaido inhabitants in search of safer places of residence. Well I never! The deadlines indicated in pseudoscientific works expired, however. The "analysts'" forecasts, as was to be expected, did not hold up. The special bookshelf section had to be closed because of the clear unpopularity of the publications. A long calm set in. But now there is a fresh salvo.

GUNJI KUNKYU promises that before long eight Soviet divisions will make a simultaneous landing on Hokkaido. The island will be seized in a pincer movement by three assault landing forces striking from the north, east, and central sector, the operation being provided with air cover by several air armies, and so on in the same vein over many, many pages, complete with plans, maps, and sketches.

What conclusion is to be drawn from this? It is not difficult to guess: Namely, it is impossible to hold the island of Hokkaido with the present potential deployed on it. It is essential to build up Japan's Armed Forces and improve equipment and combat training.

It is noteworthy that this same special issue lays out in detail numerical data and various illustrations from the fifth edition of the Pentagon's brochure "Soviet Military Power." One fake using figures from another fake. That interrelationship says quite enough. Nor should it be forgotten that the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger began on Hokkaido itself, where the American guest inspected a Japanese "defense forces" exercise. And the "Soviet threat" was the dominant theme of his conversations with Japan Defense Agency representatives.

The question arises whether the special issue of GUNJI KENKYU is an echo of those talks, since there is a striking similarity in the assessments, formulations, and presentation.

NAJIBULLAH ADDRESSES DRA INTERIOR MINISTRY

LD222139 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 22 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah has had a meeting with party activists of units of the Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In his speech Najibullah stressed that the organs of the Ministry of the Interior of the country should discharge a very important function in establishing new social relations and building a new society in Afghanistan, put into life the policy of the party and the revolutionary government. The role of the Interior Ministry organs, People's Militia in defending motherland's frontiers and the gains of the revolution is immeasurably growing now that imperialist and reactionary forces are continuing an undeclared war against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

General secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistam drew the attention of the participants in the meeting to ensuring active participation of the Interior Ministry workers in fulfilling plans of economic and social development of the republic and called upon them to comprehensively promote the broadening and strengthening of the social basis of revolutionary power, establishment of social justice, maintenance of law and order.

Najibullah called upon the Interior Ministry organs, standing on guard of the interests of the people, to maintain inseparable links with the working people, to be an example of discharging the revolutionary duty, of displaying responsible approach to solution of pressing tasks of progressive development of the country.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS AT 'MOST IMPORTANT' STAGE

LD162236 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 16 TASS -- Another round of the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations conducted through the good offices of Diego Cordovez, a personal representative of the U.N. general secretary, will be continued next week, said today D. Cordovez in an interview to journalists. He noted that the atmosphere at the negotiations was constructive and the two sides had serious intentions. Progress has been reached on some issues. In his opinion, the negotiations are at the most important and decisive stage.

BRIEFS

INDIAN, MALAGASY MINISTERS VISIT -- On 21 May Comrade Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received India's minister of state for information and broadcasting, who is currently in Tashkent on the occasion of the ninth international cinematography festival of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Comrade Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, recieved Madagascar's minister of information, ideological orientation, and cooperatives on the same day. He is also in Tashkent on the occasion of the international cinematography festival. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 22 May 86 GF]

TASS REPORTS PARTIAL SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

LD212158 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Hanoi May 21 TASS -- The Defence Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today distributed here a communique, saying that in accordance with the decisions of the Vientianne summit conference of the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea agreed on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. It will be effected in the next few days.

The 98th Army Corps, including one infantry division, one infantry brigade, one infantry regiment, and attached units, will be withdrawn from the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The 98th Army Corps has discharged its internationalist duty on Kampuchea's south-western frontier, the communique notes.

IZVESTIYA DEPLORES U.S. SUPPORT FOR KHMER FORCES

PM221400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov commentary: "Backing Bandits"]

[Text] On 20 May a day to commemorate the victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime will be held in the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. This horrific phenomenon in mankind's history has been exposed and the murderers have been condemned worldwide. However, the need to expose the Pol Pot clique as a social evil has lost none of its topicality even in our time. The perpetrators of the Cambodian tragedy have found patrons among the forces of imperialism and reaction and are being used in a dangerous political game which is part of the U.S. neoglobalist strategy.

When the special military helicopter had delivered C. Weinberger to the location on the Thai-Cambodian border, artillery stationed nearby went into action. A demonstration firing exercise was staged in honor of the Pentagon chief. The gunfire carried above the jungle, reverberating in the air and shaking the bamboo huts and the Pol Pot camp tents, covered with red dust.

When the last salvo died down, the U.S. defense secretary confirmed that he was satisfied with the "effectiveness" of the U.S. military hardware supplied to Thailand and that he hoped that it would be used "as intended," that is, to "protect the democratic foundations" in the said area. He went on to deliver a speech in which he hurled attacks against Cambodia and Vietnam and declared that the United States will continue "to support the struggle" of the militarized Khmer reactionary formations entrenched along the border. His audience subserviently nodded approval. They knew that the promised "support" would have to be earned.

Incidentally, according to news agency reports, on the same day the gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other counterrevolutionary groupings tried several times to penetrate Cambodian territory to carry out acts of terror and sabotage there. At the same time, Thai military aircraft invaded PRK airspace and artillery repeatedly shelled the republic's border areas, providing fire cover for the bandit provocations. However, Cambodian border guard and self-defense forces in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteers rebuffed the attackers in a worthy fashion. According to the Cambodian SPK news agency, in April alone more than 1,700 bandits were put out of action and more than 500 men were captured. Large quantities of U.S.-made firearms and military equipment were also seized. Combat operations in the area continue.

The author of these lines visited the westernmost areas of Cambodia adjoining the Thai border and saw the aftermath of the crimes perpetrated by the reactionaries -- burned-down houses, blown-up bridges and dams, and wounded civilians whose eyes burned with hatred at the mention of the Pol Pot men and their kind. I was even able to see captured Pol Pot men, to talk to them, to hear their testimony about life in the camps on Thai soil. They included all kinds of people. Apart from inveterate bandits, there were many people who had joined the Pol Pot forces under duress. Afraid of being shot for insubordination, they were dispatched on piratical raids into Cambodia almost every day and forced to terrorize the population, sabotage national economic projects, and sow panic.

As the people's power is consolidated in Cambodia and the combat capability of its Army is enhanced, the process of demoralization and collapse of the emigre soldiery maintained by foreign patrons is intensifying. I was told by captives that constant, unabating hostility reigns even between the reactionary forces' individual camps. Frequently this results in serious clashes during which artillery and tanks are used. The causes of the discord vary, but most frequently the quarrels are about the share of food and weapons received from the transatlantic patrons or about spheres of influence.

...This was some time ago. Meanwhile, all kinds of political speculations still abound around the "Cambodian question" in the West and the PRK's legitimate UN place is still occupied by the representatives of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," set up on instructions from abroad and essentially representing no one but the butchers and enemies of the Cambodian people. It is well known that the main force in this "coalition" consists of Pol Pot men guilty of killing 3 million Cambodian citizens. That monstrous genocidal regime has been condemned by the entire world public. Nonetheless, even now attempts are still made in the West to ignore the crimes it perpetrated in Cambodia and to use this emigre rabble to implement "neo-globalist" schemes. This is what Washington is gambling on in kindling "regional conflict" and fueling tension in the Thai-Cambodian border area.

The topic of the Pentagon's return to its former positions in Indochina was also featured in C. Weinberger's talks in Bangkok. The newspapers note that the question of "demothballing" the U.S. Air Force bases in Thailand, which were actively used during the aggressive war in Vietnam, was also touched upon. It is known that these bases played an important role in the conduct of U.S. combat operations. The aircraft which "carpet-bombed" cities and villages in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos took off from here. In 1976 the United States, having lost that war against the peoples of Indochina, was forced to close down these facilities and to withdraw its forces from Thailand. However, even now a certain number of U.S. military personnel are present at these bases. And the Utapao base has been used by U.S. military aircraft for more than 5 years during joint exercises with the Thai Army.

Of late, high-ranking emissaries from Washington have paid frequent visits to the area where the Pol Pot camps are located. Some publicize their visits and are not embarrassed to make inflammatory speeches, while others prefer not to advertise their missions. These "quiet Americans," as CIA agents are called, bring along weapons and instructions for the bandits who wage war against the Cambodian people. Not so long ago W. Casey, director of the U.S. espionage agency, himself visited the Pol Pot men's lair. According to NEWSWEEK magazine, he made this visit to personally "assess the Cambodian guerrillas' requirements for military aid." In the current fiscal year, the U.S. Congress has already appropriated $5 million for the "Khmer freedom fighters." The haste with which this money was allocated had its reasons. During the preceding dry season, the PRK defenders routed major reactionary camps and cleared the Republic's territory of Pol Pot men along the whole length of the border with Thailand.

The defeat for reaction forced its patrons to adopt emergency measures to save the "coalition" from complete collapse. Weapons and equipment poured in for the bandits. The puppets noticeably stepped up their "diplomatic activity," making trips to Washington and other Western capitals.

Experience shows that support for the Khmer renegades only intensifies tension and blocks the process of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. This policy is resolutely denounced by peace-loving peoples. It is clear that only the complete elimination of both the Pol Pot political and military forces and an end to the use of Thailand as a bridgehead for attacks on the PRK will pave the way toward normalization.

And conversely it is clear that Washington's provocative actions in employing butchers to further its imperial interests and kindling strife between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN are fraught with new military conflicts and present a serious threat to world peace.

VNA CITED ON PRC 'BORDER VIOLATIONS'

PM211328 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Border Incidents"]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 May — VNA reports that in the first 2 weeks of May, Chinese artillery shelled 17 population centers in Ha Tuyen Province on the SRV's northern border. On 5 May there was small arms fire against border regions in the Lai Chau Province. In this period there were border violations by Chinese Army subunits. In Quan Ba district in Ha Tuyen Province three SRV citizens were seized.

NEW MALAYSIAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY KAPITSA

PM191226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Ambassadors Received"]

[Text] M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, received M. M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR, on 15 May in connection with the upcoming presentation of credentials.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA -- Moscow May 19, TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeniy Samoteykin, the ambassador of the USSR to Australia, to be concurrently the ambassador of the USSR to Papua New Guinea. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 19 May 86 LD]

TASS-PNA EXCHANGE AGREEMENT — In Manila an agreement has been signed between TASS and the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY that provides for the exchange of regional and international news and information, including photographic material. The agreement is aimed at further strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 15 May 86 LD]

VICE PREMIER GWIAZDA MEETS WITH ANTONOV IN MOSCOW

LD221349 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 21 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski]

[Text] Moscow, May 21: In line with the time-table of work of the Polish-Soviet Inter-governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation an inter-session meeting of the co-chairmen of both sections, Vice-Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Aleksey Antonv, took place here on Wednesday.

The subject of the talks and of the decisions taken during them were questions connected with the implementation of the long-range programme of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR till the year 2000, with special emphasis on the establishment of joint Polish-Soviet production enterprises, the construction in Poland of new investment projects and the conclusion of incomplete ones by means of Soviet credits, as well as on coproduction and specialization of production. The works conducted with this aim in view, have been proceedings correct in principle, and the agreed decisions should ensure a timely implementation of the tasks, it was stated at the meeting.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN MARITIME TRADE TALKS HELD

PM201526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Expanding"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 May -- A joint session of the collegiums of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Bulgarian Ministry of Transportation has been held here. It defined ways of further developing cooperation in the sphere of freight transport by sea within the framework of Soviet-Bulgarian trade exchange.

A program to expand cooperation between the two ministries in accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving freight shipments in the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000 was signed.

G. Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, who had been participating in the session's work.

TASS REPORTS FISCHER'S MEETING WITH FRG ENVOY

LD211923 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 21 TASS -- Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, has received today head of the FRG permanent mission to the GDR. Referring to the proposal of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State, to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl that direct talks be started between the governments of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the FRG on the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons, he turned over the GDR's proposals on the holding, principles and basic trends of these talks. Simultaneously, Oskar Fischer reaffirmed his country's preparedness for starting immediately direct contacts between representatives of the three states.

In the course of the meeting held, the GDR foreign minister pointed to the danger of a further deterioration of the international situation. Implementation of the NATO plans for the production and adoption of binary weapons among the arms, would signal the start of a new spiral of the arms race, that would have dangerous consequences for the whole package of disarmament talks, especially for the talks on the elimination of chemical weapons. In this connection, he pointed out, the FRG has a special responsibility to bear. Declaring for the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons, both German states could make a concrete contribution to the cause of peace, Oskar Fischer emphasized.

Prague May 21 TASS -- Bohusalv Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, has received today the FRG ambassador to Czechoslovakia and presented to him a document "the principles and basic trends of the forthcoming talks between Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the FRG on the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons."

In the course of the meeting Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the document presented to the FRG Government was an expressed of the efforts of Czechoslovakia and the GDR directed at drawing up speedily a treaty on the creation of zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe.

SRFY'S MIKULIC CITED ON ECONOMIC TASKS

PM201439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by the SFRY Head of Government"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May -- A session of the SFRY Federal Assembly held here today approved the new composition of the SFRY Federal Executive Council (government).

B. Mikulic became president of the Federal Executive Council. R. Dizdarevic and B. Mamula were reappointed federal secretaries of foreign affairs and people's defense, respectively.

B. Mikulic, who delivered a speech at the session, characterized the economic situation in the country which, he said, has encountered great difficulties in recent years. He mentioned in particular among the reasons for this situation the undervaluing of the planning role and the violation of the domestic market's unity.

Touching on the work ahead, which is aimed first and foremost at stabilizing economic development, the Yugoslav head of government said that our task, on the basis of the fundamental propositions of the "Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization," is to analyze laggardness and omissions and draw appropriate conclusions for the future. It is necessary to eliminate shortcomings in the economic system, devote heightened attention to the development of science and technology, and step up the pace of production in industry and agriculture.

Speaking of the 13th LCY Congress to be held at the end of June, the head of government noted that the working people and all citizens expect this forum of Communists to give a clear, accurate assessment of the existing situation and define ways of resolving the Yugoslav society's current problems.

PRAVDA CARRIES HUSAK ARTICLE ON CSSR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM201039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 86 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president: "The Party's Historic "Task"]

[Text] The Czechoslovakian peoples greeted the May days of the 41st anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, the completion of the national liberation struggle, and our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army in the creative, businesslike atmosphere of implementation of the tasks put forward by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The program for the further development and improvement of socialist society and the raising of material and cultural levels and quality of the people's life, which was drawn up by the congress, meets with the working people's full support. All the political parties and public organizations of the National Front have adopted it as a common platform for the elections to representative organs at all levels to be held in the Republic in May and as the main guide for future activity.

The program reflects the historical continuity of the ideas of the Czechoslovak revolution, the results of 4 decades of the socialist path, the changes in internal and external conditions for the building of a developed socialist society, and the era's new demands. We consider it the CPCZ' contribution to the collective efforts of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and to the creative answer to the questions urgently facing us in light of the political, social, and economic changes in the late 20th century world.

The realities of today are, above all, the growing influence and prestige of world socialism as the main force of historical progress, the developing countries' constantly expanding participation in the life of the world community, the increasing contradictions of imperialism, and its constantly intensifying trend toward reaction and militarism. Far-reaching consequences and unforeseen opportunities, as well as risk, are inherent in the rapidly expanding scientific and technical revolution. Questions of war, peace, and of averting the nuclear threat and the problems of disarmament, peaceful coexistence, competition, and rivalry between the two world systems, and the establishment of constructive international cooperation in resolving mankind's global problems are acquiring great dynamism and new dimensions, and demand urgent resolution. All this gives the present era the nature of a true turning point.

We see the exceptional, truly historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress in the fact that it assessed critically and exactingly the results, potential, and prospects of Soviet society's development and elaborated a profoundly substantiated, complex, and realistic program for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and ways of implementing it. The 27th congress carried out a profound analysis of the modern world's development trends and contradictions and adopted an aggressive program for stepping up the struggle to strengthen peace and for consolidating the positions and magnetic force of world socialism. The decisions of the Soviet Communists' congress are a tremendous contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and a mighty stimulus in the struggle for peace and progress.

The CPCZ wholeheartedly supports the open, critical, principled approach of the 27th CPSU Congress and highly assesses its strategic, far-reaching conclusions not only for the Soviet Union, but for the entire socialist community and the world revolutionary movement and for the peaceful future of human civilization. As was noted in the CPCZ Central Committee Political Report to the 17th congress, "our party and the Czechoslovak people followed with unprecedented attentiveness the progress of the Soviet Communists' highest forum. There was special interest in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Leninist spirit of this document, the conclusions it contains, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the other documents adopted at the congress, and the businesslike discussion had a tremendous influence on us and were an inspiring stimulus to the party and people."

I. The demands of the most efficient utilization of socialism's advantages, the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the assimilation of intensive growth factors, above all the potential of scientific and technical progress and the expansion of the initiative of the people's masses and of more effective forms of mutual cooperation are today an objective necessity for the entire socialist community. And, although in individual countries these tasks take different forms depending on specific conditions and needs, the essence of our activity, arising from the unity of our ideas, interests, and goals, is the same. This was confirmed by the recent congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries. The preparations for, progress, and results of the 17th CPCZ Congress are also evidence of this.

To determine the directions and goals of our further progress, it was necessary to evaluate the results achieved both since the 16th congress and in the entire period since the beginning of the seventies, when -- after overcoming by political means the profound crisis of the late sixties -- we were able to embark on the building of a developed socialist society. The implementation of the general line elaborated by the 14th CPCZ Congress and developed by its 15th and 16th congresses required the active resolution of the problems that accumulated in the past, as well as new problems, and the eradication of the consequences of the profound changes in the world economy and the discriminatory policy of imperialism. On the basis of the experience and lessons of the crisis period, the CPCZ has consistently pursued a principled Marxist-Leninist course, established Leninist norms in party and society life, and displayed tireless concern for reinforcing the leadership organs with trained cadres who are devoted to socialism and to strengthening ties with the masses.

The results of stable political, economic, and social development over the past 15 years fully affirm the correctness of the party's policy and actions. On the basis of the federal structure, the fraternal cooperation of the CSSR's peoples and ethnic groups was stepped up still further and Czechoslovak statehood strengthened. The CPCZ' unity, militancy, and leading role strengthened and its composition widened and improved qualitatively. Since the 14th congress 971,000 people have been admitted to the party. Of the total number of 1,675,000 Communists, more than half are workers and cooperativized peasants. One-third of all the Communists are age 35 or under.

The dynamism of the CSSR's economic growth over the three 5-year plans is indicated by these facts: national income increased 81 percent, industrial production 97 percent, and agricultural production 33 percent. Personal consumption increased 44 percent, and social consumption 109 percent. These results were made possible to a significant degree by cooperation with the other socialist countries. The USSR's share of Czechoslovakia's total volume of foreign trade was nearly 45 percent in 1985, and the total share of all the socialist countries was 78 percent. This positive asset promoted the fulfillment, on the whole, of the targets for the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985).

Despite the fact that it was necessary to overcome a series of obstacles and difficulties, the 17th congress was able to note: The CSSR is entering the second half of the eighties as a modern, socially consolidated and politically durable socialist state with a mature economy and high living and cultural standards for the people, with strong international political and economic positions, and with a good basis for further growth. This is a convincing answer to bourgeois propaganda's prophecy that the CSSR would not be able to overcome the consequences of the crisis of the late sixties.

In the context of the generally positive results, the work of the 17th congress was notable for its realism, its sober evaluation of achievements, principled criticism of weak points and shortcomings, and exactingness in defining our next tasks. The CPCZ Central Committee Political Report noted directly that the results achieved could have been weightier if better use had been made of existing potential and if progress had not been hampered by negative phenomena. The need was stressed to systematically develop criticism and self-criticism as essential tools in the struggle for society's healthy development, the unity of word and deed, and the strengthening of socialist morality and discipline.

II.

Formulating the tasks for the new 5-year plan and for the period through the year 2000, the 17th CPCZ Congress further elaborated and enriched the long-term line of building a developed socialist society in the CSSR. We regard the comprehensive application of the strategy of acceleration in socioeconomic development of Czechoslovak conditions as the main element in the implementation of these decisions. For us too, this is the basis for satisfying the growing needs of society and of every citizen, fulfilling the program goals of socialism, and achieving success in competition with capitalism.

This strategy forms the essence of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000, approved by the 17th congress. In the next 15 years national income will increase by more than two-thirds. The volume of this growth will be equivalent to the entire volume of national income created in the 40 years since 1945. Personal consumption will increase by approximately one-half by the year 2000.

An important step in the Czechoslovak economy's intensification will be taken in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. An 18 to 19 percent growth in national income by the year 1990 will be achieved basically through social labor's increased productivity more rational utilization of raw materials and energy resources. This will be reflected in a far more intensive -- compared with what has already been achieved -- growth in the national economy's efficiency, better utilization of available resources, and a fundamental turn toward the qualitative aspect of economic development. Key significance is assigned above all to progress and the practical application of science and technology, which must be our economic policy's bulwark.

The congress associated the economy's intensification with the directive on management and planning's fundamental improvement, the economic machinery's restructuring, the stepping up of the role of economic levers, and the organizational structures' improvement. It is a question of improving centralized management's quality while at the same time extending the powers and responsibility of enterprises and transferring them consistently to complete financial autonomy. Important measures have been taken in this direction in our socialist agriculture since the beginning of this year.

The unity of the economic and social aspects of this process is expressed in the link between the acceleration of national economic development and the more dynamic growth of personal and social consumption, and the improvement of people's living and working conditions, including environmental conservation.

The social policy approved by the 17th congress is based on the principles of social justice, and its aim is to create the conditions for increasing commitment to high-quality, productive labor, for galvanizing all society's forces, for forming the socialist way of life, and for deepening the humanism of our social structures.

Socioeconomic acceleration is also associated with our political system's general development. It is above all a question of further improving and strengthening all aspects of socialist democracy as a prerequisite and integral part of the maturity of the socialist society and as an instrument for uniting the people's interests and mobilizing them to creative labor. Here we devote maximum attention both to the full exploitation of the various established forms of participation by the people in the management of state and public affairs, and to testing in practice and seeking out new ways that are opening up thanks to the growing role of the National Front organizations, labor collectives, and national committees, as well as linking this quest to the introduction of socialist self-management elements.

We are aware that implementation of the congress decisions will require an innovative approach, consistency, and a businesslike atmosphere. Their implementation is inevitably associated with the struggle to overcome oversimplifications, an outdated way of thinking and outdated habits, bureaucracy, formalism, clinging to routine, and inertia. A prerequisite for success is the further strengthening of the CPCZ' vanguard role, the total improvement of work methods and style, the improvement of intraparty quality of life and the party's ideological influence, and special attention toward a businesslike and concrete approach and practical results.

III.

In the course solving the new problems, increasing significance is attached to the socialist community's unity and cohesion, the improvement of machinery and effectiveness of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, and the coordination of their actions in all spheres. The 17th CPCZ Congress described the CSSR's complete participation in the socialist states' collaboration as a vitally important factor which markedly increases the effectiveness of all work and the dynamism of progress, an integral part of Czechoslovakia's socialist development strategy, and a prerequisite for its successful implementation.

We attach paramount significance to strengthening the process of socialist economic integration, and we see as its main component the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. This is the sole reliable and realistic path for solving the basic problems of scientific and technical progress -- the path that leads to the attainment of the highest level of labor productivity and the strengthening of invulnerability to imperialism's discriminatory policy.

Fundamental importance is attached to substantially increasing the effectiveness of CEMA's activity and to the broad development of progressive forms of cooperation among CEMA members. It is a question of establishing direct ties between enterprises, creating joint production and science and production associations, and elaborating the necessary planning, economic, organizational, and other measures which will promote this. The CSSR attaches great significance to the prompt resolution of these questions. Recently, for instance, Czechoslovak organs approved implementation principles for direct ties between our organizations and enterprises and their partners in the CEMA countries.

The indissoluble interconnection between domestic and international problems gives rise to the tremendous significance -- a significance which increases with the seriousness of the situation -- of coordinated actions by the fraternal countries in the foreign policy arena. The unity of the socialist community states is their main weapon in opposing imperialism's aggressive intentions. In the spirit of the 17th congress decisions, the CPCZ will try with all its might to help strengthen this unity. We will continue to step up the CSSR's contribution to the struggle for the implementation of the joint objectives of disarmament and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. We attach fundamental significance to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives, which express the interests of the entire socialist community and are aimed at eliminating nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, by stages, by the year 2000, banning nuclear weapon tests, substantially reducing conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, and solving other burning international problems. The urgent need to ensure peace and security for the peoples of Europe is all the more important in that we cannot but pay attention, for instance, to the participation of certain West European powers in American space militarization plans and to such instances as manifestations of revanchism in the FRG.

The nucleus of the strengthening of the socialist countries' unity is the collaboration of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. The CPCZ welcomes and supports the development and enrichment of its forms, which promote the more profound and systematic exchange of experience and the strengthening of cooperation in various spheres. Special importance is attached to regular meetings of the fraternal parties' leaders.

In their international ties, the CPCZ and the CSSR attach key significance to comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the Soviet Union. Our people's entire 40-year history of building a new life is irrefutable confirmation that our friendship, alliance, and cooperation, born in the joint struggle against fascism and founded on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will always serve as our essential bulwark and support.

Our cooperation in all spheres, based on complete mutual trust, respect, and mutual understanding, is notable, especially recently, for its wide scope. In the economic sphere this is indicated, for instance, by the fact that in the present 5-year plan the trade exchange volume will increase by 30 percent compared with the previous one and will total R74 billion, and in this context the proportion of deliveries on the basis of specialization and production sharing will increase first and foremost. We are confident that the course of acceleration set by our countries offers scope for the further expansion of cooperation in both quantitative and especially qualitative indicators.

Great prospects are opened up by the program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries for the period through the year 2000. The 17th congress set the task of more fully utilizing the steadily expanding potential of cooperation, which is the guarantee of the successful implementation of all our plans.

The CPCZ is now focusing its efforts on ensuring that, from the very first, the 17th congress program is implemented consistently everywhere. We see this as our duty to our people and to the international revolutionary movement. It is at the same time the best way to continue the glorious revolutionary traditions of 65 years of struggle and labor for the happiness of the Czechoslovak people, whom the CPCZ has served in all its activity since the day of its foundation in May 1921.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER GONZALEZ CONCLUDES TRIP

Tours Leningrad

LD220302 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Leningrad, May 21 TASS -- A streamer with the words "welcome, head of the Spanish Government" greeted Felipe Gonzalez and his wife who arrived here today from Moscow. The guest is making the trip to this big industrial, scientific and cultural centre on the Baltic coast within the framework of his official visit to the Soviet Union.

At the airport the Spanish head of government and the personages accompanying him were welcomed by the chairman of the executive committee of the city soviet of peoples' deputies Vladimir Khodyrev with his wife and other officials. The welcoming party included representatives of Leningrad's working people.

On the way to the city with a motorcycle escort Felipe Gonzalez inspected a monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad and laid flowers. This impressive memorial built on money donated by the people has immortalised in bronze and granite the courage of Leningraders who successfully defended their city from the enemy.

At the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery Felipe Gonzalez paid tribute to the memory of more than half a million townspeople and soldiers who fell in the years of the second World War. He laid a wreath to the common graves. In the VIP book the Spanish premier wrote, "People died for peace".

A conversation was held at the Executive Committee of the city soviet. Mayor Vladimir Khodyrev said that Leningraders were deeply moved by the feelings expressed by the Spanish guests at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery and at the monument to the heroic defenders of the city. He told the guest about the structure of the city soviet, the activity of its deputies and standing commissions, about the fulfil tasks of economic and social development. The Leningrad city soviet, it was stressed, attaches much importance to the development of friendly ties with Barcelona. The two cities signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation last year.

The Executive Committee of the city soviet of peoples' deputies held a dinner in honour of Felipe Gonzalez and his wife. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Seen Off by Marchuk

LD221621 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Leningrad May 22 TASS -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his wife left the Soviet Union for home today. Felipe Gonzalez was staying on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was seen off from the airport by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Guriy Marchuk, Chairman of the Leningrad City Executive Committee Vladimir Khodyrev, other officials.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SWEDEN'S CARLSSON

LD221956 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Stockholm May 22 TASS -- Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson received here Vladislav Malkevich, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, who heads the Soviet Government delegation at the 14th session of the Soviet-Swedish Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

During the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish cooperation in trade, economy, science and Technology, which develops successfully on a mutually advantageous basis. They stressed that the recent official visit by Carlsson to the Soviet Union, his meetings and talks with the Soviet leadership were of major importance to stepping up this cooperation. The sides declared for using both traditional and new forms of this cooperation in the interests of consolidating goodneighbourly relations and promoting mutual understanding between the two countries.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM NOTES MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY

LD220436 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has addressed a telegram to President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta conveying congratulations and best wishes to the president and the friendly people of Malta on the occasion of that country's national holiday.

In her reply telegram Agatha Barbara expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations, and on her part conveyed the best wishes of progress and prosperity to the people of the USSR.

The telegrams express confidence that the good relations between the Soviet Union and Malta will further strengthen and successfully develop for the benefit of both peoples, in the interests of universal peace and international security.

UK WORKERS EXPOSED TO RADIATION AT SELLAFIELD

LD220448 Moscow TASS in English 0422 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] London May 22 TASS -- Two workers at the British Sellafield plutonium processing complex at Seascale on the coast of the Irish Sea have suffered exposure to radiation Tuesday during maintenance on a safety valve, the news service of BBC television reported.

The workers who have received an increased dose of radiation are now undergoing medical checks. The facility's administration, the BBC said, claims that what has happened has been a "minor" incident.

But the problem of safety at the Sellafield complex has been raised by various public organizations more than once also before as the facility has a history of repeated radiation leaks.

This year alone, the TV network said, this is the fourth incident involving a radioactive leak into the atmosphere from the Sellafield plant.

KOHL 'OSTENTATIOUSLY' PARTICIPATES IN FRG REVANCHIST MEETING

LD202224 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

The ostentatious participation of Helmut Kohl, chancellor of West Germany, in a provocative gathering of the 'community of Sudeten Germans' in Munich has evoked concern and indignation of the democratic public and sober-minded politicians.

Horst Sielaff, Social Democratic deputy of Bundestag, said here that an end should be put to the prattle about the non-existent 'Germany within the borders of 1937' and about the 'German question' which allegedly remains open. And that it is necessary to give up territorial claims to West Germany's neighboring states. He emphasized that by taking part in the gathering of the 'exiled' H. Kohl had inflicted damage to the foreign policy of West Germany.

Even the bourgeois press has to admit that by its ostentatious 'fraternization' with the revanchists and the support for their reactionary goals and claims the chancellor conferred to dubious benefit upon the foreign political prestige of the FRG.

The newspaper "WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU" wrote today that, by all appearances, the leader of the CDU/CSU bloc was so active in currying favour with the revanchists in order to get into their grace and enlist their support at the parliamentary elections due to be held next year. The thing is that the popularity of the CDU/CSU in the eyes of the electors was lessened a great deal as a result of the policy pursued by the Kohl government which is clearly confirmed by numerous public opinion polls. By adopting an anti-workers amendment to the labour legislation the government seriously aggravated relations with labour unions.

In these conditions the CDU/CSU leaders decided to count on the potential of the ultra-right-wing forces represented by various 'unions' and 'communities' of a revanchist nature according to the press, this is the reason for the ostentatious participation of the CDU/CSU leaders in propaganda gatherings of the 'exiled' held all over West Germany these days. With this in view the CDU/CSU leaders saw to it that Herbert Czaja, leader of the notorious 'union of the exiled', was again included in the list of candidates of the bloc at the coming parliamentary elections.

AIMS OF WEINBERGER WEST EUROPEAN TOUR VIEWED

LD192149 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 19 May 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is making another tour of a number of West European countries. Here is what a Radio Moscow commentator, Viktor Ivanov, writes:

Weinberger's itinerary takes him to four countries, including neutral Austria, but the highlight of the program is participation in a meeting of the NATO military planning group at defense minister level later in the week. According to the media the U.S. defense secretary intends to discuss with his bloc partners such problems as the so-called international terrorism, the implementation of the star wars program, the production of binary chemical ammunition, and other issues.

Not everything seems to go as smoothly as the Washington administration would like it to as far as those matters are concerned. As for international terrorism, very indicative was the reaction of the West European public to the recent American air raid on Libya. There was clearly no support for Washington's intention to put the tag of terrorist on that country and those grounds assume the right to pass sentence and punish it the way it pleases. The NATO countries, with the exception of Great Britain, refused to be accomplices the action which resulted in the death of civilians and in the destruction of civilian projects. According to the polls taken the overwhelming majority of the Europeans qualified the raid as an expression of the policy of government terrorism on the part of the United States.

Not everything seems to go well also with implementing the plans of space militarization which the United States wants its allies to join. Last week over 100 renowned political, public, and religious figures denounced the star wars program as a factor which considerably increases the war threat. In a joint statement they spoke out against spreading the arms race to space and called for strict compliance with the existing agreements on limiting and reducing arms and achieving new ones.

The United States Administration is alarmed by the opposition its military plans encounter among its allies. There is also growing opposition in Congress and all over the country. And since it has no other argument than the old myth about the Soviet military threat the American Administration resorts to power pressure, intimidation, and primitive falsification of facts. But Washington finds it ever harder to justify its refusal to meet the Soviet disarmament initiatives which cover all the aspects of the problem, propose concrete dates of solving it, and provide for pratical control measures.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Visit

PM201253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Expanding Military Contacts"]

[Text] Lisbon, 19 May -- An increase of U.S. military aid to Portugal is the main question to be discussed with Portuguese leaders by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who arrived here on a 2-day official visit at the start of his tour of several West European countries. He will have talks with President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva.

The Pentagon chief will discuss with Portuguese leaders the question of implementing the 1983 agreement to extend the lease of Lajes Air Force Base in the Azores. Cooperation between the two NATO partners in the military sphere is developing rapidly. In addition to the lease of the Azores air force base, Washington and Lisbon signed in 1984 an agreement providing for the siting of a U.S. radar tracking station near the city of Algarve in southern Portugal. Last month Washington announced the forthcoming sale of arms and military equipment worth $216 million to Lisbon. It is also planned for the United States to participate in the building of three frigates for Portugal.

According to the local press, during the current visit Weinberger will aim for an expansion of U.S. military presence in mainland Portugal. This task acquires particular importance for the United States in connection with the planned reduction of the total number of U.S. military bases on the territory of neighboring Spain.

Spain's news agency EFE reports that Washington's emissary will discuss Portugal's "possible contribution" to Reagan's "star wars" program. The agenda for Weinberger's talks also includes the problem of combatting international terrorism -- according to the NATO countries' interpretation of this term -- and the situation in southern Africa.

Commentator Views Portuguese Talks

LD212206 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Yuriy Konstantinov comments on the results of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Portugal.

The main problems discussed by Caspar Weinberger with President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva during his 2-day visit to Lisbon were an increase in U.S. military assistance to Portugal; Portugal's more active participation in NATO's military exercises, and the continuation of the Portuguese Army's re-armament according to NATO standards.

The Pentagon chief expressed satisfaction at the state of U.S.-Portuguese relations and emphasized that in the military sphere they are developing rapidly. In effect, the lease on the Lajes base in the Azores -- for the use of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force -- has been extended.

The Lajes base will be the main support point for the U.S. Atlantic war fleet. For the Pentagon, in the Algarve construction of a satellite tracking station is under way, according to an agreement signed 2 years ago. Washington intends to build an air base under the NATO flag on Porto Santo Island in the Azores for its long-range bombers. (?In addition to this), there is also talk of modernizing the Beja base in southern Portugal for use by the Rapid Deployment Force.

The rearmament of the Portuguese Army is well under way. Last month, Washington announced that weapons and military equipment valued at $216 million would be sold to Portugal. The United States, together with the FRG, is planning to build three frigates for Portugal. According to the Portuguese press, the rearmament of the military is linked to the prospects of increasing the U.S. military presence in Portugal and to the Pentagon's plans to build new military bases -- under NATO or U.S. flags -- throughout Portugal. And, according to the Spanish news agency EFE, Portugal will make a future contribution to Reagan's star wars program. This is how Washington plays the Portuguese card in relying on possible concessions by the Social Democratic Government. That is why the head of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger, went to Lisbon on an official visit.

The country's left-wing parties said that Weinberger's visit has nothing in common with Portugal's security interests, and they condemned the overseas emissary's visit. The Portuguese Green Party has urged Portuguese public opinion to take active measures against Washington's plans to get Portugal involved in its dangerous military plans.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS LIZICHEV-TALAS MEETING

PM221444 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 21 May -- M. Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Arab Republic's Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is on a working visit here.

On the same day, Army Gen A.D. Lizichev laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the outskirts of the Syrian capital.

TASS COMMENTS ON WEST'S 'ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN'

LD221330 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 22 May 86

["Campaign of Lies and Slander" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigory Vasiliyev writes:

U.S. and West European mass media has escalated lately an anti-Syrian campaign which is unprecedented in its scope. The clearly far-fetched accusations of involvement in terrorism are levelled against this Arab country. The initiators of this malicious campaign of slander make vain attempts to place on Syria without any grounds whatsoever the responsibility for a number of terrorist actions in Western Europe.

As is the case with Libya, the objectives behind the anti-Syrian propaganda hullabaloo are obvious. The independent course of the Syrian leadership, the aspiration of this country to restore Arabs' lawful rights and achieve genuinely fair and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East apparently go against the grain with Washington and its Western allies.

Syria firmly rejects the defeatist separatist variants of settlement in U.S.-Israel style, pursues a constructive and consistent policy aimed at liberating the occupied Goilan Heights and other Arab lands. It is not fortuitous that Israeli "hawks," who have enginedered with the knowledge and encouragement of Washington provocative military provocations on the lines of contact with Syrian troops, issue threats against Damascus.

The developments in the Middle East forcefully demonstrate that it is not Arab countries, put under gross pressure by imperialism and Zionism, but first and foremost the United States and Israel that conduct the policy of terror in the Middle East and bear the entire responsibility for its grave consequences.

The U.S. criminal attack on Libya, the barbaric bombing by the Israeli Airforce of the environs of Tunisia, the Israeli raid on the nuclear research center in Baghdad, the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli military, the assassinations and attempts on the life of Palestinian leaders in a number of west European countries -- are all manifestations of state terrorism practised by Washington and Tel Aviv, allies in the anti-Arab strategic alliance.

It is obvious that such reckless actions run counter to the cause of establishing just peace in the Middle East and lead to a further dangerous escalation of tension in that strategically important region.

WESTERN MEDIA CITED ON SYRIAN TERRORISM ROLE

LD222146 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Viktor Voland writes:

To begin with a quote: For weeks the view was widespread in the United States that Libya is responsible for the acts of terrorism in Western Europe. Now the West European intelligence agencies do not think so.

Let us get to the meaning of this laconic statement of fact made by Peter Jennings, the anchorman of the American ABC television company. He actually publicly admitted something that has been long known: The pretext for the United States bandit attack on Libya was absolutely false, fully unsupportable and many citizens of that Arab country, among them children, became victims of an "error" by American intelligence services. Peter Jennings in a way expressed regrets for the CIA and considers the incident closed.

But this in not all. On admitting the entire falsity of the charges against Libya the American commentator hastened to present a new version: Responsibility for the terrorism, he contends, is borne by another Arab state -- Syria!

The question prompts itself: How did the new slanderous "version" come into being? It turned out that Italian special services hastened to the assistance of the CIA, which fell flat on its face with its first, "Libyan variant". This is directly pointed out by another American television company, CBS, and also by the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES".

It is not the first time that Italian special services hasten to the rescue of their senior American partners. The latest example of this unseemly cooperation was the notorious "Antonov case". For it was in Langley that the idea had originated to involve Bulgaria in the case of the attempt on the head of the Roman Catholic Church. And this was done by the former CIA resident agent in Turkey Paul Henze and the American journalist Claire Sterling who is closely associated with that spy agency. And when the "Bulgarian connection" began to fall apart it were the leaders of the Italian intelligence headed by General Musumeci who tried to provide "arguments" in support of the American provocation.

It is known that this anti-Bulgarian, anti-socialist plot ended in total failure. There is no doubt that the new product of cooperation between American and Italian special services -- the slender against Syria -- will be stillborn as well.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES AFRICA LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION

LD221921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS) -- On the occasion of Africa Liberation Day, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today arranged a reception for the heads of African states with diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee Secretary; and the representatives of a number of ministries, departments, and public organizations.

Eduard Shevardnadze, who delivered a brief greeting to those assembled, expressed the Soviet people's constant solidarity with the African countries and peoples struggles for freedom and independence, and against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid.

The Soviet people angrily condemn the barbaric U.S. act of aggression against Libya, the Pretoria racists' recent bandit attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana, and the armed invasion of Angolan territory. These terrorist actions of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] against neighboring African countries are links in the single chain of the imperialist policy of interference in the internal affairs of states that are not to their liking. Essentially, Pretoria is copying the acts and methods of its ally and patron across the ocean -- the United States.

Frederic Randriamamonjy, Madagascar's ambassador to the USSR, spoke on behalf of the African ambassadors. He conveyed feelings of friendship and gratitutde to the Soviet people and government. The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIES LINKS WITH RSA

LD221139 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Allegations that the Soviet Union maintains some links with South Africa as a state exporting gold, diamonds and uranium ore are absolutely groundless, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said today.

Answering a question from a West German correspondent at a news conference here, which was devoted to Africa Liberation Day, he said: "There are no links, let alone cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of South Africa."

"The Soviet Union," he added, "has stood and stands on the positions of effective condemnation of the racist regime and has been waging active struggle against Pretoria's policy. The USSR is wholly for political, economic and other mandatory sanctions against the South African regime."

The spokesman said that provocative rumors about the Soviet Union's "cooperation" with South Africa are meant to blacken the USSR's clear-cut position of principle.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TOLKUNOV TALKS WITH ARGENTINE OFFICIAL

PM201401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A conversation between L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and Juan Carlos Pugliese, [speaker of the Argentine National Congress Chamber of Deputies] who returned to Moscow following his trip to Leningrad, was held in the USSR Supreme Soviet on 16 May.

It was noted by the Soviet side that, in the conditions of the tense and dangerous situation in the world, the expansion of ties between the two countries' supreme legislative organs and the development of their cooperation and interaction in the international arena acquire particular importance regarding the improvement of the international climate and the solution of key problems of our time. The main task of Soviet parliamentarians and of all Soviet people is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and ensure a peaceful future for mankind. This indeed is the aim of the program, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security which, essentially, identifies the task of liquidating the actual material possibility for the threat of war.

Juan Carlos Pugliese gave a briefing on the situation in his country and expressed his views on a number of topical international problems. Peace and peaceful building — these are the main factors determining the coincidence of the positions of Argentina and the Soviet Union despite their different socioeconomic systems, he declared. People in Argentina attach exceptionally great importance to the development of relations with the Soviet Union. There are still quite a few opportunities to strengthen our ties, the guest emphasized. We parliamentarians must help to ensure that the doors for cooperation in many spheres are opened wider still.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet deputy V.M. Kamentsev; Argentine National Congress deputies Lorenzo Pepe and Raul Mario Milano; and Argentine Ambassador to the USSR Federico Saturnino Bravo.

A dinner was given on the same day on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the occasion of the visit by the Argentine guest.

TASS CITES NICARAGUA ON 'SECRET' PENTAGON DOCUMENT

LD222136 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Managua May 22 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has condemned resolutely the United States criminal intention to intensify military interference in Central American affairs. A statement of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry circulated here says that a secret document of the Pentagon published by THE NEW YORK TIMES fully reveals the policy of the U.S. Administration which pays lip service to "support for peace settlement in Central America" while planning to deploy no less than 100 thousand U.S. servicemen in the area to prepare an outright armed intervention against Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministry's statement says it follows from the document that the United States intends to refuse to sign the "act of peace" worked out by the Contadora Group and to continue the policy of brazen interference in Nicaragua's affairs, in an effort to crush the Sandinist people's revolution and ensure the transfer of power in Nicaragua to gangs of the CIA mercenaries.

In other words, the conclusion of the agreement among Central American countries will not prevent the United States from taking the road of the escalation of the dirty war against Nicaraguan people. Moreover, the possible signing of the "act of peace" is viewed by the Pentagon as a signal for speeding up its interventionist machinations.

The exposure of these criminal plans, the Foreign Ministry's statement says, confirms again the justice of the stand of Nicaragua which proposed at a recent conference of Central American countries and the Contadora Group to hold talks on restricting offensive armaments but rejects any debates on defensive arms. The only guarantor of the Sandinist people's revolution is the armed people of the republic which has full right to oppose the U.S. aggression.

The Nicaraguans will not waive the inalienable right to armed protection of the republic's freedom and independence, said Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. At a press conference here the Nicaraguan minister emphasised that the Pentagon's "secrets" which have been revealed dispel the illusions of some Latin American states that had come to believe in so-called "new tendencies in the U.S. policy" that can allegedly prevail over the aggressive aspirations of the White House.

Nicaragua is prepared to continue discussing the draft "act of peace". The proposals tabled recently by the Nicaraguan Government open real way for drawing up the final text of the document, Miguel d'Escoto said. The Reagan administration wishes to prevent this since the signing of the "act of peace" will make it more difficult to continue the United States undeclared war against Nicaragua, the minister said.

PASTORA DECISION LINKED TO 'CONTRA' MILITARY DEFEAT

PM201846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "Banking on Intervention"]

[Text] One of the leaders of the Nicaraguan "contras" -- Eden Pastora ("Commander Zero") -- has decided to end the armed struggle against the Sandinist government which he has waged for nearly 4 years. Pastora and 70 of his supporters cross the San Juan River, which forms the border with Costa Rica, laid down their weapons on the Costa Rican side, and placed themselves in the hands of the local authorities. There is no point in continuing the fratricidal war, because the Sandinists cannot be defeated by force of arms, Pastora said at a press conference in the border settlement of (Lakurena).

Pastora's surrender is primarily due to the "contras'" crushing defeats on the battlefield. In the last 3 months alone Sandinist People's Army fighters have taken out 2,370 counterrevolutionaries, the republic's defense minister, Humberto Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) national leadership, said in Managua.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the "contras" do not have a social base in Nicaragua and are mercenaries in the pay of the CIA. The assemblages of the ringleaders of the Somoza rabble currently being held in Miami are an obvious attempt by Washington to save the situation -- to create a semblance of "unity" among the motley bandits of the "opposition." The Reagan administration, which is maintaining a constant flow of weapons to the thugs -- the "contras" -- is hoping that by knocking together an imaginary "united anti-Nicaraguan front," it will be able to push through Congress a bill to allocate $100 million for the needs of the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

At the same time, sensing the uncertainty of backing the "contras," the White House does not rule out direct armed intervention in Nicaragua. On the territory of Honduras, which has been turned into a beachhead for aggression, the Pentagon is nearly always conducting military maneuvers and expanding existing and building new airfields, supply bases, and military training camps in direct proximity to the Nicaraguan border. The "Tosta-86" maneuvers are being conducted in Honduras at the moment, during which the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, including the 82d Airborne Division which acquired disgraceful "renown" for the invasion of Grenada, is being airlifted directly from Florida to its invasion starting blocks. U.S. military penetration of Costa Rica is markedly increasing.

This gives an idea of the scale of the U.S. subversive anti-Nicaraguan policy. In a situation where Washington's stake on the "contras" is gradually failing, its interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs is becoming increasingly blatant. And this is one of the sinister aspects of U.S. policy in Central America, which is making the region even more unstable and explosive.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS ECUADORAN COMMUNISTS

LD221957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the Ecuadoran Communist Party Central Committee in connection with the 60th anniversary of the party's formation. The Ecuadoran Communist Party has consistently defended the fundamental interests of the working class and all the laboring people, and the genuine sovereignty and independence of the homeland, the message says. The Ecuadoran Communists continue today to be in the forefront of the struggle against reaction at home and abroad, and for democracy and social progress. They are resolutely opposed to the aggressive and militaristic policies of the ruling circles of the United States, which are aimed at intensifying the arms race and extending it to space, and at interference in the affairs of other states and imposing U.S. dictates on them, toward supressing the liberation movement. The CPSU Central Committee has wished the Ecuadoran Communists great success in the struggle for our common ideals of communism and social justice.

TASS NOTES THWARTED ALFONSIN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD200724 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, May 20 TASS -- Argentina's National Defense Ministry today circulated an official statement about an attempt on the life of the country's president, Raul Alfonsin.

It said that during his visit to the military garrison of the city of Cordoba yesterday security forces had discovered and defused an explosive device and that an investigation had been launched.

MEXICO PROTESTS U.S. 'SCANDALOUS INTERFERENCE'

PM210803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "Slander and Blackmail"]

[Text] Mexico City — Mexico is being swept by a wave of protest against the scandalous interference by Washington politicians in the country's internal affairs.

"It is time to look into matters in Mexico," was how Senator J. Helms, chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, started his blackmail. The senator was alarmed that the Institutional Revolutionary Party has been in power in Mexico for more than half a century while right-wing forces close [bratayushchiyesya] to the U.S. Republican Party have no chance of winning power. The senator accused the Mexicans of being unable to manage their economy. It is worth noting that the senator was echoed by E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, and that CIA agents witnessed the accusation.

The Mexican protest note sent to the U.S. State Department resolutely rejects the attempts to exploit Mexico's economic difficulties so as to interfere in its internal affairs and influence its foreign policy. "Insults, slander, and pressure are being used to make Mexico change its political system and way of life," the protest note says. Mexican Congress deputies adopted a resolution angrily condemning interference by Washington politicans. Only the National Action Party, which is backed by Washington, abstained.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

IZVESTIYA Interviews Voronin

PM220816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by special correspondents Andrey Illesh and Andrey Pralnikov: "Reportage From the Chernobyl AES": "Two Steps Away From the Reactor"]

[Text] ...The fourth reactor unit at the Chernobyl AES is still making people keep their distance: In some areas the radiation level is still very high. You could go there for a few minutes. But the situation is not so dangerous at the moment that people need risk their lives by plunging right in. But there is lots and lots of work to do. And the workrate is being maintained. It is almost a routine operation. The impression is that the newcomers, from the new shifts which arrived only today, are getting into the swing of things more quickly and adapting to the situation more easily.

The first of a series of remote-control mechanisms that are to bear the brunt of the deadly work in the immediate vicinity of the "crater" has made a calm and businesslike debut. The 19-ton bulldozer was carried from Chelyabinsk on an Il-76. It was fitted with radioelectronic equipment in Kiev and then taken to Chernobyl.

The bulldozer rakes up the radioactive debris and pushes it in a pile toward the reactor. And the day will come when all the remains of the fourth unit, which went haywire on 26 April, will be sealed up forever in a thick-walled protective sarcophagus. At the moment a man is seated in an armored vehicle in relative safety, guiding the enormous "beetle"...

A new stage. A stage where it is possible to lower the degree of risk and, to use an everyday expression, increase labor productivity in eliminating the consequences of the accident. New "beetles" are being equipped with electronics and their "trainers" are undergoing instruction.

But let us not oversimplify the situation: The enormous mechanical beetles are at the moment only capable of clearing away the rubbish. You would not give them more delicate work. The rest -- the main part of the work -- is being done by people.

In the previous piece from Chernobyl IZVESTIYA wrote about the heroic work of the firemen who were the first to approach the out-of-control reactor. These are the people who are needed every day. Since then they have been working constantly in the speical zone. On 19 May another 19 people were decorated by order of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "For bold and resolute actions in evacuating firefighting equipment from the high-radiation zone." On that day they brought out 18 pieces of "dirty" equipment.

We made our routine "tour" of the special zone. The usual shower in the enormous AES washroom. Change of special clothing and activation of respirators, an operation already familiar to correspondents. Radiation check, then to headquarters by armored transporter.

But you are always noticing something unusual here. There is a new sheet of paper on the door.

I.S. Silayev has now been replaced on the government commission by L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gossnab. And headquarters permanent secretary Valentin Mikhaylovna Kalinichenko made a familiar announcement: "The press will have to wait a while. There is a conference." Medicine came to the rescue.

Taking the opportunity to catch all the new staff together, the medics attacked the office and "started," of course, with the chairman. While blood samples were being taken from the other conference participants, Lev Alekseyevich gave an interview.

[Reporter] "How did your work at Chernobyl begin?"

[Voronin] "After an exchange of information, we flew over the station in a helicopter. The situation at the moment can be summed up as stable. The temperature of the reactor is around 200 degrees. Discharge of aerosols is minimal."

[Reporter] "What stage is the work at?"

[Voronin] "A program has been drawn up giving the basic outline of our operations up to 15 June. They include, of course, the construction of the 'sarcophagus' -- a long and complex operation requiring many specific decisions. We are preparing the three intact station units for operation. The area adjoining the AES and the 30-km zone are being decontaminated.

"On 20 May we held the first experiment with a plow. We will turn over layers of soil and treat it with decontaminants. We may have to try various methods and various formulas. Decontamination of the area includes treatment of buildings, of course."

[Reporter] "Are there enough experts and equipment at Chernobyl or is the workrate creating a problem with reserves?"

[Voronin] "There have been so many highly qualified volunteers that we cannot take them all. Nor is Chernobyl short of equipment. As you know, the entire country is helping to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Various types of machinery, instruments, and preparations are being quickly modified and new ones are being created for specific needs.

"I will say that in my view there are no fundamental difficulties in work organization at the moment. Inevitably, day-to-day problems do occur."

[Reporter] "Where is it intended to store the dangerous radioactive debris and contaminated equipment? Where does the water go when it has been pumped out of the reactor?"

[Voronin] "The rivers are reliably protected by embankments. The industrial drainage system poses no threat either. Measures have been taken there too. Most of the radioactive debris and any potentially dangerous materials can be safely isolated in the 'burial ground' of the fifth, as yet unfinished unit at the Chernobyl AES. And when construction resumes, a new one will have to be built in a different place...

"I want to emphasize once again," the USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman said, "that the most tense period is past. Work is now under way on the entire future of the Chernobyl AES." The specialists can be said to have made themselves at home in Chernobyl. What are the problems? Smokers emerging from the building housing the headquarters are driven back not by the radiation readings (background radiation here is low), but by gnats and midges. There is an abundance of these pests in the town, which is green and wet from the constant hosing down of the streets...

We went back into the building with everyone else and learned there of a unique experiment carried out on animals. Over a period of 6 years the experimental animals were irradiated in such a way that in 1 year they received the kind of dose that would keep a man out of work if he received it in an accident, for example, at an AES.

Prof Yu. G. Grigoryev, member of the government commission from the USSR Ministry of Health, said that during the 6 years and the subsequent 10 the animals had shown no abnormality in any of the indicators. Moreover, the irradiation had been carried out around the clock, not just during the "workday." Incidentally, double that does is considered permissible for cosmonauts.

"We have experience in evaluating the effect of radiation on humans in health terms," Yuriy Grigoryevich said, "and we are continuing our research. No population group in the 30-km zone has any dangerous symptoms." This describes the situation in the zone, but the information is primarily of interest, of course, to the people of Kiev and those who were evacuated from both banks of the Pripyat -- Ukrainian and Belorussian -- and all former inhabitants of the 30-km "sphere." "At the moment we are busy selecting the best means of inividual monitoring," the scientists continued. "We are carrying out preventive work and explaining the real dangers of low levels of of radiation. We want to 'unseal' the local polyclinic and carry out detailed checks on everyone who has come to the area to work and ensure that medics are on duty around the clock." ...It is not only technicians all over the country who are endeavoring to help Chernobyl. Our doctors, biologists, biophysicists, and biochemists are suggesting a mass of remedies and preparations to increase the resistance to ionizing radiation of the people operating in these extreme conditions. A special medical commission has been set up with the task of examining any proposal within 24 hours (!).

It is quieter now in headquarters. The tension of the initial days has gone. But the workrate is the same, with equipment thundering along the roads all day and all night. Work is under way in the fourth unit's foundation trench. The industrial area -- reactor zone -- is being cleaned up. The radiation checks on roads are becoming stricter all the time. A few days ago only the "dirtiest" vehicles were being rejected; now hundredths of roentgens are being mediculously recorded. The areas in front of the hostels and in front of the headquarters are so clean that you feel a criminal if you drop a match.

...Chernobyl is getting ready to wall in all the radioactivity, preparing to start living again.

Deputy Health Minister Questioned

PM221139 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 May 86 p 10

[Interview with O.P. Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health, by G. Podgurskaya and V. Sharov, under the general headline "Chernobyl: Medical Aspects" and the rubric "Interview With a Specialist": "A Friend in Need: -- date and place not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The events of Chernobyl... We are all following with special attention, natural concern, and alarm any reports touching on the medical aid to the victims or the measures adopted to safeguard the health of the people who were evacuated from the danger zone and are now in nearby regions.

All the information of a medical nature that comes in is analyzed, with a view to the prompt preparation of the necessary recommendations, by specialists from a group set up at the USSR Ministry of Health, headed by First Deputy Minister O.P. Shchepin. The editorial office asked him to answer a number of relevant questions.

[Interviewer] Oleg Prokopyevich, what was needed first of all by the workers at health care organs when the alarming news came in? What did they do from the very first hours and days in order to ensure the safety of the population that was in the accident zone or nearby?

[Shchepin] The first urgent need was for information: Who are the victims and where are they, how many people, what doses of radiation are we talking about? We managed to get to the bottom of this literally within hours, and the first batch of victims was sent to central medical establsihments to be given help of the highest standard now available. Of course, despite the fact that our country has a wide network of medical institutions -- and highly skilled ones at that! -- given the conditions of tranquility that have, one may say, existed in recent decades, there was not and could not be a high level of readiness at all these institutions for such a great misfortune. And such an accident is a misfortune for our people and our country, and first and foremost for all who lived in the zone directly adjacent to the site of the accident. It goes without saying that the country has a number of institutions where this level of readiness is always relatively high -- that is where the most seriously ill people were taken. Without panic or fuss, the radiation doses received and the gravity of the conditions was established in each case and a concrete plan of necessary medical measures was elaborated. It must be said that the processes caused by radiation in the human organism are very grave, and medical -- even specialized -- help is not enough, intervention at the most up-to-date scientific level is also needed. Which was done in a very short space of time.

The second need was to clarify how the accident had affected all the local population. Apart from ourselves, civil defense organs and special services of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and other departments took part in this work. Through joint efforts, in the course of the first few days the limits of the territory where radiation could harm people's health were determined. On the basis of this information, as is known, it was decided to ship everyone out of the danger zone -- first from a 10-km zone, then from a 30-km zone.

Subsequently, people who had been in the regions close to the site of the accident began to turn to medical institutions of their own accord: Some were worried by certain changes in how they felt, others by various, sometimes contradictory rumors about the scale of the disaster and the situation not only in Chernobyl, but hundreds of kilometers away. The medics had to find their bearings rapidly so as to give urgent assistance to those who had really suffered and carry out skilled examinations of the others, giving advice to some and simply reassuring others.

The USSR Ministry of Health decided in any event to carry out radiation investigations on all those who went to the doctors. When the patient's conditions gave rise to fears or when the external parameters of radiation reached a certain level, a decision was speedily made on hospitalization -- in a hospital or clinic locally, in Moscow, or in other cities in the country. Departments were opened up at two hospitals in the capital for this purpose -- first No 7, then No 16. They were provided with all the necessary equipment and received additional staff, especially specialists for laboratory investigations.

In the course of all this work it was necessary to differentiate between patients, because they included some who required urgent attention and some who did not even need observation. The doctors let some people go home immediately after they had examined them. Others only had "contaminated" clothing, and had to spend a few days in the hospital while it was changed. A category of patients also emerged who had to be kept in for a little longer in order to study their condition in greater depth and find out whether there were elements of radiation damage or not. It goes without saying that the doctors were extremely attentive toward people who had been near the AES and children, who are in general more susceptible to the effects of radiation. At places in the affected regions of the Ukraine, some 230 additional 4-person teams were formed, while in Belorussia approximately 1,900 doctors and middle-level medical personnel were working.

I can now state clearly that among all the patients hospitalized on a preliminary basis, provisionally, in essence no sick people were found. Those who were seriously affected were located and hospitalized in the first few days. Nobody is being added to their numbers now — on the contrary, their numbers are declining, because it is necessary to take into account some overcautiousness, justified by the emergency circumstances. As the healthy people are discharged, the final picture of what happened is becoming more favorable. We have sent many of those discharged to sanatoriums, first and foremost children and mothers with children, so that they can have a rest and recover after the great nervous shock, remain under medical supervision for a while, and regain their strength.

Last, the Ministry of Health had a duty to give urgent advisory assistance to colleagues on the spot, and our highly qualified specialists were sent out for this purpose. They carried out, so to speak, a reconnaissance of the radiation situation, in order to obtain the necessary information for successful subsequent actions.

[Interviewer] Presumably the main work is now drawing to a close?

[Shchepin] We are fully aware that the work is far from ended. Today the most important task for medical workers on the spot is to organize efficient, constant observation of all the people evacuated from the 30-km zone. Yes, they feel completely normal, and analyses show that everything is in order, but it is important for us to establish any deviations, however, insignificant, in how these people feel. Although it should be stressed that a brief exposure to radiation never leads and cannot lead to chronic radiation sickness.

In addition, doctors realize better than anyone that apart from the radiation exposure, on the whole insignificant and safe, there was also a tremendous psychological burden on people. They encountered an unusual, unexpected, and not fully understood phenomenon, plus they suffered nervous agitation in transit, and found themselves away from their homes and sometimes their families... The stress situation is in itself fraught with unpleasant effects on health.

I can say one thing firmly: Where people are living now, there is no danger to them. And the best advice for them is -- calm down, live a normal life!

[Interviewer] All the same, many people have doubts as to the irreproachable quality of the basic food products — vegetables and fruit, milk, and meat — from regions adjacent to the 30-km zone, or even from the whole of the Ukraine and Belorussia. In particular, can anything be bought in the markets without fear?

[Shchepin] In a very short space of time the USSR Ministry of Health prepared appropriate instructions and sent them to the localities: what might represent a danger and what need cause no fears. In essence, the radiation situation in those regions does not jeopardize the possibility of using any products whatever, with the sole exception, perhaps, of dairy products. This is understandable: Harmful dust fell on the grass, and the cows take in a certain quantity of radioactive substances together with the grass. However, if milk is released for processing, say, for the manufacture of butter or cheese, no radioactivity will remain in the end product and it will certainly be suitable for consumption.

Let me recall one important detail: The predominant element in the radioactive substances discharged from the damaged reactor is the radioactive isotope iodine-131, and its half-life is 8 days... So in relation to milk and milk products we can rest assured: Their quality is being strictly monitored by special services of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, health and epidemiological station workers, and medics. Every liter of milk is checked twice -- at the livestock unit and at the dairy. Every day the quality of around 100 different types of food products is checked.

[Interviewer] And vegetation? After all, the accident came during the period of rapid spring growth and flowering...

[Shchepin] Calculations show that in the process of growth, plants absorb approximately one-tenth of a percent of the existing radioactive contamination, and these are such minimal figures that they could not possibly do any harm. For vegetables and fruit from last year's crop, it is sufficient to wash and clean them with the utmost thoroughness. Potatoes from the regions surrounding the danger zone should be left for a while after which they will be quite safe, and the new crop will also be above suspicion by the time it matures.

[Interviewer] We seem to have forgotten (some people never knew) that we are constantly under the influence of the natural background radiation, we never used to take an interest in its level, but now we have begun anxiously calculating absolute and relative values of radiation, comparing different indicators -- rads, rems, milliroentgens, and totting up the acceptable limits... The confusion from these amateurish calculations is unimaginable. Please clarify the matter!

[Shchepin] Calculations by our very highly qualified specialists show that the increased background radiation in a number of oblasts of the Ukraine and part of Belorussia is so negligible that it can in no way have harmful effect on the organism of an adult or child. For comparison: with a radiological examination of the stomach, a person receives around 30 roentgens in the stomach area, while the amount that an inhabitant of Kiev Oblast or Kiev could receive in a year, in total, will reach approximately half a roentgen. All the relevant world experience and scrupulous analysis of similar situations indicates that this does will have no harmful effect on the health, and it is only ignorance of the crux of the matter and conjectures on the subject that allow fear to inhabit the soul.

[Interviewer] The time of summer vacations and school and student vacations will face tens of thousands of people with the question: Is it a good idea this year to go south, to the Carpathians, to the Baltic, in short, to the traditional places for vacations and travel?

[Shchepin] I repeat: There are no grounds for doubts, still less for alarm! Fears of this kind are based exclusively on emotions and are not backed up by facts. While we were flying to Kiev the other day, I heard another comparison from a specialist: as a result of the flight itself, during the journey from Moscow to the Ukrainian capital, we will receive a far greater dose of radiation than by staying in Kiev for a month, even without taking account of the fact that the radiation level is steadily falling everywhere. Lastly, another example: smoking 20 cigarettes a day does more harm to the health than living around the 30-km zone in the present conditions.

[Interviewer] Nonetheless, as is known, children are being shipped out of Kiev and the oblast, and the schoolchildren have been released from their studies early. Does this mean that all the same there is the need to safeguard them against the slightest dangers?

[Shchepin] You know, this fact touches on quite a different range of difficulties we are experiencing. There is, of course, an element of being on the safe side just in case, but the main reason is organizational: many children evacuated from the danger zone (around 24,000) arrived in Kiev and the oblast, overcrowding is not conducive to education, and the children had been through enough! It is better to give them an opportunity to have a really good, slightly longer rest.

[Interviewer] Doubtless the medics have advice on precautionary measures suitable, so to speak, for all who wish to be wary of anything bad... If the people of Kiev were, as we know, advised initially to avoid going out in the rain and not to allow their children to be out in the open air for long, should the people of Moscow, Riga, or Leningrad, for instance, adhere to the same recommendations?

[Shchepin] The sole recommentation is to lead the most ordinary, full life! Do not fear the rain or long walks, do not close your windows. According to rumors, you should not, must not, open even the little ventilation window: All kinds of things might fly in... But there is nothing to fly in, nothing!

As for the situation in Moscow, here the usual background radiation has not changed at all and is not changing. There is no reason to worry, no cause for doubt. Although -- alas! -- some Muscovites, frightened by all the talk, are asking to be examined in due form with a view to radiation damage... We examine them, explain what is what, reassure them. Because people cannot be left to cope alone with such distressing ideas, even if they are absurd suspicions.

And look how far things can go -- people are afraid of prolonged contact with people from the disaster regions, with their things, even with letters... Yes, to begin with we in Moscow stored the clothing of people who came for treatment or investigation. But it remained there for about 2 weeks, and in many cases the need arises to seek out the owners so as to return these things, which are now completely safe. In the capital, incidentally, a special dry cleaning center has been set up and anyone who wants to can put his clothing to rights.

[Interviewer] There are still persistent rumors about the undoubted benefits of alcohol, in particular vodka and red wine. The are supposedly selling alcoholic drinks everywhere, even in the bakeries, in Kiev... Is it true? And in general are there any preparations indicated for use as prophylactic, fortifying agents?

[Shchepin] All the talk about alcohol is utter fiction! As I said, I was in Kiev a few days ago and I went to a store: There was nothing of the kind. And why should there be? The "healing" properties of alcohol are not substantiated by any scientific data, but the harm done by alcohol where there is exposure to radiation is well known.

Preparations of potassium iodine can to some extent be regarded as a means of increasing the organism's resistance in the eventof irradiation. It helps protect the thyroid by preventing radioactive iodine from entering it. At the same time careful analysis has shown that the recommendation for its use prophylactically was expedient only for those evacuated from the danger zone, and now even there it is not necessary. We drew up detailed instructions on the use of potassium iodine, which was expedient in the first few days. In general the use of iodine preparations is not entirely harmless and we know of cases of burns to the esophagus from incorrect use of them. Today there is absolutely no reason to recommend (or use by way of self-treatment) iodine preparations in Kiev or the regions bordering on the accident zone.

[Interviewer] Oleg Prokopyevich, is the effect of radiation identical on different people, or does the reaction to it differ depending on sex, age, or any individual peculiarities?

[Shchepin] I must admit that we have not yet accumulated enough experience in this sphere, there is no reliable statistical material. Those criteria that have been elaborated for assessing the unfavorable consequences in various cases are, of course, approximate. There certainly is such a thing as individual susceptibility. Take this situation, for instance: It is generally considered throughout the world that acute radiation sickness develops after a dose of 100 roentgens or more, but can we therefore say that given 110 roentgens clear signs of sickness will necessarily appear and, conversely, that given 90 roentgens there will certainly not be any unfavorable changes in the organism? So very attentive observations are needed on people who received various doses, even small doses. It is necessary to establish careful registration of these people, to monitor their condition, and to analyze and bring together all the available data with a view to minimizing the damage to human health. That is what we are doing. The situation now is being monitored unremittingly by us, and it is necessary simply to continue the job -- intelligently, patiently, and persistently.

Unfortunately, in the localities there are not very many specialists in medical radiology, and the main bulk of medical workers are none too well trained and are poorly informed in this respect. This is a serious gap in the training of cadres for our health service.

One more criticism. I have had dealings with many people, including scientists from various areas of knowledge. The impression arises that some of them forget about the responsibility invested in them by their very involvement in science as such. You see, when one of them repeats various stories or rumors, when he does not have the precise facts at his disposal but will not admit it, and launches into discussions with an untrained audience, that is extremely damaging, and ultimately unethical. People believe him, they think: After all, he is a scientist!

We have learned a severe lesson, it cannot be denied... Trouble torments and trouble teaches, but the price of that lesson is very high.

Ramparts Keep Water Uncontaminated

LD221817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 May 86

[Station correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from Chernobyl and interview with engineer Pavel Vasiliyevich Grebenyuk]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] There are storm clouds over Pripyat once again. The wind is bringing them in from Polesye, thickly rippling the river's spring-smooth surface. Along its banks, imitating the twists and turns of the riverbed, (?on the smooth shores) lie wide earth dams and mud ramparts wrapped in polythene sheeting. Units of engineering troops have constructed these day and night, trying to get them finished before the first rains came as the rains could carry into the river radioactive mud from the zone of the atomic power station. The servicemen carried out the responsible task given them by the governmental commission and they can now say that they got it done in time. The dams were tested not just by ordinary rain but by downpours. They are now being examined with scrupulous care by land improvement experts who have come from Moscow and by one of the builders — Pavel Vasiliyevich Grebenyuk. Pavel Vasiliyevich, how many of these dams have your lads put along the Pripyat?

[Grebenyuk] A total of 7.5 km of dams have been built along this section of the River Pripyat; this includes 2.6 km in the region of the town of Pripyat and 5 km in the region of Chernobyl.

[Mikhaylenko] And now you are going round them on foot and by vehicle and examining them after these downpours?

[Grebenyuk] All the sections of the dams that have been built up and the intercepting trenches that have been dug have been checked during today, by overflying in a helicopter, by traveling around in a vehicle and walking around on foot. On those sections where it was necessary to mend the sheeting or repair some sections of the dams -- they were very few -- this was put right.

[Mikhaylenko] This rampart stood up to the downpour honorably?

[Grebenyuk] This downpour was not a major one. The dams are calculated to stand up to much greater downpours and they totally exclude any possiblity of surface rain waters getting into the river Pripyat.

[Mikhaylenko] But this is just one side of the work which is being done here by the engineering troops?

[Grebenyuk] As well as building dams, right from the start a sequence of very serious and important work was carried out. Even before the building of the dams, the crews of the engineering machines carried out tasks directly on the territory of the station -- removing obstacles, creating pathways, creating the frontline for restorative works, in short, to make it possible to travel along the required route.

TV Shows Remote-Control Tractors

LD221750 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 May 86

[V. Lyaskalo and V. Sulim report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] At the present time, in the period of elimination of the consequences of the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES, the problem of cleaning natural reservoirs [ochistki prirodnykh vodoyemov] has acquired paramount importance. The task has been laid down that never, and under no circumstances, should water which does not correspond to standards go into the reservoir, from where it goes to the capital of Ukraine. Scientists have put to work microorganisms which draw out the finest particles of radioactive dust. At present a bus with the inscription "Micro-Laboratory of the Quality of Water" is running everywhere. Incidentally -- about special equipment: At present in the area of the Chernobyl AES specialists are testing a robot-tractor and our correspondent will report on the details:

[Begin recording] [Video report by V. Lyaskalo and V. Sulim, identified by screen caption] [Video shows a bulldozer-tractor raking up soil; it has no driver, is radio-controlled; a group of men in ordinary clothes look on at a distance, one with a control gadget; some of the men in that group are interviewed; then video shows a yellow bulldozer moving along in a large open field with nothing but bare soil visible; a line of trees to be seen in the distance; the machine is moving forward, its blade pushing forward soil; a close-up of the machine shows there is no driver]

[Correspondent] Two such bulldozers are already functioning in the direct proximity of the building of the fourth reactor of the Chernobyl AES, and here various electronic blocks and hydraulic control units are being finished and joined up, and new crews are being trained. [Video clip shows four men in dark blue overalls peering closely at a stationary yellow bulldozer] There is no driver in the cab of the working bulldozer; a conventional series tractor, T-130 is controlled at a distance, by radio.

At the moment Vladimir Ivanovich Kurchenkov, chief of the laboratory of the Chelyabinsk branch of the NATI, the science-research tractor institute, is in the role of driver-operator. Next to him are specialists from Moscow, Kaluya, Melitopol and Kiev. [Video shows the remote-controlled tractor at work, large group of men looking on at a distance, a couple of cars parked behind them near the trees; a close-up of the group of men shows one of them holding a box-like object with aerial and dials; the men are wearing overalls but no evident special protective clothing; a correspondent asks a question of G. Ya. Vulakh, identified by screen caption as chief of the design bureau of Chelyabinsk Tractor Works]

[Correspondent] In ordinary conditions, a designer, as a rule, is the first to be at tests and is the first to test a machine. Was that the case here too?

[Vulakh] It was absolutely just like that here too. The chief executor Vladimir Ivanovich Kurchenko and his collaborators, Vladimir Andreyevich (Korovin) and experienced driver mechanics -- they were the first on the first machine which arrived in Chernobyl; were the first to go to the zone, the "hot zone;" as it is called here; went out in order to control this machine. [screen caption identifies V.I. Kurchenkov, chief of the laboratory of the institute, in blue overalls and beret]

[Kurchenko] In conditions, in the zone of work itself, there where the tractor has to work -- that is ruined, infected places, all of this of course, so to speak, complicated to a significant extent and made all our work difficult. At present several machines are already being prepared in order to be equipped with this apparatus and all of them will, in the near future, be sent to Chernobyl in order to eliminate the consequences of the accident. [Video ends with another view of the remote-controlled machine at work, and a shot of the group of men standing at a distance] [end recording]

Residents Being Allowed Back

AU221252 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 22 (AFP) -- Inhabitants of several villages around the stricken Chernobyl nuclear plant are being allowed back to their homes to recover papers and personal effects, the SOVIETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA daily reported. The May 20 edition, which reached here today, said special passes were being given to inhabitants from Belorussian villages within the 30 kms (18 mile) security zone set up around the nuclear plant.

The paper said a farm at Braguin, 30 kms from the Chernobyl reactor which exploded on April 26, is still operating with teams of workers who are under constant medical supervision. It added that other farm work would soon resume in the area and health authorities had given the go-ahead for workers to go into the zone to plant seed.

The Ukrainian edition of PRAVDA said hundreds of workers were pumping water contamainted by the cooling system of the stricken reactor into special drums. It did not say where radioactive waste was being dumped.

Meanwhile, the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper said the head of a decontamination team had been expelled from the Communist Party for "disappearing for two days" during the evacuation of women and children from Chernobyl and then trying to get a medical certificate to cover for his absence.

POLITBURO ASSESSES CEAUSESCU, GONZALEZ VISITS

LD221825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] At a session held on 22 May, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the issue of developing the all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan tasks. As was noted at the session, in response to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are everywhere displaying labor enthusiasm and creative initiative and are striving in deeds to ensure the implementation of the program for the intensification of production that has been mapped out by the party.

All this creates a good basis for developing the all-union socialist competition, which must become an effective factor in the acceleration of the country's social and economic development and in the implementation of the 5-year plan tasks. The central task of the competition is to raise the initiative and creative work of the millions of urban and rural workers and to do everything to ensure that no labor initiative fails to draw attention and support. Socialist obligations must become a very important means for the formation of tough plans. The system of planning material and moral incentives for workers that is now in operation in enterprises and organizations must be closely bound to the fulfillment of obligations. Moreover, emphasis must be placed on raising production efficiency, introducing new technology, improving output quality, achieving real economies of labor, raw materials, and materials, and unconditionally fulfilling contractual obligations and plans for the construction of housing and other social and cultural facilities.

The Politburo stressed the increased obligations of party organizations and leaders at all levels in the creation of economic, technical, social, and domestic conditions for the development of competition and pointed out the need to stubbornly eradicate formalism and the faulty practice of reviewing competition results in small groups and to radically improve work in propagating and making use of advanced experience.

Approval was given to proposals to create in our country a center for information science and electronics that will be entrusted with carrying out research in crucial areas in the field of computing technology and with comprehensively tackling questions relating to the creation of promising computers and electronic products, equipment, and materials for the national economy. In this work the center will cooperate closely with corresponding organizations in the fraternal socialist states participating in the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries.

By way of verification of the implementation of decisions adopted earlier, the Politburo discussed a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of work on reducing the amount of state statistical bookkeeping required by enterprises and organizations in all sectors of the national economy. It was noted that the total amount of bookkeeping has been reduced by about one-half. On the whole, however, bookkeeping, particularly within sectors, remains cumbersome, and its organization requires further improvement. There have been cases when, contrary to the established procedure, various party and local soviet organs, ministries, and departments request a large amount of additional bookkeeping, unnecessarily burdening economic organizations with it. In connection with this, the Politburo has demanded that party committees, ministries, departments and local ispolkoms undertake resolute measures for the further reduction of bookkeeping and for the improvement of the whole matter of state statistics.

The Politburo discussed the results of the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Ceaucesu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Note was made of the great importance of the documents signed in Moscow: the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the Period up to the Year 2000 and the Program for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1986-1990. Satisfaction was expressed at the exchange of opinions that took place on questions of bilateral relations and on certain topical international problems of mutual interest. Stress was laid on the striving for further strengthening of friendship and the broadening of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

After listening to a report on the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Politburo approved the conclusions stemming from its results, connected with the further deepening of relations between the two parties in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Having reviewed the results of the meetings and talks between the Soviet leadership and Gonzalez, chairman of the Spanish Government, the Politburo pointed out that the constructive nature of these talks provides the opportunity for further broadening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the USSR and Spain in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the strengthening of peace, trust, and security in Europe and beyond.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in its meeting also discussed a number of other questions of the development of the country's national economy and the implementation of Soviet foreign policy.

DOBRYNIN SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY IN ALMA-ATA

PM221545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "A Time for Resolute Actions"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 21 May — Kazakhstan's industry, which was born only in the years of socialist building, now delivers its products to dozens of countries. The Alma-Ata Heavy Machine Building Plant holds a leading position. A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the plant yesterday.

In the enterprise shops he inquired about how the collectives are reorganizing work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress requirements, and in conversations with leaders, specialists, and workers he discussed ways of intensifying production on the basis of scientific and technical progress and measures to radically modernize the plant, step up the rate of growth of production of rolling equipment, and improve its quality in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Addressing the working people of the Alma-Ata Heavy Machine Building Plant, A.F. Dobrynin said:

The 27th CPSU Congress took place at an unusually complex, crucial, critical moment in the life of the country and all mankind. At a moment when the need for a new way of thinking and a new practical approach to all our actions -- economic, social, and foreign policy actions -- had become particularly acute. The congress confirmed the CPSU's present-day strategy -- that of accelerating socioeconomic development and ensuring world peace. By following the course set by the 27th CPSU Congress, we will enter the 3d millenium with this strategy.

Today is a time for action. It is the duty of every working person, every citizen of our country, to put the congress decisions into practice with practical deeds in day-to-day labor. That is what the party's leading organs are doing, first and foremost the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The speaker recalled the very important decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the 2 months since the congress regarding restructuring the industrial and fuel and energy complexes and in terms of many key problems of scientific and technical progress, as well as the major steps in developing the social sphere. Thus the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is taking concrete form. And at the same time the congress' idea is being fleshed out: Everything that is being done in the economic sphere is not an end in itself, but is being done for the sake of the Soviet people, for the sake of improving their standard of living — both spiritual and material.

At the 27th CPSU Congress, A.F. Dobrynin went on to say, the Kazakh SSR was subjected to justified criticism for its lack of due attention to increasing production efficiency and for the fact that one-third less national income is "extracted" per unit of fixed production capital than the average for the country's national economy. Many other unsolved problems and flaws have accumulated in the republic. Serious omissions in economic leadership, thriftlessness, and shortcomings in party work were also spoken of with the utmost urgency at the 16th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. While giving due credit for what was achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the republic's Communists analyzed frankly and with party-minded exactingness the lessons of the past, and elaborated measures to eradicate shortcomings and their causes. It is now a question of putting these measures successfully into practice. This has begun, but very much remains to be done.

Speaking of the need to accelerate the restructuring of the work of party, state, and economic organs in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress demands, A.F. Dobrynin characterized the tasks facing the party organization and the entire collective of the plant in the sphere of the renewal of the production base and the resolution of questions of scientific and technical progress and social policy. Of course, he said, machines work in the way that people make them and control them. What we ourselves make, that is what we will have and that is how we will live. And if our economy becomes stronger, people will live better, our country's positions in the international arena will become even stronger, our foreign policy will become weightier, and the force of socialism's example will become more convincing.

The 27th CPSU Congress set an example of a creative, bold, profound approach to the fundamental problems of the struggle for socialism in peace in the nuclear age. The history of interstate relations has taught people what an old Russian proverb expressed aptly and laconically: "Better a bad peace than a good quarrel."

But what is a "bad peace" today? It is a peace armed to the teeth with means of mass destruction capable of reducing the planet to ashes in the most literal sense. It is a peace that barely maintains its equilibrium on the very brink of the abyss. Of course, it is still better than a "quarrel," meaning war. But for how much longer can we balance on the brink of war?

Hence the conclusion: On questions of war and peace today, in the nuclear age, the urgent need is for a new way of thinking, a new approach to the problems that it raises and that demand a major rethinking. The 27th party congress and the speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee have given clear answers to these and a number of other problems of a similar scale and nature.

These answers have become the reliable theoretical and practical foundation for the party's present-day foreign policy strategy.

Both at the congress and since then M.S. Gorbachev has returned to one idea, an idea that is important for an understanding of the very essence of Soviet foreign policy. He stressed that some people in the West are apparently consciously seeking to drive the Soviet Union out of its wits, infuriate it, and make it bang its fist on the table and give up completely. Why? So that we help the West, so to speak, to maintain and whip up international tension and the "cold war" through which some people hope to put an end to the shoots and roots of detente.

But that is not our policy. Of course, the Soviet Union will not allow anyone to speak the language of force to us. We will thwart in the most resolute and firm way any provocations by imperialism against our country and our people. At the same time we will steadily pursue a policy of strengthening peace and international security.

As a nuclear power, our country is clearly aware of its responsibility for mankind's future. Further convincing confirmation of this was provided by the Soviet Government's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year, as M.S. Gorbachev stated in his 14 May television address.

Now a few words about the state of Soviet-American relations. They remain tense. Although, if Washington had the political will, these relations could be substantially improved. After all, last fall in Geneva the leaders of the USSR and the United States agreed to accelerate the Geneva talks, reaffirmed their subject and objective, and recorded in the joint statement that our two countries stress the importance of "preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional." No mean achievement, if, of course, the U.S. Administration were to back up this statement with concrete actions. But that has not happened.

The USSR's peace initiatives get a hostile reception in Washington: Despite the Soviet moratorium, there are new nuclear explosions, the space militarization program develops, the imperial policy of "neoglobalism" is stepping up, intensifying regional conflicts, and anti-Soviet propaganda hysteria is whipped up.

The USSR, A.F. Dobrynin said, is in favor of developing normal, good relations with the United States, on an equal and mutually advantageous basis, of course. In our view it is very important that in the present complex situation dialogue at all levels is preserved and developed between us. But the state of and prospects for Soviet-American relations must be determined above all by progress in the most important area: progress along the path of limiting the arms race, along the path of reviving detente and establishing and consolidating confidence between states on that basis. The Soviet leadership also sees from this viewpoint the question of a new Soviet-American summit meeting. The USSR is in favor of such a meeting. But in order to hold it, as M.S. Gorbachev again stated the other day, at least two things are needed: an appropriate political atmosphere, and the willingness for the meeting to yield a tangible, practical result on at least one or two questions that exercise the whole world. Otherwise the meeting would have no point.

Of course, stopping preparations for nuclear war and bringing about a radical change in international relations toward detente and the normalization of the general situation is an exceptionally complex task. But it must be resolved. And it can be.

The Soviet Union is not alone in the historic battle against nuclear war. The socialist community is with it. This battle is also waged today by hundreds of millions of people who hold various political views and live in countries belonging to different social systems. The potential of peace, reason, and goodwill throughout the world is growing.

In conclusion the speaker said: The tasks set for the party and country by the 27th congress are very complex. But they are also realistic and entirely within our powers. To this end it is necessary for every Soviet person to work better, more quickly, and to a higher standard. We are all simply obliged to look in a new, creative, open way at the world around us, at ourselves, and at our attitude to labor. Then all our plans, all our designs, and all our hopes will be realized without fail. The guarantee of this is all the activity of the party of the Soviet Union's Communists aimed at the triumph of its general line: the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the safeguarding of world peace.

Yu.G. Kuzmin, fitters team leader, A.A. Bektasov, welders team leader, M.A. Bitnyy, director of the plant, and others who spoke at the meeting expressed support for the party's peace-loving course and the new initiatives put forward in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television on 14 May. The machine-builders collective, they said, will take all necessary measures to successfully fulfill the targeted comprehensive program for the enterprise's development in the 12th 5-Year Plan, which provides for the doubling of the plant's capacity and a 50 percent increase in the output of rolling equipment. The strengthening of the might of our multinational motherland and the growth of its prestige in the international arena depend on the selfless work and creative approach of every working person, the speakers noted.

A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Alma-Ata 17-20 May. Meetings took place with voters and labor collectives of the city, the nearby Kamenskiy Sovkhoz, and the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Crop Farming. In conversations with workers, specialists, and leaders of enterprises and organizations, the need was stressed for the all-around intensification of production and the active restructuring of work in the light of the demands of the 27th party contress. A.F. Dobrynin inquired about people's working and living conditions and recommended that greater attention be given to the social development of labor collective, the construction of housing and children's institutions, and the organization of the working people's leisure.

A meeting took place at the Kazakhstan Communists Party Central Committee with members and candidate members of the Central Committee bureau. D.A. Kunayev and a number of leaders of the republic spoke of the measures being adopted by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Congress decisions with construction work in the city and visited the Kazakh State University, the republican Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, the Medeo mountain ice rink, and the city's Pioneer Palace.

Flowers were laid at the Memorial to Glory.

A.F. Dobrynin was accompanied on his tour of the city by O.S. Miroshkhia, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and M.S. Mendybayev, first secretary of Alma-Ata party obkom.

YELTSIN VIEWS MOSCOW VEGETABLE, FRUIT TRADE

PM211401 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Eve of Summer"]

[Text] B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, familiarized himself 17 May with the organization of the vegetable and fruit trade and the work of public catering establishments in Baumanskiy, Krasnopresnenskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Sverdlovskiy, Sokolnicheskiy, and Frunzenskiy Rayons, which have opened new fast service enterprises (including some fitted out by rayon enterprises), organized the sale of refreshments, and opened vegetable markets. Consumers who took part in the conversations remarked on the changes for the better.

At the same time, serious complaints were voiced concerning the rayon leaderships and those responsible for the organization of trade and public catering. Questions concerning the location of consumer services enterprises have not been resolved correctly everywhere, while along lines have been forming in front of some stores due to poor trade organization. There is still a shortage of kiosks, stands, and stalls for the street sale of refreshments near enterprises. Attention was drawn to the need to improve the external appearance and layout of trade premises and displays.

During the tour specific measures were outlined to eliminate the shortcomings and deadlines were set for their implementation. Also taking part were secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom and its Main Administrations.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS COMPOSERS' BIRTHDAY CONCERT

LD221722 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The public of our country is marking the 70th birthday of a remarkable representative of Soviet musical culture, the outstanding Turkmen composer Velimukhatov. In the hall of columns of the House of Unions, a concert of his music was held. Comrade Demichev was present at the soiree.

UKRAINIAN CP CC NOTES NO 'RADICAL TURN' IN EFFICIENCY

AU211217 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the progress made in discussing the results of the 27th CPSU Congress in the republic's party organizations. It was noted that all obkom, gorkom and raykom Lenums, and all meetings held in primary party organizations to discuss the results of the congress were interesting and businesslike.

During the discussion on the results of the congress, quite a few undertakings have been initiated, and many of them have been approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and obkoms. All this has positively affected the accomplishment of national economic tasks.

At the same time it has been noted that a radical turn in raising the effectiveness of work in all sectors still has not taken place. In their activity, a number of party committees, oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments still prove to be attached to old schemes, sessions, and talks. The directives of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the development of criticism and self-criticism are not being consistently implemented everywhere. Some Communists do not have the courage to speak frankly about the shortcomings and to indicate who is to be blamed for them. Individual obkoms, many gorkoms and raykoms are slow in improving the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, as well as the training of efficacious reserves; they do not demand from leaders principled accounts for the matter at hand.

Ideo-educational work is being poorly steered toward the restructuring of people's psychology and toward the accomplishment of practical tasks. The mass media are insufficiently highlighting the progress made in and details of restructuring party work.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have determined measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on further improvements in concert activity in the country.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have approved the general plan worked out by Kiev Gorispolkom for the development of Kiev and a draft for laying out the city's suburban and green zones.

NEW KIRGHIZ COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD211649 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR has appointed Comrade Dzhumagulov as chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. He previously worked as first secretary of the Issyk-Kul Oblast Committee of the Kirghiz party. Comrade Duysheyev has been released from the duties of chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY DEBATES TRADE, SERVICES

GF210651 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] During a meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee matters concerning the improvement of trade and consumer services to the people of the republic during spring and summer as demanded by the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Participating in the meeting were party, soviet, and trade union workers and leaders of ministries and administrations. Mikhail Nazarov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, read a report.

Comrades Timur Mamedov, minister of trade of Azerbaijan SSR; Aydyn Mamedov, minister of consumer services of Azerbaijan SSR; Babayev, first deputy chairman of the Board of Azerittifak [Union of Consumers' Societies]; Alekperova, secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; Melkonyan, second secretary of the Stepanakert City Party Committee; Bayramova, second secretary of the Sumgait City Soviet Executive Committee; and Gadzhiyev, second secretary of the [name indistinct] Rayon Party Committee, briefed the convocation.

The republic's city and rayon party, soviet, and trade union organs were asked to help improve the organization of spring and summer trade and establish state control on the work of the establishments engaged in trade, social [word indistinct], and consumer services.

Svetlana Kasumova, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Georgiy Shcheglov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, participated in the work of the convocation.

UZVEKS APPOINT NEW SUPREME COURT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

WA221010 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian On 24 April 1986 carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase announcing the appointment of Adinakhon Khaydarova to the position of Uzbek Supreme Court Deputy Chairman. The ukase is dated 23 April and is signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova. Page 4 of the same issue carries an unattributed announcement that Gennadiy Petrovich Mironchukovskiy was released from his duties as a member of the Uzbek Supreme Court in connection with his transfer to other work.

REPORT ON JAN-APR INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM211430 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 86 (Signed to Press 15 May 86) p 8

[Unattributed "statistical summary": "USSR Industry in the First 4 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-April 1986. The total volume of industrial output increased by 6.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity increased by 5.9 percent in this period. The output sales plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. Set targets for the production of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

Figures for the fulfillment of the output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for ministries and departments are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Apr Output Sales Plan	Jan-Apr 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1985 Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.9	103	101
Petroleum Industry	99.5	101	97
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	104	104
Gas Industry	103	110	107
Coal Industry	103	107	106
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	108	108
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	104
Chemical Industry	102	111	111
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	103	114	112
Power Machine Building	103	109	108
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	108	108
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	108	109
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	110	109
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	104	111	110
Automotive Industry	103	106	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103	109	109
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	105	108	109
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	108	108
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	108	109

Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	103	109	109
Construction Materials Industry	101	108	108
Light Industry	101	103	106
State Agro-Industrial Committee	104	105	106
Fish Industry	105	106	106
Grain Products	104	103	102
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	112	110

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and production growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Apr Output Sales Plan	Jan-Apr 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Apr 1985 in terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	106.3
Ukrainian SSR	103	106.3
Belorussian SSR	103	108.1
Uzbek SSR	103	108.3
Kazakh SSR	103	108.0
Georgian SSR	103	104.3
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.0
Lithuanian SSR	103	105.4
Moldavian SSR	103	107.7
Latvian SSR	102	105.7
Kirghiz SSR	103	106.0
Tajik SSR	103	101.6
Armenian SSR	102	105.1
Turkmen SSR	103	108.4
Estonian SSR	102	103.6

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was as follows:

	Output Produced		Jan-Apr 1986 as percentage of Jan-Apr 1985
	In Apr 1986	In Jan-Apr 1986	
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	129	566	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	50.2	199	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	56.2	228	107
Coal, million metric tons	63.6	258	105
Steel, million metric tons	13.4	53.4	108
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.2	37.1	106
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	6.5	105
Iron ore, million metric tons	20.8	81.8	103

Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	3.0	11.7	111
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	28.0	114	97
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	1.1	109
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.2	9.2	109
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	1.8	112
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	127	499	109
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	5.7	22.6	103
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.7	18.6	104
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	234	951	114
of which, with digital program control	99.4	406	134
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	57.1	231	105
Industrial robots, thousands	1.2	4.7	127
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	1.6	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	1.5	118
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	21.7	85.5	111
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	82.0	332	105
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	160	625	106
Tractors, million horsepower	4.9	18.8	106
Agricultural machines, million rubles	349	1,350	111
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	10.1	40.4	105
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, million rubles	243	970	107
Excavators, thousands	3.7	14.3	98
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	22.1	123	110
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	2.1	108
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.9	11.5	109
Cement, million metric tons	11.2	44.0	108
Precast ferroconcrete, (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	10.0	37.9	108
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.1	4.2	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	156	608	103
Footwear, million pairs	72.8	281	103
Clocks and watches, millions	6.0	23.4	106
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	80.6	322	103

Radio receivers, millions	0.8	3.0	107
Television sets, millions	0.8	3.2	105
of which, color sets	0.4	1.4	109
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	2.0	105
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	1.2	118
Washing machines, millions	0.5	1.8	108
Automobiles, thousands	113	446	100.4
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	101	397	100.6
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	2.8	106

Production of stable foodstuffs increased as follows in the agroindustrial complex sectors:

	Output Produced		Jan-Apr 1986 as percentage of Jan-Apr 1985
	In Apr 1986	In Jan-Apr 1986	
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.7	3.5	108
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	1.2	105
Animal fats (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	120	356	106
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) million metric tons	2.6	10.1	106
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	132	537	105
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	0.5	2.0	103

Commentary on the Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in January-April 1986. The total volume of industrial output increased by 6.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year (against the 4.3-percent growth envisaged by the annual plan). Labor productivity in industry increased by 5.9 percent, and this accounted for 94 percent of output growth.

The output sales plan was fulfilled 102 percent by industry as a whole. All union republics and industrial ministries, except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, coped with their targets.

The fulfillment of the plan for output in physical terms improved in comparison with last year. The January-April targets were met in terms of the majority of most important types of industrial output.

The fulfillment of contractual obligations as regards output deliveries improved in January-April in comparison with the corresponding period last year. However, it was not possible to achieve a fundamental change in the state of affairs as regards fulfillment of delivery pledges. The most significant breaches of contractual discipline were committed by associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the

Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of Light Industry.

The planned level of gas and coal extraction was attained in the fuel and energy complex sectors. Above-target extraction amounted to about 5 billion cubic meters of gas and more than 8 million metric tons of coal, and one-half of the coal extracted in excess of the plan was the most valuable coking coal. At the same time, the fulfillment of January-April petroleum extraction targets was not ensured, and deliveries were more than 3 million metric tons below plan. It must be noted, however, that average daily petroleum extraction has been rising recently. On the whole, the total volume of industrial output from the fuel and energy complex sectors in January-April 1986 increased by 4 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1985.

Ferrous metallurgy enterprises coped with the plan for the output of the main types of metal products. Production of finished rolled ferrous metals was 0.5 million metric tons in excess of the plan. The timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry produced more than 3 million cubic meters of commercial timber and a large quantity of lumber, cardboard, and paper in excess of set targets.

The chemical industry ensured the fulfillment of the January-April plan for the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics, and chemical fibers and yarns. At the same time, a lag was allowed to occur in the production of calcined soda and thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components.

The total volume of industrial output in machine building complex sectors increased by 8 percent in comparison with January-April of last year, this being almost 30 percent higher than the figure for industry as a whole. The 4-month plans for the production of metal-cutting machine tools, electric locomotives, trucks and cars, tractors, and grain harvesting combines were fulfilled. The production of instruments, automation equipment, and computers was R177 million in excess of the plan. At the same time, the following ministries produced less of the following items than planned: the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry -- large electric machines and AC electric motors; the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances -- textile machines; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building -- long-distance passenger railroad cars; and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry -- buses.

The steady production of many types of products over the course of the month is still not ensured. For example, the average daily production of metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, railroad freight cars, and textile machines in the last 10 days of April was twice that in the first 20 days of the month.

The 4-month plan for the production of basic consumer goods was fulfilled. The production of woolen, linen, and silk textiles, knitwear, footwear, refrigerators and freezers, radio receivers, and a number of food industry product types is increasing in accordance with the plan targets.

At the same time, large quantities of articles produced by light industry are still being rejected by trade organizations and consumers. Enterprises producing household appliances receive numerous complaints as a result of the poor quality of their output. Goods rejected in January-April 1986 included hundreds of thousands of meters of cotton, woolen, and silk textiles and a significant quantity of knitted underwear and leather footwear. Tens of thousands of television sets, radio receivers, and tape recorders and thousands of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners were returned with complaints.

With a view to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1986 targets and pledges, the collectives of the associations and enterprises which have allowed a lag to occur must thoroughly analyze the causes and must seek out and activate all existing reserves. Ministries and departments are called upon to render all necessary assistance to laggard collectives.

It is important to persistently seek new ways to enhance the efficiency of production and intensify it and to deepen the experiment involving the development of production through funds earned by the collective itself, in other words, by means of self-financing. The experience of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and Sumy's M.V. Frunze Association must become a real example of economic management for all enterprises.

'REHABILITATING' CONTAMINATED LAND, WATERS NEAR CHERNOBYL UNDERWAY

PM211422 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 16 May carries on pages 1 and 4 a 2,800-word report by TASS special correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin, and Lev Chernenko, under the rubric "We Report the Details" and the headline "Chernobyl: Address of Courage," on continuing efforts to overcome the effects of the AES accident. The report quotes Ukrainian Academy of Sciences President B. Paton: "'Right after the Chernobyl AES accident the Ukrainian Nuclear Research Institute organized regular monitoring of the radiation situation,' Academician B. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, told the correspondents. 'Then a control and measuring complex was set up with a number of other scientific collectives participating. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences operational commission was set up to resolve both immediate questions and long-term tasks. Close contact was established with the ministries of health, geology, land reclamation and water resources, and housing and municipal services and with the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

"'The disaster made us approach the organization of the scientific collectives' work and their collaboration with other departments in a quite new way,' B. Paton noted. 'Only really feasible proposals are being implemented. First and foremost the control and measuring complex has helped enterprises to test milk and dairy products for radiation. Particular attention has been devoted to the water supplies of Kiev and a number of population centers in the oblast. A substantial contribution to this work has been made by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences institutes of geological sciences, geochemistry and mineral physics, and the biology of the southern seas. Measures have been aimed at ensuring that drinking water stays pure and at preventing rivers and reservoirs from being polluted. To that end proposals to set up effective monitoring of the Dnepr River's surface and underwater hydrosphere are already being implemented. Everything possible is being done to ensure that this beautiful river continues to delight everyone with its beauty and pure water. It is planned to constantly monitor its condition. Questions of creating artificial geochemical barriers to the migration of radionucleides are being resolved at the same time. These barriers will be created on the Pripyat River and the Kiev reservoir. Data obtained by hydrogeologists, geochemists, and radiobiologists is increasingly convincing us,' the president noted, 'that given timely implementation of the proposed measures the population of Kiev and other cities on the Dnepr will be supplied with pure drinking water.

"'I want to note,' the scientist stressed, 'that in a very short period our chemists have worked out proposals for filtering and purifying drinking water from the Dnepr water basin. We will have to do a great deal of work to rehabilitate agricultural land polluted by radiation. Here we must use mechanical treatment and make justified use of already well-known plant varieties as well as special plant varieties with characteristics able to neutralize harmful elements and cleanse the soil of pollution. On the other hand, we need plants which do not pass on dangerous elements [ne izvlekayushchiye opasnykh elementov]. They will be used for feeding stock and for obtaining food products. These measues will make it possible to regenerate the soil inthe Chernobyl AEA region and restore its vitality. Powerful forces -- production, scientific, and technical -- throughout the country have been mobilized to eliminate the consequences of the accident,' B. Paton said in conclusion. 'But the main force is the Soviet character, which has been clearly seen in this test.'"

USSR LAUNCHES UNMANNED 'SOYUZ TM' SPACECRAFT

LD211131 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an unmanned version of its modernized Soyuz TM spacecraft today 12:22 Moscow Time. The objective of the launch is to test the craft's overall performance in an automonous flight and jointly with the orbital station MIR.

The craft of the new series are intended for delivering crews to multi-purpose manned complexes of the modular type. The Soyuz TM spacecraft was developed on the basis of the manned craft Soyuz T. It is outfitted with new systems, including those of approaching and docking, radio communication, emergency rescue, as well as a new combined propulsion unit and a new parachute system.

The spacecraft has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 240 milometres,
Minimum -- 200 km,
Period of revolution -- 88.6 minutes,
Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry information, the craft's on-board systems are functioning normally.

TASS REVIEWS WORK OF 'SALYUT' COSMONAUTS

LD201219 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have been working aboard the "Salyut-7" station for two weeks now. They reactivated the station and did the planned prophylactic work there.

Under the geophysical exploration programme, the crew held a series of visual observations of the surface of the Earth, specifically biospheric reserves on the Soviet Union's territory. The mass-spectrometric equipment "ASTRA" was used to carry out a number of experiments to determine parameters of the atmosphere near the orbital complex.

A thorough medical examination of the crew was carried out in the past days in line with the medical check-up plan. The cosmonauts' cardio-vascular systems were checked, the body masses measured and the state of muscles in the conditions of weightlessness assessed.

According to the results of the medical check-up, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are in good health. The flight of the manned "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz-T-15" -- "Kosmos-1686" complex is continuing.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION CAMERAS FOR 'PHOBOS' -- The Soviet Union has begun building television systems for a new international project, "Phobos," whose goal is to explore Mars and its satellite Phobos. Systems will be installed on the Soviet interplanetary probes to be launched toward the red planet in the summer of 1988. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86 LD]

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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN

PM231642 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "The Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Testing Is a Matter for All Peoples"]

[Text] The situation that has taken shape in the world at the present time demands of statesmen and public figures and of every person on earth as never before an understanding of the danger point that the world has reached in our time. The unprecedented arms race being forced on by Washington and its NATO allies on earth and the U.S. project for transferring it to space, the stockpiling of mountains of nuclear and missile weapons, and the Pentagon plans for stuffing Europe full of yet another type of barbaric weapon in the form of binary chemical weapons have all served to confront mankind with a stark choice. What must be done to halt a further slide toward thermonuclear disaster? The fact is that nuclear weapons -- the creature of imperialism — embody forces capable of destroying all the achievements of civilization.

Recognition of the scale of the danger inherent in these weapons has begun to be shown particularly extensively now that people throughout the world are reflecting on what follows when nuclear energy gets out of control, as occurred in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The numerous instances of accidents and radioactive discharges at American and West European nuclear power stations, which the world public has recently been learning about in detail, also gives pause for thought here. No matter how the Western propaganda mouthpieces may try to inflate the scale of the trouble caused by the Chernobyl accident in their shameless fabrications, they are unable to conceal the fact that the scale of that misfortune bears no comparison with what threatens mankind if nuclear war is brought down on it. The nuclear arsenals stockpiled throughout the world contain the seeds of thousands and thousands of disasters much more terrible than Chernobyl.

And that is the main point right now. Anyone who is concerned not just in words but in reality for the destiny of mankind and for its present and future is bound to come to the same conclusion. This is convincingly confirmed by the universal sharpening of attention to nuclear questions and above all to the problems of halting tests and limiting and reducing, and then of completely eliminating, one of the most dangerous means of mass destruction. Guided by the security interests of its own people and all mankind, the Soviet state has proposed a wide-scale program for averting thermonuclear war and eliminating mass destruction weapons before the end of the 20th century. It was expounded in the 15 January 1985 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and fully approved by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Because of the U.S. ruling circles' unwillingness to take the path of an extensive review of their policy of nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, our country believes that in the interests of improving the international situation it is time to make some kind of start [s chego-to nachinat], to get things moving, and to set an example. Guided by these considerations, the Soviet Union has proposed starting with the simplest and most readily achievable steps that can be separated out from the overall context without upsetting the balance in the correlation of forces or anyone's security, namely the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and the halting of nuclear tests. How timely and far-sighted these steps are may be judged from the reaction they have engendered throughout the world.

The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests encountered the support of all peace-loving forces in the international arena. Dozens of states in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America issued demands that the United States follow the Soviet Union's example. More than two-thirds of U.S. citizens came out in support of the moratorium. The demand for the end to nuclear testing was reflected in decisions of the UN General Assembly where 120 states voted for an appropriate resolution.

The will of hundreds and hundreds of millions of people is expressed in the well-known appeal by the leaders of six states -- Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden -- to the leaders of the USSR and the United States.

The struggle for the prohibition of nuclear tests has assumed such a broad scale that it can be rightly described as the vital concern of all peoples. This is generating fury in the camp of those who reject the idea of a moratorium and who would like to continue to keep the world in their nuclear sights. Is this not the reason why the members of the antinuclear movement in the United States, Britain, and a number of other NATO countries are being cruelly persecuted? Police batons are used to rain down blows on them; they are thrown behind bars and put in the dock for their antiwar convictions and for their devotion to the ideals of peace and freedom. The special services and the bourgeois propaganda mouthpieces are waging an unbridled "psychological war" against the supporters of nuclear disarmament.

All the same, the forces of reaction and war are not able to curb those who have come to realize the awesome danger hanging over the world through the fault of the nuclear maniacs. Many eminent scientists -- Nobel Prize winners -- recently issued statements demanding that the arms race be halted, that nuclear explosions be stopped, and that the way be opened to agreement on banning all nuclear tests. Weeks of action in defense of peace are being held on all continents, and at mass rallies petitions are being adopted calling on governments to embark on the road of active support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other proposals aimed at curbing the forces of aggression and war.

The biggest international and national antiwar organizations are holding conferences and meetings at which declarations are being adopted calling on the broad masses of the people to make their contribution to the solution of the most pressing problem of our time -- ending the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it from gaining access to space. These organizations are deeply convinced that the most important condition for the transformation of 1986 into a real International Year of Peace would be the total cessation of nuclear tests in the immediate future and the reaching of understanding between all interested powers on the conclusion of an agreement totally prohibiting these tests.

Our country is fully determined to do everything in its power to achieve this noble goal and to back up by deeds its foreign policy aims. This is borne out by the decision made this month by our government to extend the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year. This decision was announced 14 May by M.S. Gorbachev speaking on Soviet television. This act of goodwill is being received with tremendous enthusiasm by millions of people in all countries.

Banning nuclear tests today means halting the further improvement of various kinds of nuclear weapons and barring the path to the creation [sozdaniye] of space-based strike weapons.

It is clear to everyone that the planet can be rid of nuclear tests. It is merely up to the U.S. side. Aware of this, the peoples demand that the United States follow the USSR's example, that the White House administration weigh with utmost responsibility the extent of the danger hanging over the world and heed the voice of the world community which insists on an end to nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union calls on the United States to go further, not to limit itself merely to ending explosions but also to positively resolve the specific question of banning nuclear tests, a question that perturbs everyone. It was for this purpose that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee proposed holding an immediate meeting with the U.S. President in the capital of any European state or in Hiroshima. Such a meeting, if it were to take place and be crowned with positive results, would clear the way for the conclusion of an international treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests.

Much is being said and written in the United States about the supposed nuclear superiority of the USSR, this being an attempt to justify the continuing nuclear explosions in the United States. It was proved a long time ago that these claims are totally groundless. We do not pursue military superiority, but we will not forego our security either. An end to nuclear tests would not bring any advantages to either side. This is axiomatic. However, the continuation of tests is aimed at smashing the prevailing balance of forces. This, actually, is what the opponents of the moratorium and the conclusion of a nuclear weapon test ban agreement are counting on; namely the ones who conducted the latest nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site on 21 May, the 11th explosion since 6 August 1985 when the Soviet Union announced the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

It is easy to imagine the gain that would accrue to the cause of peace all over the world in the event that an agreement on the end to nuclear tests is concluded. After all, a ban on nuclear weapon tests accords with the vital interests of all peoples. The interdependence of the security of all states in our nuclear age has become so close that its violation in one region in the event of a nuclear conflict would inevitably create a lethal threat for the whole world.

This is why we believe, and this viewpoint is shared today by a growing number of states in the international arena, that the United States must display a new and realistic approach toward the Soviet proposals and initiatives. What is needed at a time when the world is sliding down the slope toward a nuclear war are approaches and criteria that are different from the ones that have up to now guided the White House administration, and the U.S. military-industrial complex which stands behind it, in the determination of its foreign policy and military-strategic course.

Time imperatively dictates the necessity of giving up the groundless and illusory hopes that nuclear missile superiority can be attained by the United States, the chauvinistic intoxication of the great power policy of "neoglobalism" and its loathsome manifestation -- state terrorism. This would be to the benefit both for the United States and also for the cause of preserving peace all over the world.

It is time, it has long been high time that Washington heed the clearly expressed will of the whole of mankind, demanding that nuclear tests be ended and banned.

AKHROMEYEV, BESSMERTNYKH PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALT II

LD232107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 May 86

[Report by unidentified announcer on 23 May Moscow press conference on the question of nuclear arms limitation, opened by Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the Foreign Ministry Press Department, with Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister, and Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces, passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A press conference took place in Moscow today on the question of nuclear arms limitation. It was opened by Comrade Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department. The journalists were addressed by Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister.

[Bessmertnykh] "According to statements by U.S. officials, the U.S. Government is now examining the question of its future attitude toward SALT II, the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. It is reported that Washington is weighing various types of action: to formally observe the provisions of the treaty for a little while, officially discard the treaty, or crawl out of it by rejecting the existing limitations as they become an obstacle to the development of U.S. strategic programs."

The types of action are varied, but their essence is the same: one way or another, today or tomorrow, to fling wide open the gates to the strongest possible arms race.

"At the same time, the U.S. Administration is once again attempting to cast a shadow over the Soviet policy regarding this treaty. The aim blatantly being pursued is to create a pretext for the United States to violate the SALT II treaty in order to justify its gamble on a further strategic arms race. All this is being done despite the fact that from the moment the SALT II treaty was signed in June 1979 the Soviet Union has built its policy in the strategic arms sphere in such a way as to ensure that the approximate parity established by that historic international legal act was not only preserved, but also strengthened. The Soviet side proceeds from the view that despite its formal expiration on 31 December 1985, the treaty remains a living and effective document embodying the results of many years of cooperation between the USSR and the United States in the seventies to end the nuclear missile arms race and strengthen strategic stability. The predominant importance of SALT II lies in the fact that, being based on the mutually recognized principle of equality and equal security, it places an obligation on the sides to observe both quantitative and substantial qualitative limitations on their strategic nuclear systems. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1205 on 23 May carries a report on the press conference and adds the following: "The treaty established not only an initial total level of 2,400 units, but also a reduction of it to 2,250 units if the treaty was ratified. Corresponding "ceilings" were provided for and are in operation for the main groups of strategic systems -- 1,320 units for ballistic multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles (MIRV's) and for heavy armed bombers; 1,200 units for ballistic missiles (not including bombers) with multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles; no more than 820 units for ICBM's with MIRVs."]

Being a restraint on the arms race and an instrument for reducing the sides' strategic systems, the treaty has thus also worked to create a basis for consolidating the trend to further effective and substantial strategic arms reductions. Unfortunately the refusal of the U.S. Government to ratify the treaty has not permitted this trend to materialize. In the early eighties the treaty was opposed in the United States by forces that had no wish to accept the strategic parity proclaimed by the treaty -- forces striving for military superiority. The Soviet side advocates preserving everything positive that has been achieved to date in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. It proceeds from the point that observance on a reciprocal basis of the provisions of the SALT II treaty could continue to be of great importance for maintaining the strategic balance and ensuring favorable conditions for drawing up new accords on arms limitation and reduction. [TASS adds: "Of course, the USSR cannot fail to take into account here how matters will stand in relation to the prevention of an arms race in space and the observance by the United States of the ABM Treaty, which the United States is also now undermining. In other words, the Soviet Union will take into account the actions of the U.S. side from the point of view of their influence on an alteration in the strategic situation."]

"If the SALT II treaty is undermined, the United States will bear full responsibility for such a course of events. Under those conditions the Soviet Union will draw the appropriate conclusions and take measures for an effective guarantee of its own security and the security of its allies. The Government of the United States should take this into consideration."

[Announcer] One of the first questions was put to Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, USSR chief of General Staff and first deputy defense minister. What is the significance of the SALT II treaty for restraining the arms race?

[Akhromeyev] "The SALT II treaty, even today, in the form in which it operates, restricts the deployment of the sides' strategic offensive weapons.

Had it been ratified, a more considerable contribution would have been made to restricting the arms race. But I repeat that even today it limits the strategic arms race.

"In the next few days another Ohio-type submarine will undergo sea trials in the United States. If the United States is going to observe the SALT II treaty, it will have to dismantle the missiles either on two Poseidon-type submarines or a corresponding number of Minuteman-3 intercontinental missiles. This applies, these kind of restrictions apply not just to the United States of America; they also apply to the same extent to the Soviet Union. While the SALT II treaty was in effect, we have been reducing our strategic armaments and we treat this, well, the way one should when a treaty is signed. [Moscow TASS in English at 1359 GMT on 23 May carries a report on the press conference and adds the following: "Since the time the treaty was signed, the USSR scrapped 72 ICBM launchers and 21 heavy bombers."]

All in all, under the provisional agreement, SALT II and the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union has dismantled 540 strategic delivery vehicles, the United States -- 168. So, the accords are working. We are in favor of them continuing to work but, of course, on condition that the United States observes them."

[Lomeyko] "Thank you."

[Lomeyko points to the audience] "Your question. Go ahead, please."

[A colonel in Soviet Army uniform in the audience] "Have there been violations of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. side? And if so, what were they?"

[Akromeyev] "Yes, there are violations of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. side. Our government made detailed announcements about these in a memorandum in January 1984 and in a TASS statement of June 1985. Well, I can cite some examples. By deploying its Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe, the United States thereby violates Article 12 of the treaty on noncircumvention of it. Pershing-2 missiles and long-range cruise missiles are strategic weapons in relation to the Soviet Union. In essence, the United States is creating, by circumvention of the existing strategic balance established by the SLAT II treaty, additional strategic potential."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1545 GMT on 23 May carries a report on the press conference and adds the following:" The U.S. Administration has recently been declaring more and more often that the SALT II treaty is not subject to monitoring [kontrol]. At the press conference Comrade Akhromeyev was asked to expound the Soviet side's opinion on this issue:

It is now very fashionable -- pardon me for such an unoffial expression -- in the United States to talk about the impossibility of monitoring the fulfillment of the requirements of the SALT II treaty. When this treaty was signed, however, the previous administration of President Carter asserted quite the opposite. It is our conviction that the SALT II treaty is reliably being verified by the national technical facilities of the sides, and, in addition to this, by the requirements that have been incorporated in the treaty. Every land-based missile in out in the open, both in our country and in the United States; submarines in their bases are not concealed either -- both we and United States keep a check on them; strategic bombers at airfields are not concealed either. As far as tests are concerned, they are reliably verified. The United States started to talk about the treaty not being verified when it was decided not to ratify it: in 1980 and 1981. They are now actively talking about this only because, evidently, they are raising an axe over the treaty in order to terminate its validity."]

[TASS English adds: "In connection with allegations in the U.S. that the USSR developed and was developing the second new type of ICBM, Marshal Akhromeyev said, "The Soviet Union is testing only one new type of ICBM -- RS-22. This is allowed by the SALT-2 treaty."

"Talking about the testing in the USSR of the second new type of ICBM, the U.S. means the RS-12M missile, a modernization of our old ICBM RS-12.

"This version is based on the misinterpretation of the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty related to the composition of elements included into the so-called throw-weight of the missile.

"They do not include into the weight of the old missile RS-12 the weight of some of its elements, while unlawfully including into the throw-weight of the modernized ICBM RS-12M the weight of the equipment used during tests only.

"The aim is clear. The U.S. has developed one new type of ICBM (MX). At present, contrary to the treaty, it is developing the second new type of ICBM (Midgetman) and is seeking to find justification for this. Such is the underlying cause of the groundless accusation levelled by the U.S. against the USSR."

On President Reagan's remarks that the SALT-2 treaty was "unverifiable", Marshall Akhromeyev said that in elaborating the treaty, its content was determined in a way that would make it controlled by the sides' national technical means.

Additional measures were worked out when necessary.

The claims that the treaty was unverifiable were used in the past to thwart its ratification, and were being used at present to renounce it.

Asked about possible consequences of the U.S. refusal to comply with the SALT-2 treaty, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said:

"If the U.S. renounces the treaty, the restrictions containing the arms race in all directions will be lifted and the strategic potentials of the sides will grow."

Asked about the differences, if any, in the approaches to the problems of limiting and reducing strategic armaments between the present and previous American Administrations, Bessmertnykh said:

"We have the experience of talks on limiting nuclear armament with the U.S. under the administrations of Kennedy, Nixon, Carter.

"We achieved certain treaties and agreements. The main principle that was placed at the foundation of the talks was the principle of equality and equal security.

"The sides realized that the talks were conducted by the nations equal in strength. This made it possible to conclude the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties, and the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war.

"The Reagan administration is undertaking an attempt to depart from the fundamental principle which makes accords possible. That principle is equal security and equality. The present administration's actions have complicated talks in all areas, including strategic, space and other nuclear armaments."]

[Man from the floor in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] "It is now written in the West that the Soviet side has submitted a draft agreement on intermediate-range missiles at the Geneva negotiations. What can you say about the substance of the draft?"

[Bessmertnykn] "The following situation has arisen. Hardly had the Soviet delegation laid on the negotiating table in Geneva the new draft agreemtn when on the same day, or the next day, it was made public by the U.S. side and then in a distorted form.

"After that, a number of official U.S. representatives commented on this draft of ours, again in a false light. Evidently this gives me grounds, given that the negotiations are confidential, to set out briefly certain points relating to the contents of this draft.

"Yes, the Soviet Union has indeed taken a constructive new step at the Geneva talks, geared to breaking the deadlock in the negotiations, which have come to a standstill, including the sphere associated with medium-range missiles in Europe. The central provision of this draft is that an obligation should be made by the two sides, that is, the Soviet Union and the United States, to eliminate their medium-range missiles, both ballistic and cruise. Moreover, these missiles would be dismantled or destroyed together with their launchers.

"Measures are envisaged to ensure the viability of this agreement, if it is concluded: In particular, measures on the noncircumvention of the agreement and the nontransfer of both medium-range and strategic nuclear systems to other countries. Moreover, the Soviet Union has proposed that this obligation should naturally be reciprocal. Of course, the U.S. nuclear allies in NATO should not build up their relevant armaments."

[Moscow Domestic adds: "The following question was also asked at the press conference. What consequences could there be from a U.S. refusal to observe the treaty? Comrade Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, replied:

The SALT II treaty, even given its present status, nevertheless represents a considerable obstacle to the numerical buildup, the quantitative buildup of strategic armaments, and to their qualitative improvement. The question that arises is, what will happen if the United States renounces the treaty? As I have said, this is one of the possible options that the U.S. Administration will follow now: that is, a direct official renunciation. This will mean that, in effect, the restraints holding back the arms race in all its directions will be removed, and there will be an increase in the strategic potentials of the two sides, and one can even imagine the arms race in this sphere will begin to assume unpredictable parameters. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said recently, if SALT II and the ABM treaty are undermined, mistrust between countries will intensify in a geometric progression. This will thus have an effect not just on relations between the USSR and United States, but also on the overall international situation."]

[Announcer] Question: The Soviet Union has again extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. Will this not prejudice the defense of the Soviet Union?

[Akhromeyev] "True enough, if one side tests and perfects its nuclear weapons and the other side does not, it is no doubt no great secret that the side carrying out tests derives definite advantages from this, and perhaps no small advantages at that. But the other side, which has opted for a unilateral ban on nuclear tests, gains, it seems to me, given the situation the world is in today, a great political advantage.

The fact that the Soviet Union gains this advantage not only, so to speak, as an advantage, but also that it is accommodating the peoples of the world and that it is striving to solve this problem for the interests of all peoples and not just, so to speak, for the sake of its own Soviet people -- I think this policy which the leadership of our party and the Soviet Government are pursuing is perfectly correct."

[Announcer] The participants in the press conference also replied to other questions from journalists.

[Video shows Bessmertnykh, Lomeyko, and Akhromeyev seated on rostrum on front of a large wall chart in tabular form, the writing and figures on which are indistinct. At the foot of this chart is a note in Russian and in English, shown in close-up when the camera focuses on the speakers: "Note: as of 23.5.86 the USSR and the United States have 2504 and 2210 delivery vehicles respectively: The United States has more warheads but on the whole there is an approximate parity in these weapons and systems."]

BOGACHEV READY FOR 'ANY' EXTRA VERIFICATION MEASURES

LD251934 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 25 May 86

[Commentary by TASS Observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Ever since disarmement talks began 40 years ago there has been an ongoing dispute over the problem of verification. There could have been no dispute had it not been constantly fueled by the opponents of disarmament. Whenever the United States and other Western nations accepted certain arms limitation measures, verification problems were resolved. But whenever the international situation became aggravated through the fault of imperialist circles, and prospects for agreement on arms limitation declined, there immediately appeared so-called verification problems.

After it assumed power in 1980, the Reagan administration in effect adopted a policy of renouncing disarmament agreements reached with the Soviet Union on an equal footing. In its report for the fiscal year 1981, the Pentagon pointed out that the United States needed only such agreements with the Soviet Union that would direct military competition to areas where the United States will get a clear advantage. That is the basis of a policy aimed at securing military superiority over the Soviet Union. All that stood in the way of that policy was rejected and alleged verification problems were used as an excuse.

The United States, for instance, used this tactic to stall progress toward an agreement on a comprehensive nuclear test ban. Back in 1958, a conference of experts of eight nations, including the USSR and the United States, came to the conclusion that a total nuclear test ban lends itself to reliable verification with the help of national means. The United States said that national means were not enough. At the trilateral talks between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, held between 1977 and 1980 with a view to reaching agreement on banning nuclear tests, the United States kept on toughening its stand on verification. Having dragged its feet at the talks, the United States went on to break them off.

In order to remove all the so-called difficulties in resolving that problem the Soviet Union said that it is prepared to accept the most stringent verification measures, including on-site inspection. The Soviet Union accepted the move of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden whereby they offered their help in verifying a bilateral Soviet-American nuclear test ban. After that the United States had to make a clean breast of it and acknowledge that the sticking point is not at all verification.

The United States needs more nuclear tests to upgrade its nuclear weapons and develop attack space weapons. The American Administration proposed to the Soviet Union that they should exchange observers of nuclear tests and compare notes about how best to upgrade nuclear weapons. And perhaps one day, Washington said, the two sides will reach an agreement on halting nuclear tests. Accepting that proposal would be tantamount to substituting legalizing nuclear weapons upgrading for verifying a nuclear test ban.

The Soviet stand boils down to the following: Disarmament is possible without verification. But verification without disarmament makes no sense. In advancing its proposals for arms limitation and disarmament the Soviet Union has always closely linked verification with arms limitation and scrapping process. The Soviet Union extended that approach to verifying the implementation of the program for the total abolition of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass extermination by the year 2000, which it advanced on 15 January.

The process of eliminating weapons could be verified by both national means and on-site inspection. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on any supplementary verification measures. The Soviet Union is interested in reliable verification of compliance with disarmament agreements no less than the United States. This country favors effective verification in all avenues of arms control to ensure that agreements reached are complied with. The Soviet Union is prepared to limit or ban any type of weapons on a reciprocal basis, given reliable verification. This is stated in the updated version of the program of the Soviet Communist Party adopted at the recent 27th congress.

REPORTAGE ON WORLDWIDE ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS

Karpov on Geneva Talks

LD241328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 24 May 86

[Interview with V. Karpov, head of the USSR delegation at the Geneva arms negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, by Radio Moscow correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev, in Switzerland; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Dmitreyev] Viktor Pavlovich, what can be said about the state of negotiations now that 2 weeks have passed since the latest round -- the fifth round -- opened?

[Karpov] Two weeks is, of course, not a great deal of time to advance negotiations to the point where they would require a different assessment. Nevertheless, the fifth round was preceeded by four rounds -- practically a year of negotiations -- and they have revealed sufficiently fully both the differences between the sides and the possibilities which in our view can be made use of for these negotiations to achieve mutually acceptable solutions, to form the basis of major solutions -- solutions that could indeed strengthen the security of both the United States and the USSR, and contribute to strengthening international security by achieving the program of nuclear disarmament advanced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January. Stage one of that program constitutes the substance of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on offensive strategic weapons.

[Dmitriyev] The U.S. side continues to insist that it will not give up its Strategic Defensive Initiative program.

[Karpov] Yes, and so far our U.S. partners have not been able to explain to us how implementing the SDI program, as it is called in the United States, could correspond to a solution to the problem of preventing an arms race in space.

This point is one of the agreed general aims of the negotiations. In this plane indeed there is no progress and presumably there can be none if the U.S. side continues to insist on carrying out its star wars program. A serious, fundamental amendment to the U.S. position is required here.

[Dmitriyev] Speakes, the White House representative, declared a few days ago that possibilities exist for achieving an accord on medium-range missiles in Europe in the immediate future.

[Karpov] If it was possible to reach agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. missiles in Europe, which forms the essence of the Soviet position -- that is how it has already been formulated in the nuclear disarmament program advanced by the USSR -- it would be a major step in the cause of strengthening European security and, of course, it would have a major effect on universal security. If White House representative Speakes has in mind the proposal that the USSR recently submitted at the negotiations in the form of a draft agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, one hopes that this is an expression of a serious attitude by the White House toward the submitted Soviet draft. However, I would not like to draw final conclusions now. Time will show how much progress can be made here in the work of agreeing on specific formulations of an agreement. The Soviet side is ready for such work. Things will depend on the U.S. side.

[Dmitriyev] I would like to clarify whether the U.S. position corresponds to the accords reached in the joint statement adopted at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

[Karpov] I think that in essence the United States is going for a reexamination of what was agreed to at the summit by the USSR and U.S. representatives.

[Dmitriyev] A reexamination in which direction?

[Karpov] Naturally, a reexamination in a worsening direction. That is to say, for example, if we have an accord on the necessity of preventing an arms race in space, the U.S. side is attempting to present its SDI program as a program to prevent an arms race in space, which, as the saying goes, just does not hold water. If we are talking about preventing the arms race on earth, which is a sensible objective, the United States in its position in essence does not want to adopt the sort of measures that would indeed end the arms race on earth. They want to leave loopholes, channels for continuing the race in directions which are to their advantage. Calculations to achieve one-sided military advantages over the USSR have never been justified and never will. We will take the appropriate measures to guarantee our security. But that would not be our choice. Our choice is a precise accord between the two countries on preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth.

Grinevskiy on Stockholm Session

LD231100 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Stockholm May 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The regular session of the Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures, and on Disarmament in Europe ended here today. Summing up its results, Oleg Grivenskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, noted that from the point of view of urgent tasks of the European policy it is important to complete the first stage of this conference with positive results. The opportunities for this do exist and they are perfectly real given mutual aspiration to reach an accord. This, however, is what the United States and some Western countries lack.

Under all kind of far-fetched pretexts they impede the work to hammer out mutually acceptable accords, draw back from the quest for ways to come to grips with unresolved problems, which are proposed by socialist, neutral and non-aligned countries.

The success or lack of success at the Stockholm Conference is in the present-day situation a touchstone of the readiness to work not in words but in deed for scaling down the military threat on our continent. This is necessary both by its own self and for a new all-European meeting in Vienna, so as it could make a decision to pass over to the second stage of the conference devoted to disarmament in Europe. Thus, a new impetus would be given to developing the Helsinki process in all of its aspects.

The next session of the conference will begin its work on June 10.

UN Commission Ends Session

LD240634 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] New York May 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The annual session of the U.N. Commission on Disarmament has come to a close at the U.N. Headquarters. The function of the commission is to work out concrete recommendations for U.N. working bodies which tackle disarmament matters.

The central place on the agenda was occupied by the discussion of the problems of curbing the nuclear arms race and of achieving nuclear disarmament. The session discussed, in particular, the Soviet Union's proposals on complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, set out in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegations of socialist countries went to the session with a steady resolve to achieve progress on the matter, on the solution of which the very future of mankind depends, Eugeniusz Noworyta, permanent representative of Poland at the United Nations, stated on behalf of the socialist countries' group. The proposals are prompted not only by the peaceful foreign policy of socialist countries but also by the awareness that the arms race has reached a critical point which dictates the need for an utterly new political thinking and an innovatory approach to disarmament matters, the Polish delegate emphasized.

Plenary meetings and discussions in the working groups of the commission have revealed the interest of most countries in holding talks with a view to reversing the nuclear arms race and achieving complete and final elimination of nuclear weapons as soon as possible. The delegates have included a recommendation that such talks be held in the commission's annual report which they endorsed.

However, as representatives of many countries pointed out, the commission has not been able to work out practical recommendations concerning an urgent solution of the problems of disarmament and the taking of measures to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and to end the arms race, particularly that in the nuclear field. The lack of the USA's and its Western allies' readiness to discuss practical steps in the field of disarmament is the main obstacle to that. Thus, owing to the unwillingness of the delegations of the USA and of a number of other countries, the commission failed to work out concrete recommendations on a nuclear test ban. An end to nuclear tests is the most realistic way to begin to slow down the nuclear arms race, said V.V. Shustov, deputy permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. The termination of tests may serve as the thread by pulling which it would be possible to untangle the knot of problems connected with the curbing of the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet Union has already three times extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, the delegate of the USSR stated. "We, however, do not suggest that only this one measure be resorted to. We are for starting talks without delay on a total nuclear test ban. But in reply, nuclear explosions are conducted one after another at the Nevada test range.

"The initiators of a further spiralling up of the arms race proclaim in words U.S. readiness to seek a reduction and even complete elimination of nuclear arms together with the Soviet Union. The latest test in Nevada shows, however, that those assurances remain only verbal declarations", the Soviet representative said.

Tbilisi Forum Reviewed

PM231330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent I. Ivanko dispatch: "A Future Without Wars or Weapons"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- The international UN Regional Conference on Disarmament which is being held within the framework of the World Campaign for Disarmament and the International Year of Peace opened in the sessions hall of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet on 19 May. It is being attended by more than 70 participants from 25 countries. The conference participants were greeted by O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

My interlocutor is J. Martenson, UN under secretary general and head of the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

Speaking about the role of this kind of conference, I would like to say that a peaceful future cannot, of course, be ensured by conferences alone. However, this kind of exchange of views is very informative for the public and, moreover, it is based on facts rather than emotions. This information helps to create the right political climate which is necessary for resolving disarmament questions. We have never denied that countries have a right to national security. I am confident that security at a much lower level can be achieved.

The subject of the so-called "nuclear winter" is now being discussed in many countries. How would an exchange of nuclear strikes affect the climate? Despite the fact that scientists express different opinions, most of them agree that mankind could be destroyed twice over: first, as a result of nuclear war itself, and second, as a result of its climatic consequences -- the "nuclear winter." This means that nuclear war must not take place: There will be no victors in a nuclear war -- something which -- and I would like to note this especially -- was confirmed at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. This provides some grounds for optimism.

I interviewed Kh Gerritsman, a delegate from the Netherlands.

I deal with questions of education in the spirit of peace, and so conferences of this kind are very important for me. Exchanging views here in Tbilisi, you learn a great deal about the stances of other countries and public organizations on disarmament. This enables me to relate back home how other people view a future without wars or weapons and ways of achieving it. I am very confident that the people who have come here will strive to achieve the best possible results in the cause of disseminating the UN ideas on disarmament and thus bring nearer the future without wars or weapons to which we all aspire.

The conference continues.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT TO ISRAEL ON SDI

PM271058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Contrary to the Interests of International Security -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Soviet Union has issued a statement to the Israeli Government regarding the signing in Washington on 6 May 1986 of the agreement on Israel's joining in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The statement stresses that the Israeli Government cannot but know that that program is designed to spread the weapons race into outer space and turn space into a zone of military rivalries and confrontation. The plans to create a qualitatively new class of strike weapons and deploy them in outer space is a component part of the global strategy of the United States, which is striving to upset the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium and to elevate the arms race to a qualitatively new level.

It is obvious that if outer space is packed with weapons it will be a serious blow to mankind's hopes for creating an all-embracing international security system and delivering the world from nuclear weapons before the end of this century. Instead, mankind will be faced with a disastrous threat, about which the Soviet Union has warned more than once.

Complicity in the implementation of the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space runs counter, as the Soviet Union is convinced, to the aspirations of all people, including the Israeli people.

By making its "contribution" to turning near-earth space into an arena of confrontation, the Israeli leadership thus contributes to an aggravation of general tension in the world and consequently in the Middle East. There is no doubt that along with a growth of tensions prospects for the attainment of a just Middle East settlement in the interests of all states and people involved will become even more remote.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its clear evaluation of the SDI program as that fraught with an enormous threat to mankind, as directed against a turn for the better in international affairs. Those who join in its implementation should realize the measure of their responsibility.

The Soviet side, the statement says, hopes that the Israeli Government will draw proper conclusions in favor of preventing the spreading of the arms race into outer space and strengthening universal security.

The statement to the Israeli Government was turned over through the Foreign Ministry of Finland, which represents the USSR's interests in Israel.

IZVESTIYA Condemns Ties

LD242115 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1629 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- Tel Aviv's decision to participate in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative should be viewed as a new substantive factor in the military-political situation in the Middle East, which lends even greater acuteness to the unregulated crisis and after a fashion extends its regional boundaries, 'IZVESTIYA' writes today. Israel's involvement in the strategic programs of the United States, the newspaper comments, whips up the arms race in this region for which the selfsame Israel was one of the sources.

The new military partnership with the United States evidently rouses the aggression of the Israeli military. It is no coincidence that precisely after announcing its participation in SDI, Israel sharply intensified the campaign of threats and blackmail with respect to Syria to the approving accompaniment of Washington and London.

However, no references to the regional situation can hide the important fact that Tel Aviv's involvement in the implementation of the "star wars" program goes far beyond the boundaries of the realities of the Middle East. It means that Israel is becoming a participant in the global plans of the U.S. Administration and its nearest NATO partners, 'IZVESTIYA' stresses.

The decision of the Tel Aviv government to become a participant in SDI logically flows from the spirit and the imperatives of the American-Israeli strategic alliance. In other words, Washington believes that the time has come for Israel to pay for American aid. The United States, encouraging Israel's regional ambitions, is clearly interested in bringing Israel into the orbit of a global anti-Soviet strategy. However, the newspaper writes, for the Israeli leaders to blindly follow the imperious course of Washington will neither strengthen Israel's security nor will it bring political dividends. Through their decision, the Israeli leaders are deepening the abyss of enmity and confrontation dividing it from its Arab neighbors, and are complicating its international positions.

JAPANESE ROLE IN SDI VIOLATES TREATY

PM211342 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel D. Belskiy article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Dangerous Trajectory"]

[Text] The foreign press reports that Washington is harboring plans for some kind of "regional defense initiative" aimed at creating an antimissile defense with space-based elements in the Far East. By all accounts the "regional defense initiative" has been thought up as one of the options for implementing the plans to include Japan in the U.S. "star wars" program.

Washington has been harboring these plans for a long time. For more than 3 years a special "working group on international cooperation among industrial firms in the arms sphere," which is subordinate to the deputy defense secretary for research and design work and equipment, has existed under the U.S. Defense Department scientific and technical council. During 1983-85, its experts studied questions in Japan linked with obtaining the latest technology and expanding U.S.-Japanese scientific and technical cooperation.

A year ago, the Pentagon gave Japan a list that included around 50 types of equipment and modern technology the U.S. Defense Department is interested in obtaining. This list includes apparatus for detecting missiles in flight, lasers, fiber-optic and microwave equipment, microprocessors and infrared equipment, microcircuits for computers, computers using large integrated circuits, and much more.

It should be taken into account that the involvement of Japanese business in the implementation of SDI plans has been predetermined to a certain extent by the agreement on the exchange of advanced Japanese technology to the United States. Now, Washington is hoping to hitch Japanese industry to the U.S. military-industrial complex as strongly as the industry of certain West European NATO countries. In particular, the U.S. Administration is counting on concluding an intergovernmental agreement with Japan similar to that reached with the FRG. This agreement would regulate the procedure for including Japanese firms in research on the SDI program.

Meanwhile, U.S. military-industrial companies are having some success in establishing direct links with Japanese firms with a view to joint participation in the U.S. SDI. It is worth noting that the Japanese Government, while not yet having consented to participation in the "star wars" program, is at the same time not preventing the country's corporations from conducting direct talks on concluding contracts to carry out certain projects within the SDI framework.

Japan's participation in the "star wars" program has been supported from the outset by those circles that linked with companies producing military output. It is well known, for instance, that exploratory work on the creation of ICBM's is being carried out by the Nissan (Dzidosya) company. The Mitsubishi, Nippon (Denki), Ishikawajima-Harima, and other company also occupy leading positions in the implementation of missile and space programs. Tempted by generous Pentagon promises, the leaders of military business and government officials linked with them are demanding, contrary to the people's will, that Japan participate as quickly as possible in the "star wars" program. It is this recommendation that is contained, in particular, in the report given to the country's government by a delegation of Japanese officials and representatives of industrial circles that visited the United States in April with a view to studying both the "star wars" program itself and the specific conditions for Japanese participation in its implementation.

Tokyo would like to present the "Japanese formula" for involvement in SDI as some kind of harmless "collaboration." They are claiming importunately that it is not a question merely of studying the "funamental opportunity for creating a defensive, nonnuclear, ABM system." However, the lasers and guidance systems for other missile-kill means already being created within the SDI framework -- and, incidentally, not without participation by Japanese firms -- are thought of in the Pentagon as part and parcel of space-strike arms and a component of the strategic forces intended for inflicting a nuclear first strike.

The SDI program envisages the utilization of the energy generated by a nuclear explosion as an integral element in space-strike weapons. The attempts to prove that x-ray lasers bear no relation to nuclear weapons seem naive. In this connection, THE JAPAN TIMES correctly wrote that the implementation of SDI would be suicidal for Japan. After all, the utilization of explosive nuclear devices forms the basis of the SDI technical concept.

Under a protocol signed last December, the United States is to obtain Japanese technology for the production of an optical guidance system for surface-to-air missiles ensuring a high strike rate. With slight modifications this system too could be used to create space weapons.

Japan's collaboration in the creation of U.S. space weapons does not accord with the spirit of the Nonproliferation Treaty to which it is a signatory. It would be a vilation of the Treaty on the Peaceful Use of Space, signed by Japan in 1967, and it contravenes its nonnuclear principles and the principles banning weapon exports.

In other words, Japan's participation in the creation of space-strike arms would attest to the country's rejection of its obligations and would show that its policy is on an extremely dangerous trajectory.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY REFUSES TO SUPPORT SDI

LD261735 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Luxembourg May 26 TASS -- Serious disapproval of the "star wars" program, strenuously carried on by the U.S. Administration, in the Western world has made itself feel anew today at the spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly, which has closed here.

Some 200 parliamentarians from 16 NATO countries which took part in it refused to support in the final resolution the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." Following a vote by the overwhelming majority, a declaration of support for the "star wars" program was dropped from the text of the resolution. Most members of the delegation of U.S. Congress to the session also joined opposition to the declaration of support.

KALYAGIN REGRETS U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS RACE STANCE

LD251822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpt] When Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in his speech on Soviet television, stated that the USSR Government had made the decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, in the White House they pretended that they had not even noticed this important step. Clearly, the U.S. Administration could not find a convincing argument to justify its reluctance to stop the nuclear arms race.

This week, the United States actually replied to the latest Soviet initiative on extending the term of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, and it did so in an habitual and challenging form -- it detonated another nuclear device.

From time to time officials in Washington recall that there exists agreement on holding another Soviet-U.S. summit meeting this year, and that the whole matter allegedly rests with Moscow. But these are mere words. In acutal fact the U.S. Administration's behavior is such as if it set itself the task of torpedoing Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States. For example, one cannot assess in any other way the shameful anti-Soviet campaign started in the United States in conjuction with the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Previously the United States had tried to camouflage its refusal to stop nuclear explosions with various excuses. They referred to difficulties with verification: When we stated that any verification, including on-site inspection, would not be any problem for us, they started talking about their lagging behind; they said the USSR had already carried out a series of explosions and does not usually start new tests before spring. Well, spring, one can say, has passed, and we have not tested nuclear weapons for 9 and 1/2 months, and we are prepared to wait even until 6 August. You would think that even far-fetched arguments had been removed, but figures in the U.S. Administration are saying more and more often that to stop tests would have a negative effect on the reliability of U.S. nuclear arsenals. What, then, is the value of the White House's assurances of its desire to strive for a radical reduction in, or even the total elimination of, these arsenals?

Some U.S. observers believed that in the existing situation -- when the accident at Chernobyl demonstrated yet again what an abyss will open in the event of nuclear war, when scores of public, including U.S. organizations urged the U.S. Administration to follow the example of the Soviet Union and refrain, at least for some time, from scheduled explosions -- Washington again displayed contempt of U.S. public opinion and of the viewpoint of the international community. The U.S. Administration ignored the constructive approach of the USSR on the matter.

Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed his consent in principle to holding a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. He noted at the same time that two simple things are required for such a meeting -- the readiness to make it yield tangible, practical results at least on one or two issues of continuing concern for the world, and a fitting political atmosphere.

However, it does not look as though the White House is striving to improve the climate in Soviet-U.S. relations. As to the search for agreements on disarmament problems, Washington is so acting in a diametrically opposite direction and is threatening to cancel the agreements siged earlier.

KASHLEV DENOUNCES WESTERN STANCES AT BERN MEETING

PM260855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "The Arguments of Common Sense"]

[Text] Berne -- The conference of experts on contacts between people, which began in April, is entering its decisive stage. At Berne's Bellevue Hotel, a discussion of the proposals submitted by the delegations and intensive consultations among experts to draw up the bases for a final document are taking place.

The proposals of the Soviet delegation and the delegations of the socialist countries are characterized by a realistic approach and comprehensive consideration for all the circumstances and for the development of contacts among people, institutions, and organizations from the countries with different social and political systems represented at the conference. The proposals of the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, and the other socialist countries are based strictly on the final document of Helsinki and Madrid. This businesslike approach and these practical proposals have received support in many delegations' speeches. This applies above all to the proposals on the significance of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements, protocols, and programs for exchanges in various spheres, as well as proposals relating to the development of tourism and cooperation between youth organizations and proposals on promoting the conclusion of agreements concerning consular, legal, and medical assistance.

The Soviet delegation, Yu.B. Kashlev stressed in his speech, advocates that all the members of the delegations set themselves realistic tasks. He criticized the proposals of a number of Western countries that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and are basically aimed at revising it. These proposals include those which, in the guise of developing contacts between administrations and public organizations (to which, of course, the Soviet delegation does not and cannot have any objection), the idea is pursued of encouraging illegal and in a number of cases unconstitutional activity by all kinds of imposters who represent nobody but themselves. Some proposals put forward propositions aimed at undermining the right of each participating state to establish its own laws and administrative rules.

In conclusion, the Soviet representative called for the intensification of the conference's work in order to ensure a positive outcome of the Berne meeting.

ADN REPORT ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

LD231008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0741 GMT 23 May 86

["Communique on the 119th session of the CEMA Executive Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (ADN) -- The CEMA Executive Committee's 119th session took place in Moscow 20-22 May 1986. Participating in the session were the following Executive Committee representatives: Deputy Premiers Andrey Lukanov, People's Republic of Bulgaria; Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian People's Republic; Tran Quynh, the SRV; Guenther Kleiber, the GDR; Antonio Esquivel, Republic of Cuba; Myatavyn Peljee, the Mongolian People's Republic; Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish People's Republic; Ioan Totu, Socialist Republic of Romania; Aleksey Antonov, the USSR; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR, and CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, Mito Pejovski, SFRY Federal Executive Council member and permanent SFRY representative at CEMA, took part in the Executive Committee session.

The Chair was occupied by Ioan Totu, representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The discussion centered on preparations for the next CEMA session.

The CEMA representatives discussed the status of work performed in the council toward fulfilling the resolutions of the 1984 Moscow economic summit. They further targeted efforts to be undertaken to implement the comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Countries by the Year 2000 punctually and completely. With this, an important contribution will be made to the fulfillment of the strategic tasks set by the party congresses of the fraternally allied communist and workers parties.

In agreement with the statements of leading representatives of the fraternal parties, the Executive Committee considers it important to work out further steps for the fundamental perfection of the CEMA countries' multilateral cooperation and for the council's activities.

The Executive Committee approved a report on the results of the coordination of the economic plans 1986-1990, as well as the draft program for the construction of nuclear power stations and atomic heat supply stations in CEMA countries until the year 2000.

The reports and proposals on these questions will be presented to a future session of the council. To fulfill the resolutions of the economic discussions at the highest level, the Executive Committee further discussed questions of cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the creation of favorable economic, organizational, and juridical conditions for the accelerated development of progressive forms of cooperation, such as the extension of comprehensive cooperation relationships, the formation of joint associations and enterprises with economic accounting, the development of direct relations between production enterprises and scientific-technical institutions, and, in particular, the tasks of the all-round program for scientific and technological progress.

The Executive Committee decided on measures to improve cooperation in the development of the standardization and activity of the international center of scientific and technical information in connection with the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress.

During the meeting, unanimous support was expressed for the new initiatives of the fraternal parties and fraternal countries for the strengthening of peace, halting the arms race, above all in the case of nuclear weapons, and for the creation of comprehensive system of international security, including in the economic sense.

The unswerving course toward the development of mutually-advantageous all-European cooperation, including the establishment of official relations between CEMA and individual CEMA countries and the EC, was also underlined.

During the CEMA Executive Committee is 119th session, CEMA representatives were informed in detail by the Soviets about the present situation and measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The participants at the meeting expressed their sympathy to the Soviet people in connection with the accident. They expresses satisfaction with the effective measures taken by the Soviet Government to eliminate the accident's consequences. They unanimously supported the proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 14 May 1986 for the establishment of an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy on the basis of close cooperation among all states engaged in it.

The actions of states and countries that are setting up barriers to the normal development of East-West trade and economic relations under false pretexts were condemned.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

CEMA OFFICIALS BRIEFED ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

LD222318 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- At the 119th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, representatives of the CEMA member countries were briefed in detail by the Soviet side on the situation and measures taken to eliminate the results of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The participants in the meeting expressed sympathy with the Soviet people over the accident and satisfaction with the effective measures being carried out by the Soviet Government to eliminate its consequences. They expressed unanimous support for the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the creation of an international regime for safe development of nuclear power engineering on the basis of close cooperation of all states developing that industry.

The inadmissibility was stressed of the actions by the countries and organisations, which are using far-fetched pretexts to put up obstacles in the way of a normal development of east-west trade and economic cooperation.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS IAEA SPECIAL SESSION IN VIENNA

PM231149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Efforts Needed"]

[Text] Vienna, 22 May -- A special session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has taken place in Vienna, devoted to questions of developing international cooperation in ensuring nuclear security.

B.A. Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, stated that the accident at the Chernobyl AES, like accidents at AES' in a number of other countries, poses extremely important questions for all states, questions that require a responsible attitude. The Soviet Union proposes the implementation now of a number of concrete steps, first and foremost steps to substantially strengthen cooperation within the IAEA framework. These proposals were made on 14 May this year in the Soviet television appearance by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

These proposals provide for the creation of an international mechanism for the safe development of the nuclear power industry on basis of close cooperation among all states involved in atomic energy and the establishment under this mechanism of a system for prompt notification and provision of information in the event of accidents or failures at AES' especially when they entail an escape of radioactivity. It is also necessary to establish international machinery on both a bilateral and multilational basis with a view to providing the speediest mutual assistance when dangerous situations arise. These questions could be suitably resolved, for instance, in the form of international agreements or conventions. In order to discuss this whole range of questions it would be justified to convene a high-level special international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices.

The Soviet Union is in favor of increasing the IAEA's role and potential, and in particular strengthening its functions concerning the reliability and safety of the development of nuclear power industry in light of its present level of development, and is prepared to work toward this. The United Nations and its specialized institutions like the WHO and UNEP [UN Environment Program] must be involved more actively in measures to ensure the safe development of peaceful nuclear activity. These constructive proposals by the USSR met with broad support at the board session.

The Soviet representative went on to stress that alongside the problems of the peaceful atom, the problems of the military atom also exist. The Chernobyl accident once again highlighted the gaping abyss that will open up if a nuclear war strikes mankind. The Soviet Union set an example of a constructive apporach by announcing the decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The USSR has again called on the United States with the utmost seriousness to consider the extent of the danger hanging over mankind and heed the opinion of the world community.

The nuclear age demands a pooling of efforts of the states of various social systems for the sake of ending the arms race and radically improving the world political climate. All people of the earth will gain from this.

EEC FOCUSING CHERNOBYL PROPAGANDA ON POLAND

LD241601 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1240 GMT 24 May 86

[From the "Community" program presented by Political Observer Igor Sinitsin]

[Text] As is known, Poland belongs to those countries against whom provocative activities are being waged particularly actively in the West. Any occasion is used for attacks on our community. And now, in connection with the accident in Chernobyl, the streams are positively raining down on Poland and other socialist countries -- real waterfalls of anticommunist propaganda, and not just propaganda. As if by command, traditional methods have also been brought into force so as to undermine international trade.

The EEC Council of Ministers, at the level of foreign ministers, has decided to halt the importation of certain agricultural products from European socialist countries. Their supposed increased radioactivity has been selected as the pretext. Certain Western politicians, in fanning sensationalism over Chernobyl, are, it can be said, chasing after four hares at once. First, they want to undermine the economy, or at least its agrarian export sector, in European socialist countries and, to worsen the positions of socialist countries in the European markets; second, to sow the seeds of political mistrust toward the socialist world as a whole; third, to drive a wedge into our relations; and fourth, at the expense of partners in the East, they hope to alleviate the sharpness of the trade conflict that has become exacerbated at this very time between the United States and Western Europe in the agricultural area.

The discrimination against exporters from CEMA countries is not well-founded on any kind of scientific or technical reasoning. It is political saborage, and that is how it was described by the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The newspaper notes: The anxiety being shown in the West about radioactive pollution is pure demagogy.

The authors of the new provocative campaign against socialist countries are not interested in the objective resolutions of such authoritative international bodies as the IAEA or the consultative conference of the WHO. Their documents point out bluntly that a ban on imports of foodstuffs from European socialist countries is utterly groundless.

The fact that 3,000 checks carried out up to 15 May have shown a total absence of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs also remains unnoticed. The following picture emerges: Having become entangled in protectionism and in countermeasures between the EEC and the United States, certain countries in Western Europe, at times not thinking, approve any kind of limitations, albeit temporary, on imports from any country not belonging to the EEC. In such a policy it is very worrying that it goes against possibilities for developing relations between CEMA and the EEC and hinders the improvement of the climate of trust and cooperation in Europe.

At the moment they seem to be starting to remove certain limitations but they accompany this with reservations that vegetables and fruits need to be washed before eating. Kindly tell me what normal person immediately shoves into his mouth berries, cucumbers, or other gifts of the earth brought from the store or from the market?

Thousands of kilometers separate certain countries of the community from each other but we live with common concerns and at times resolve the same questions. We help each other in brotherly fashion.

MORE ON FOREIGN DIPLOMATS' VISIT TO UKRAINE

PM231045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Andrey Pralnikov report: "With Their Own Eyes"]

[Text] At the request of heads of diplomatic missions of foreign states accredited to Moscow, the USSR Foreign Ministry organized a trip to the Ukraine for them to familiarize themselves with the progress of operations to eliminate the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, gave the diplomats a detailed briefing on the events taking place at and around the power station. He stressed once again that the decision to evacuate those living in the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl AES was not taken because of a direct threat to the population's life and health. It was due to the desire, justified in the circumstances, to exclude any chance phenomena. All those evacuated have been housed, and an uninterrupted supply of food has been established. People are being given work retaining their former average wage as a minimum. Thousands of women and children have been given free passes for sanatoriums and rest homes and the schoolchildren from junior grades finished their studies on 15 May and are going to summer pioneer camps.

Those present at the meeting inquired: What is the reason for the discrepancy in the figures -- 92,000 evacuees and more than 220,000 people who have undergone special medical investigation? This is due to the fact that special attention is now being given to anyone consulting a doctor with a complaint about his state of health. Some 300 people have been hospitalized with a diagnosis of radiation sickness, and they do not include a single one of those who lived in the environs of the station. Only the AES workers and those who took part in eliminating the accident are in the hospital, it was stressed at the meeting.

"The number of patients is given approximately," A.Ye. Romanenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of health, explained. "Why? In some cases the diagnosis has not been confirmed, and they are now being discharged. But preventive medical work is taking place continuously."

Compared with the first few days after the accident, the radiation level over the entire territory is several times lower. The locality directly adjacent to the station is being decontaminated. In Kiev radiation did not exceed the permissible norms at all.

The next question was: What is the background radiation in Kiev today?

At 1700 hours on 21 May the radiation level was 0.18 milliroentgens an hour. (Remember: With normal radiological examination, the single dose received by the patient is between 1 and 13 roentgens. And milliroentgens, in which the background level in the Ukrainian capital is measured, are thousandth parts of a roentgen...).

Constant monitoring of the radioactive condition of the atmosphere throughout the republic has also been established. It is being carried out by 188 stationary centers, 38 mobile stations, and aircraft and helicopters equipped with modern dosimetric equipment. Every hour water samples are taken from rivers and open stretches of water. The analyses are collected three times.

The final conclusion on quality is passed to the republic's Ministry of Health. The radioactive condition of the water has never once exceeded the norm. Nonetheless additional measures have been taken: There has been an inspection of the reserve artesian wells and new ones have been drilled. Wells in rural localities have been sealed. In order to ensure that rain flow into the Dnepr and the Pripyat does not take radioactive particles from the soil surface into the rivers, barriers have been erected along their banks. Agricultural work is continuing everywhere apart from the territory of the 30-km zone. More than 800 dosimetric monitoring laboratories are monitoring the condition of the soils. Produce is inspected twice: in the fields and on arrival for trade or processing.

All these measures give a reliable guarantee of people's health even if the radiation level were higher than the existing level.

Every effort is now being made to speed up the completion of work on the damaged unit of the Chernobyl AES, but otherwise the republic and its capital are living a normal life. In the first half of May alone, some 10,000 tourists from 28 countries visited the Ukraine. The vast majority of the foreign students studying in Kiev who left the city in the first days after the accident have returned. And these 250 people are continuing their studies peacefully.

A specialized international exhibition, "Beetgrowing-86," opened in Kiev 21 May, with the participation of firms and organizations from Austria, Italy, the United States, France, Finland, the FRG, Switzerland, and other countries.

Some of the ambassadors present at the meeting asked: "Why have the medics not investigated the foreign students living in Kiev?"

"Everyone who goes to a doctor is examined," A.P. Lyashko said. "Evidently the young people you are talking about feel well. That is how it should be. But if this matter has caused concern, I will ask the republican minister of health to organize a prophylactic medical examination for all foreign students. Naturally, that means those who agree to undergo it."

One question dealt with the losses to the repbulic's national economy caused by the accident. The chairman of the Council of Ministers answered:

"I will say frankly that they are considerable. But we have not yet added up. The main thing now is to eliminate all the consequences of the accident."

The diplomats expressed their thanks for the briefing and for the opportunity to familiarize themselves with people's lives in Makarovskiy Rayon -- one of the regions which have accepted evacuees from the 30-km zone. They offered their sympathy in connection with the misfortune which has struck the republic, and expressed the hope that the consequences of the accident will be eliminated rapidly.

IZVESTIYA's special correspondent G. Charodeyev, accompanying the diplomats on the trip, asked a number of heads of diplomatic missions to give their impressions of what they saw:

Federico S. Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the USSR:

I used to be a doctor. Coming here as a doctor and as a diplomat, I can say that in the Kiev region everything possiple is being done to eliminate the consequences of the accident as quickly as possible.

We have seen people working calmly. The children are running and playing, everything all around is flowering, there is a great deal of green. Absolutely everything we saw or heard from eyewitnesses was reassuring, and for my part I am prepared to report to my government that the situation in the Kiev region has stabilized and people's lives are safe.

M. Husni Sha'ban, Libyan ambassador to the USSR:

It was very important for us to come here. Now we have our own information about the real state of affairs. Seeing is believing, as the saying goes...Now we are confident that everything possible is being done to eliminate as quickly as possible the consequences of the AES accident. I am convinced that the whole world should know the truth about this.

A.M. Yusuf al-Du'ayj, Kuwaiti ambassador to the USSR:

The situation in Chernobyl is completely under the control of the specialists. I am now sure that the Soviet Union will cope with the Chernobyl accident. And we must help in every way in this vast and difficult work.

TASS REPORTS FOREIGN STUDENTS CHERNOBYL APPEAL

LD261034 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 26 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- Following is the full text of an appeal by foreign nations:

"Appeal by Foreign Nationals, Studying in the USSR, to the World Governments and Peoples

We, citizens of foreign countries studying at educational establishments in the Soviet Union, express sincere sympathy with the victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, their families, work collectives and all Soviet people. The accident painfully affected all mankind.

The Soviet Government immediately and openly acknowledged that a complicated, but controllable situation has developed in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant area. We daily receive objective information on the situation at the atomic power plant and in neighbouring cities. The Soviet Government immediately undertook measures for a total elimination of the consequences of the accident, and continues to take care of the health of the people in the regions of the Ukraine and Belorussia.

We, foreign students, are seeking to contribute within our powers to the noble cause by raising money for the relief fund and extending our material and moral support for the population of the affected regions.

The fact that some states use the misfortune as a political instrument cannot but give rise to indignation. The mass media in the United States and other Western countries are waging a full-blown hostile anti-Soviet campaign.

The campaign of hatred, slander and disinformation is aimed at diverting world public attention from the U.S. aggressive foreign policy, and at weakening the USSR's prestige and the impact of Soviet proposals for ending nuclear testing.

The bourgeois states also used the grievous accident as a pretext for economic pressure on the socialist community.

Some countries sought to influence their students in the USSR and recall them back home. Many of us refused to leave their educational establishments, while those who gave in to the persuasion are already returning to the Soviet Union.

Medical examination of the students studying in Kiev and other cities showed that the radiation level is not dangerous to the human organism. At present, students at higher educational establishments in Kiev and other cities are preparing for examinations. After that we will leave for practicals, and holidays to return on September 1 to our educational establishments which are training us as they trained many other specialists for our countries.

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant compels the governments and peoples to draw the only correct conclusion: Before it is too late, it is necessary to put an end, once and for all, to confrontation, to stop all nuclear testing, not merely in words but with deeds, and start the reduction of nuclear arsenals and their subsequent destruction.

Before it is too late, we appeal to all to join the Soviet peace initiatives and resolve at the negotiating table all the problems. The world is looking forward to that.

The National Union of Syrian students in the USSR, the Federation of Tunisian Students in the USSR, the All-Union Association of Iranian Students, the Organization of the Association of Polish Students in the USSR, the National Union of Sierra Leone Students in the USSR, the Federation of the National Union of Moroccan Students in the USSR, the Association of Venezuelan Students in the USSR, the Association of Mexican Students in the USSR, the League of Iraqi students in the USSR, the Union of Uganda Students in the USSR, the National Union of Ghanaian Students in the USSR, the Union of Nigerian Students in the USSR, the Association of Indian Students in the USSR, the Association of Bangladeshi Students in the USSR, the Confederation of Palestinian students in the USSR and the Union of YAR (Yemen Arab Republic) Students in the USSR."

DOBRYNIN WRITES ARTICLE ON ARMS RACE, DRA, OTHER ISSUES

AU231337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 86 p 6

[Article by Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary: "Disarmament and Progress; the USSR's Peace Initiatives and the Developing Countries"]

[Text] In the present epoch there is no other sensible road than that of halting the nuclear arms race and of preserving and consolidating peace. The ideal of socialism is a world without arms and violence, a world in which every nation freely chooses its path of development and its way of life.

Mankind is faced with a number of complicated and difficult tasks. But there is also the highest task, namely to avert a nuclear war. Sometimes the impression is created that certain representatives of developing countries underrate this primary task, under pressure of really complicated internal problems. If one fails to avert a nuclear war, then what is the use of all the efforts in the fight for national independence and the social progress of the peoples? A halt to the arms race would enable the whole world to release immense resources, which could also be utilized in the interests of developing countries. The fight against the threat of a nuclear war is also a fight for the development of countries and peoples who have liberated themselves.

One can recall that, under conditions when attention to nuclear issues was sharper, the Soviet Government -- after weighing the circumstances connected with the security of its own people and of all mankind -- adopted the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests up to 6 August 1986, that means up to the date when the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima 41 years ago, causing hundreds of thousands of people to perish in consequence. It was the Soviet Union that submitted the proposals on a total liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons; on the renunciciation of the creation of further means of mass destruction -- above all in space; and on the dissolution of military blocs and limitation of military budgets.

The Soviet program for consolidating peace and creating a system of international security organically contains initiatives that are aimed at achieving a political settlement of conflicts in various parts of the globe.

We attach great importance in our foreign policy to consolidating security in Asia and the Pacific area. The Soviet Government has proposed an extensive package of measures that should lead to a constructive dialogue between the states in the Asian-Pacific area and to a joint search for paths for resolving the controversial issues among them and for achieving mutually advantageous cooperation. The joint effort of all states in this broad area could in the future enable the convening of an all-Asian forum that would aid the elaboration of a reliable mechanism for all-Asian security and the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical arms in this area. We also suggest preparations for a conference of Pacific states on issues of security and cooperation. The Soviet Union welcomes the efforts of governments and of the peace-loving public of states in the southern part of the Pacific to create a nuclear-free zone.

The USSR firmly and consistently supports the Afghan Government's efforts to consolidate the state's sovereignty, defend the revolutionary achievements of its people, and expand the social base of progressive government. We wish success to the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, mediated by the personal representative of the UN secretary general, which have now reached a decisive stage; and we advocate the achievement of a political settlement that would ensure the realistic conclusion of armed and any other external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The Soviet Union would like to withdraw the Soviet troops that are in Afghanistan at the request of its government in the nearest future. The timeframe for their gradual withdrawal as soon as such a poltical settlement is achieved has already been agreed on with the Afghan side.

We call on the international public for a new and insistent effort to reach a radical normalization and improvement of the Mideast situation. The Soviet Union is today, convinced, as it was convinced yesterday, that the road toward this does not lie in attempts to reach separate agreements, which have led the entire affair into a dangerous blind alley; it lies in the convening of an international conference under UN auspices, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. We are in solidarity with those who advocate the strengthening of coordination in the activity of Arab states, and the renewal of unity of the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement on patriotic and anti-imperialist foundations.

We are devoting considerable effort to normalizing the situation in the Mediterranean, which has recently become dangerously complicated due to the activities of American Armed Forces. In the interest of transforming this area into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, the USSR has proposed the withdrawal of USSR and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean. At the same time, our country has submitted a proposal to convene a representative conference, similar to an all-European conference, that would make it possible to study the entire complex of issues for consolidating peace in the area, including measures of trust that have already asserted themselves in world practice.

The Soviet Union's readiness to activate a collective effort to eliminate conflicts in various parts of the world also applies to southern Africa. Our country turns to the governments and public of all states, to all people of goodwill, with an appeal to mobilize forces for the support of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, the "Frontline" States, so as to aid a more rapid and just solution of the problems existing there in the interests of stability and a firm peace.

The USSR consistently acts in support of the legitimate demands of the developing countries to rebuild international economic relations on just and democratic foundations. Economic decolonialization and the normalization of international economic relations would be definitely aided by the convening of a world congress on issues of economic security. In its economic and scientific-technical relations with the developing countries, the Soviet Union proceeds from the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, and respect for the partners' interests.

From the viewpoint of principles, goals, and contents, this cooperation represents a new brand of international economic relations, which stands in opposition to the system of exploitation of these countries by supranational companies and which consolidates the positions of young states in the fight against neocolonialism. This cooperation is multifaceted, it encompasses various spheres, and it helps the young states to build an independent economy and to promote their culture, as well as to prudently train their own cadres. The number of developing countries with which the USSR cooperates on the basis of interstate treaties has increased from 18 in 1960 to 70 in 1986. More than 2,100 industrial enterprises, electric power plants, and agricultural and other facilities have been built in the developing countries in cooperation with our country. Currently the construction of more than 1,200 plants is either under way or being prepared. We are firmly convinced that the principle of "arms instead of progress," foisted on countries by militarism, must be replaced by the principle "through disarmament to progress." It is particularly toward this end that the Soviet Union's proposals on limiting military budgets and on transferring a part of the released means to aid the developing countries are oriented.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES RSA AGGRESSION

LD230707 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] New York, May 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The U.N. Security Council's meeting, which was urgently convened at Senegal's request, has begun to discuss South Africa's bandit attack on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The aggression against the three African countries has shown, stated Massamba Sarre, permanent representative of Senegal at the United Nations, that Pretoria persists in pursuing the policy of apartheid inside the country and in destabliising the situation in neighbouring countries. But a continuation of such course by it is possible only in the conditions of the lack of the international community's drastic measures to put a stop to it. Africa demands the application of global mandatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa [RSA] so that the south of the continent could become a zone of peace.

The responsibility of the Western patrons of the regime of apartheid was pointed out by Joel Ngo, representative of Zambia which had been subjected to a bandit aggression.

"We have heard talk about 'merits' of the policy of 'constructive engagement' many times", he said. "We now see what the policy leads to: To the killing of innocent men, women and children". "Friends of the Republic of South Africa, including those among permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, should answer for the crimes of the inhuman regime, since their inaction and their military, economic and political support encourages the Republic of South Africa to killings, tortures, humiliations, and attacks on neighbours", the Zambian delegate stated.

Natarajan Krishnan, permanent representative of India at the United Nations, has suggested that the allies of Pretoria cease "shedding crocodile tears over the growth of violence in the Republic of South Africa", which they are responsible for together with the regime of apartheid. The U.S. policy and its cooperation with the Republic of South Africa encourages the racists to aggressions against neighbouring countries, pointed out Wilbert Chagula, permanent representative of Tanzania at the United Nations, who spoke on behalf of the African countries' group. "This is an affront and a challenge to the whole of Africa. The U.N. General Assembly, an overwhelming majority of the members of the international community demand the application of mandatory and all-embracing sanctions against the Republic of South Africa", pointed out Joseph Garba, chairman of the U.N. special committee against apartheid. "The U.N. Security Council should heed these demands".

As far as the "condemnation" of South Africa, which its closest Western patrons had to resort to in words, is concerned, Joseph Garba pointed out with bitter irony, even Pretoria leaders described it as "hypocritical".

The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned countries, at a meeting urgently convened at the U.N. headquareters on Thursday, wrathfully condemned the latest act of state terrorism by the Republic of South Africa. A communique adopted at the bureau's meeting emphasised the need for the U.N. Security Council to take effective measures to remove the threat to peace and security, the threat which had been brought about as a result of South Africa's aggression, and to apply all-embracing mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

That the international community has no other way was confirmed once again by the impudent speech made in the U.N. Security Council by the representative of the racist regime, who threatened African countries with new attacks which South Africa would not hesitate to resort to if it deemed necessary.

TASS Notes U.S., UK Veto

LD240425 Moscow TASS in English 0420 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] New York, May 24 TASS -- The United States and Britain, by having resorted to veto in the U.N. Security Council, have once again appeared before the whole world as the inspirers of state terrorism, as patrons and inciters of the bandit regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. They frustrated the passage of a resolution condemning Pretoria for the recent armed raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

A draft resolution sponsored by the nonaligned countries' group pointed out that the policy and actions of the racist regime posed a threat to international peace and security. It was suggested that the U.N. Security Council apply economic and other sanctions against Pretoria as an effective means to struggle against the system of apartheid and to ensure peace and stability in the south of Africa.

By their actions Washington and London only confirmed the conviction expressed in the document that the system of apartheid is being encouraged and kept intact by political and economic support which South Africa's racist regime receives from some countries.

Chernyshev Assesses Vote

LD241033 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] New York May 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The USA and Britain have again appeared in front of the whole world as inspirors of state-sponsored terrorism, as patrons of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. They have vetoed the U.N. Security Council resolution strongly condemning Pretoria for the recent armed attacks on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution of the group of nonaligned countries, for which 12 countries voted (France abstained), pointed out that the policy of the racist state creates a threat to international peace and security.

The Security Council was advised to impose economic and other sanctions against Pretoria as an effective means of combatting the apartheid system and ensuring peace and stability in southern Africa. By their move Washington and London have reaffirmed the conviction expressed in the document that the apartheid system stays only because of the political and economic support for the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa by some countries.

As was pointed out in the course of the debate by almost all speakers, (?the racist) aggression is a crime not only against the three "Frontline States", but also against peace and security all over the world. Those who give military, economic and diplomatic support for the Pretoria regime in the spirit of the ill-famed "constructive engagement", who protect it from sanctions, set for it an example of terrorism elevated to the status of state policy. This was pointed out at the Security Council by representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Iran and many other countries.

Sharifuddin Pirzada, secreatry-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, speaking yesterday at the meeting of the Security Council, strongly condemned the Western suporters of the apartheid regime of Pretoria.

He said that their desire to reap the profits of exploitation of the manpower and resources in South Africa seems far stronger than their outputings in support of human rights and their condemnation of terrorism. The "great defenders" of human rights and "civilized behavior" fall strangely silent when it comes to Pretoria's uncivilized policies and conduct, he stressed.

The bombing of Libya by the United States, has undoubtedly encouraged the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa to stepping up acts of aggression, said Zambia's representative Joel Ngo. We are again witnessing state terrorism at its worst, he said.

In the south of the African Continent, the racists and imperialists expect to give battle to the entire free Africa, to roll back the process of national emancipation, and to launch a counterattack with the aims of asserting their neocolonialist domination, stated Vladimir Shustov, representative of the USSR. There is a direct connection between the aggressive actions of the Pretoria racists and the similiar-in-style-and-methods actions of their patrons on the other side of the Atlantic.

The U.S. Administration's policy of state-backed terrorism serves as an example to the South African regime which has been declared in the White House to be an "historical ally" of the USA. At a time when the Republic of South Africa delivers one aggressive strike after another against "Frontline" States, the USA gives a 'red carpet' treatment to Josan Savimbi in Washington and steps up aid to anti-government groupings operating in the territories of Angola and Mozambique.

Those coordinated actions are part and parcel of the policy of "constructive engagement". The imperialist powers connive at the outrages of the Republic of South Africa. They try to block the African countries' striving freely to pursue their policies without interference from the outside and to consolidate their efforts aimed at overcoming the acute socio-economic and political problems inherited from the colonial past, the representative of the USSR said.

No wonder that in the U.N. Security Council, too, as many members of the international community noted, the speeches of the delegations of the USA and of the Republic of South Africa were surprisingly similar in both content and spirit. U.S. representatives took the floor four times. In order to distract attention, they read out the White House statement with hypocritical 'condemnation' of Pretoria.

At the same time they also resorted to almost invectives when speaking about 'unwelcome' countries and to a direct intimidation of the developing countries, including Zambia which 'dared' criticize the policy of 'constructive engagement'. The U.S. delegate openly threatened the victim of the aggression and the African countries which share its point of view with 'drawing conclusions'.

The USA's and Britain's veto at the U.N. Security Council has given rise to indignation in the international community. Washington's and London's stand can be regarded only as an encouragement of the South African racists to new attacks on neighbouring countries and to a continuation of attempts at destabilizing the situation in the south of our continent, Isack Mudenge, representative of Zimbabwe, has said in an interview with the TASS correspondent after the meeting. Washington's and London's actions at the U.N. Security Council, said Martin Adouki, permanent representative of the Congo at the United Nations, directly encourage the racist regime to a continuation of its criminal policy and to perpetuation of apartheid.

Kudrin Comments

LD242048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 May 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Igor Kudrin — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] What has happened should in fact have been expected: At an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council, the United States and Britain prevented a resolution condemning the RSA's armed attacks on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe from being passed. In essence Washington and London have yet again supported the racists, forgiving them their latest crime. And yet shortly before the voting, the White House widely proclaimed dry words of condemnation. Its indignation was artificial, prompted by wide protests throughout the world, including the United States itself. Forty prominent congressmen demanded an end to the constructive engagement policy with the racists and the imposition of tough economic sanctions against the diabolical system of apartheid, as Senator Edward Kennedy called it. But what measures, what punishment can there be if official Washington finds itself in a delicate situation?

For the crime by the racists immediately reminded the international community about the U.S. Air Force raids on Libya in April.

The RSA rulers are openly saying that it was the United States that gave them an example of how to fight international terrorism. This was just our first installment, Botha, the head of the regime, added. The word installment was not at all chosen by accident. It indicates the RSA contribution to overall U.S. strategic interests in Africa. On 22 May already the South African Army invaded Angolan territory, so the U.S. Administration was forced to defend the racists. The RSA Government is making a certain amount of progress and certain changes. Imposing sanctions, therefore, is not a solution to the problem. Those are the words of a representative of the White House. But, of course, there is no progress and no changes taking place in that sanctuary of racism. As far as sanctions are concerned, they are opposed not only by Washington, but also by London and a number of other capitalist countries. Evidently both the system reigning inside the RSA and the regime's foreign policy aimed at intimidating its neighbors are to the liking of certain people in the West.

USSR, UKRAINIAN, BELORUSSIAN GROUPS DEPART FOR UN SESSION

LD251033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 May (TASS) — A USSR delegation led by Yuriy Vorontsov, USSR deputy foreign affairs minister; a Belorussian SSR delegation, led by Vladimir Mikulich, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and a Ukrainian SSR delegation led by Mikhail Puchuzhkin, Ukrainian SSR permanent representative attached to the USSR Council of Ministers; left Moscow for New York today for a special session at the UN General Assembly to examine the critical economic situation in Africa.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN LUXEMBOURG

LD232218 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Luxembourg May 23 TASS -- A regular session of the consultative parliamentary body of the NATO member countries, the North Atlantic Assembly, opened in the capital of Luxembourg today. The session is held immediately after the meetings of the leading military bodies of the alliance that ended in Brussels and prior to a session of the NATO council at the level of foreign ministers to be held next week in Halifax, Canada.

The participants in the session, some 200 parliamentarians from 16 countries, will discuss questions connected with the international situation, East-West relations, the state of things at the talks on nuclear and space arms. Special place in the debates at the forum will be held by problems of transatlantic relations that aggravated sharply.

The local newspaper "LE REPUBLICAIN LORRAIN" stressed that the present meeting of the parliamentarians of NATO countries is held at a time of acute tension in relations between the United States and Western Europe. The existence of this tension was confirmed by leaders of the committees of the North-Atlantic Assembly who addressed a press conference here today.

Chairman of the Economic Committee Robert McLindle accused the Reagan administration of marked protectionism in trade with Western Europe, of stirring up trade wars with the Common Market.

He said that economic tension leads to conflicts in the political and military spheres and noted that differences with the United States apply also to matters of trade with the East. There are objections in Western Europe to Washington's restrictions on the development of trade with socialist countries. He stressed that transatlantic tension will persist until the United States gives up narrowly egoistic stand and begins showing understanding for legitimate interests of other countries.

Chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Arms Control John Cartwright admitted that transatlantic conflicts in the military sphere are caused, specifically, by Washington's persistence with the implementation of the star wars programme which might carry into an impasse the talks on disarmament, by the United States plans to start the production of binary weapons.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE WRITES LETTER TO U.S. PRESIDENT

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- A round-table conference of religious leaders and experts on problems of combatting hunger, poverty and the arms race, now under way in Moscow, adopted a letter to President of the United States Ronald Reagan.

Representatives of 27 countries of the five continents -- Buddhists, Hindus, Moslems and Jews, Christians, as well as secular experts urged the President to take steps to turn humanity back from its irrational, suicidal arms race, to rid the world of all nuclear weapons, to stop all nuclear tests and to keep space free from weapons. They pointed to the need to take the road to make sure that science and technology serve the good of the world rather than be used for the annihilation of people and all life, that the international financing system does not exploit the poor, but be put at the service of the needs of the hungry and the oppressed of the world.

The participants in the conference urge President Reagan not to weaken the U.N. system but to support it and to promote respect for international law.

Representatives of the religious circles call on the President to promote the efforts that nations should live in peace and be free to develop their own systems and ways of development and living. They express the conviction that an active policy of real peace, rather than one of using military strength to police the world, will make America truly great.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD240921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 May 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Vladimir Pasko, commentator for All-Union Radio, with Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, chief editor of foreign information for TASS; Anatoliy Doronin, correspondent for East Africa; Vlacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev, general secretary of CEMA; Sergey Pravdin, correspondent in Ulaanbaatar; Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, not further identified; Pavel Kasparov, correspondent in Paris]

[Excerpts]

Letters on Chernobyl

[Pasko] Hello, comrades! We are continuing to receive letters connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Many are asking if they can help in some way to eliminate the consequences of the accident. I cannot reply individually to all letters, but I can cover the main point: For those who want to send donations to the victims aid fund, I can tell you that checks should be made out to the Moscow account of the Executive Committee for the Association of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

Its number is 700-624. Or they can be sent directly to Kiev, Account No 904.

The accident has deeply concerned people, and, let me add, not only Soviet people. This is shown by the letters being received by the radio from foreign listeners expressing sincere sympathy with us. No less emotion has been aroused by the dirty attempts of the West to make use of what has happened for its own political ends. What sort of politicians are they, writes, for instance, Comrade Sazonov of Engels, who can only see in the accident an excuse to evade our proposals on nuclear disarmament, when, in fact it is a graphic illustration of how urgently necessary they are! This was in effect confirmed by the U.S. specialists who are in our country at this time. The same feelings were expressed in a letter from Artem Ivanovich Boedyeko of Gorkiy, who asks if there are forces in the United States capable of standing against the course of the present administration, and in a letter from Comrade Malenchikov of Borovichi. Borovichi asks what measures are being taken by the Soviet Union to maintain a military balance in a situation in which the United States does not want to agree on the total destruction of nuclear weapons. Petr Grigoryevich Zhukovskiy, from Vladivostok, asks: Why does the United States refuse to take into account the opinions of the governments and public of other countries?

U.S. Nuclear Testing

Taking part in our program today is Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, chief editor of foreign information for TASS. I will let him speak.

[Chukseyev] You must have already heard, comrades, that on 21 May the United States conducted another nuclear weapons test. Again the earth trembled at the Nevada test site where the U.S. military is busy developing ever more up-to-date and efficient means of mass annihilation. Since the Soviet Union announced its moratorium on nuclear testing on 6 August last year, the Pentagon has carried out 11 such tests. The other day I happened to see a set of photographs of the test site in Nevada, which was distributed by ASSOCIATED PRESS. At first glance it looks like the lifeless surface of the Moon: Huge craters are scattered over the desert landscape shown in the photographs. These wounds, inflicted in Nevada by underground nuclear explosions, serve as a graphic illustration of the policy of the arms race being pursued by the United States. In this connection one cannot help but ask if Washington understands the dangerous brink the world has come to. Does the Reagan administration realize in full measure its responsibility for the fate of millions of people? Unfortunately, one can only give a negative reply to this question. Furthermore, it is glaringly apparent what a challenging position the White House is taking in giving the order to press the button at the Nevada test site only a week after the Soviet Union's latest decision to unilaterally prolong its moratorium until 6 August this year and its appeal to the United States to follow this example. This is by no means a new position.

The well-known NEW YORK TIMES observer Tom Wicker recently wrote an article containing a short chronological account of this matter.

He recalls the following, which I quote: The Soviet leader proposed the proclamation of a moratorium on 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the day on which the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and the Soviet Union observed this moratorium. President Reagan rejected such a moratorium. At the beginning of 1986 Moscow extended the moratorium until 31 March. Reagan rejected it again.

The Soviet leader proposed once again extending the period of validity of the moratorium, and the U.S. President rejected this proposal too. None of the reasons cited in this connection by the U.S. leader sounds convincing.

The creation of new and more lethal nuclear weapons, according to the observer, contradicts Reagan's own dictums that nuclear war cannot be won and that it should never be waged. And indeed, in its negative reaction to our country's appeal, as before, the administration has not taken the trouble to search for serious agruments. Attempts were also made, in the face of obvious facts, to present the Soviet moratorium as a propaganda maneuver.

Here is how Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, spoke out in connection with such absurd accusations: A few claim that the Soviet Union is doing all this for the sake of propaganda. Yes, we would also like to receive such propaganda from other countries. Unfortunately, so far we are not seeing a positive reaction to our proposal on the part of other states possessing nuclear weapons. However, regarding the essence of the extension of the period of the Soviet Union's renunciation of nuclear tests, the Indian leader stated:

We wholeheartedly welcome this decision by the Soviet Union. This step demonstrates that the USSR's attitude toward nuclear disarmament is a very serious one. The next meeting of six countries from five continents on problems of nuclear disarmament will take place on 6 August, and its participants, Gandhi said, hope that such constructive proposals will come form other nuclear powers too.

These assessments reflect the sentiments of the international community and U.S. public that our country's decision evoked. In many reactions it was noted that the U.S. refusal to join the moratorium on nuclear tests is a deviation from the joint statement at the Geneva summit meeting last autumn in which the leaders of the two great powers stress the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional.

[Pasko] The attempts by the Washington administration to undermine the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty signed in June 1979, serve as another link in the same dangerous policy aimed at achieving military superiority. A number of listeners have asked us to go into greater detail as to what is now taking place in the United States concerning this treaty.

[Chukseyev] The fact of the matter is that at the end of May sea trials will start of the eighth U.S. nuclear submarine of the Trident class, which carries 24 missiles. This means that the United States will exceed the ceiling of 1,200 multiple-warhead nuclear missiles laid down by this treaty. The start of the sea trials of the new submarine will require the White House to make a decision on the dismantling of two existing submariens of the Poseidon class if the United States wants to remain within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. agreement. Such a step is being earnestly resisted by the hawks among the U.S. leadership who wish to use the situation that has come about to move ahead militarily. It is reported that Reagan will make his final decision taking into account the results of consultations with the West European allies.

In this connection, even British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, who usually supports the U.S. foreign policy line, stated: Nonobservance of the agreement would provoke a considerably greater loss of trust in the U.S. Administration than the raid on Libya. And Bettino Craxi, the chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, as the ITALIA agency reports, expressed in a letter to Reagan his anxiety in connection with the U.S. position and called on him to keep the treaty in force. Craxi pointed to the risk to which the world will be subjected if what remains of the spirit of the Geneva meeting is somehow or other undermined by a new, more hardline U.S. attitude.

From sources in the administration, information is emerging that Reagan is inclining toward extending the period of validity of the SALT II treaty, something internal political considerations are also compelling him into doing. Recently, more than half of the members of Congress sent him a letter in which they spoke out against undermining the limitations on offensive arms. They stressed that this would, in the first place, damage the security of the United States.

However, taking into account the zigzag nature and unpredictability of the foreign policy actions of the White House, it is better to wait with the forecasts. Even if the period of the treaty's validity is extended at the end of May, the treaty will, as before, remain under threat. As the informed paper THE WASHINGTON POST reported in this connection: The limits set by this agreement could be exceeded this summer when the U.S. Air Force will arm a sufficient number of bombers with cruise missiles. Such are a few events connected with the questions being asked by the listeners of this broadcast.

In the conduct of the U.S. Administration, there are many such things that are incompatible with political morals, worsen the international atmosphere, intensify tension in Soviet-U.S. relations, and testify to the striving to continue the line toward military superiority and continuing in the arms race.

CEMA

[Pasko] Our mailbag contains a large number of letters asking about progress in the fulfillment of the decisions of the econimic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries and the extraordinary 41st CEMA session.

What has been and is being done in this area? How are things going? These questions have been sent in by, among others, Tolchev, Abdikeyev, and Aldzhigidov from Moscow; Ulitovskiy from Kishinev; and a number of other comrades. Here to answer your questions is Vyacheslav Vladmimirovich Sychev, CEMA secretary.

[Sychev] Almost 2 years have passed since the June 1984 summit-level economic conference in Moscow of the CEMA member-countries. It was a conference that defined the strategy of cooperation of the CEMA member-countries for a long period of time. It is natural that since the economic conference the activities of all bodies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and CEMA's entire work, have been geared to the fulfillment of the conference's decisions. First and foremost, of course, it must be said that in fulfillment of the decisions of the economic conference, an integrated program for the CEMA member-countries' scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000 was drawn up within a fairly tight deadline and adopted by the 41st extraordinary CEMA session in December of last year. It is a most important program document of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The integrated program is aimed at tackling the main task set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties -- the task of accelerating the social and economic development of our countries. The 6 months since the adoption of the integrated program for scientific and technical progress has been full of strenuous work to implement the important tasks formulated in the program. One must also stress another very major piece of work that was carried out in 1984-1985 by the CEMA member-countries: The coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA member-countries for the next 5-year plan, the 1986-90 5-year period, was completed. As everyone knows, during the coordination of their national economic plans, the CEMA member-countries, as we say, are coordinating their economic interaction for a long period -- for 5 years.

And it goes without saying that the coordination that has been carried out now, in the period proceeding the beginning of our latest 5-year period, has been carried out within the framework of the important decisions made by the summit-level economic conference of the CEMA member-countries. It must be said that the results of the coordination of plans were also reviewed at the recently ended session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

When we speak of coordination of the plans of the national economies of our countries for the coming 5-year period, it is necessary to stress another feature of this particular coordination: The plans for the development of the national economies of the countries for the 5-year plan, and, naturally, this has been taken into account in coordinating the plans, reflect the tasks set by the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000. Of course, the national plans of the CEMA member-countries provide for the necessity of ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks that are formulated by the integrated program.

Since the summit-level economic conference of the CEMA countries a number of other important decisions have been made and a number of programs adopted, such as the program for maximal economy and rational use of fuel, energy, and material resources; the program for our cooperation in the field of atomic power; and a number of other important decisions. That, I suppose, in brief, is how one could describe the work that is being done now and has been done over the past months, the past couple of years, in CEMA.

[Pasko] What are the immediate tasks?

[Sychev] At the congresses of the fraternal Communist and workers parties that have been held in the last few months, the need has been stressed to improve the work of CEMA, the necessity of raising the whole organization of our cooperation in the economic sphere and in the sphere of science and technology to a qualitatively new level. Now one of the very important tasks facing CEMA is the preparation of proposals for improving the work of CEMA.

U.S. Hostility Toward Mexico

[Pasko] Semen Pavlovich Bogomolov from Orsha asks: Why does the United States take a hostile position toward Mexico? The fact that the Reagan administration is trying to overthrow the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua is understandable, but Mexico is a bourgeois country whose government welcomes the stream of foreign capital and fosters private enterprise, he writes. What is going on here?

The answer to this letter has been prepared by my colleague, Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

[Lavrentyev] Indeed, recently the U.S. Administration provoked a new outburst of anti-Mexican feeling in its country. In the U.S. Senate, hearings were organized at which they discussed exclusively the internal problems of Mexico. In doing so the state of affairs in this country was distorted in the most shameless way. Certain senators, with characteristic superpower chauvinism, laid down the law for this sovereign republic as if it was just another U.S. state. Senator Helms, for example, stated this: It is time to get to the bottom of affairs in Mexico. The hearings themselves were organized under the pretext that the situation in this country allegedly threatens U.S. security. What sins did the U.S. senators not accuse the Mexican authorities of! They were accused of indulging Nicaragua and not being ready to fight the underground drug trade, and having a protectionist trade policy. If one looks at the root of Mexican-U.S. relations, then it becomes clear that the Reagan administration has decided to punish Miguel de la Madrid's government for its independent foreign policy. Judge for yoursleves: Mexico, along with Argentina, India, Greece, Tanzania, and Sweden in the framework of the Delhi Declaration came out in favor of curbing the arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons. These countries were supporting the USSR initiatives made in this field. The call of these six countries to all nuclear powers put U.S. dimplomacy in an obvisouly unfavorable light and this extremely irritates Washington. Moreover, Mexico was the initiator of mediating efforts in the framework of the Contadora Group to maintain peace in Central America. The act of peace worked out by this group is directed, first and foremost, against U.S. interference in the affairs of the region. Finally, as is clear from the report on voting trends in the United Nations presented a few days ago to the U.S. Congress, Mexico comes after India among nonsocialist countries that in the majority of cases within the United Nations vote against the U.S. position. It is calculated that last year in 85.5 percent of cases the Mexican Government voted in a way that Washington would not have wanted. That is why Mexico is being attacked by its powerful northern neighbor. The Mexicans even have this proverb for the occasion: What a pity that Mexico is so far away from God and so close to the United States.

Eureka Project

[Pasko] Comrade Zhilkin from the village of Sredniy Raskhovets in Kursk Oblast asks how the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries differs from the West European Eureka in that the first is a military program whose results will show up in the civilian sphere, while the second is a civilian one whose results will show up in the military sphere.

The French Federation of Scientific-Technical Workers has stated that the implementation of this project means Europe's entry into the process of the militarization of space.

The comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000 has nothing in common with Eureka.

In adopting it the socialist countries especially noted that they are pursuing humane, peace-loving aims. They resolutely advocate the prevention of the arms race in space and its cessation on earth as well as disarmament and the widest international cooperation for the sake of an exclusively peaceful use of the revolutionary advances in science, equipment, and technology.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. LAWYERS DELEGATION

LD270634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- Today in the Kremlin, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Association of American Lawyers led by its president, William W. Falsgraf.

The guests arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Association of Soviet Jurists.

PENTAGON REPORTS SUBMARINES REACH NORTH POLE

LD241011 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Washington May 24 TASS -- The Pentagon reported on Friday that three U.S. nuclear power submarines joined and surfaced in the geographical point of the North Pole on May 6.

The short statement issued by the Pentagon only says that the aim of the mission of the submarines was to collect scientific information and test the combat readiness of the submarine force in conditions of the Arctic without logistic support from the bases.

Richard Gross, a UPI correspondent, quoted unnamed spokesmen for the U.S. Navy as saying that the report on the operation was aimed at declaring in public a strengthening of the presence of U.S. strike submarines in the Arctic.

KORIONOV BERATES U.S. REACTION TO CHERNOBYL

PM230920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA Political Observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Who Is Blocking the Horizons"]

[Text] The moment of truth would probably be the most accurate way to describe our times.

A very serious threat is hanging over mankind. Weapons with the power of a million Hiroshima bombs have already been stockpiled in nuclear arsenals. However, that is not enough for the militarists. The echo of nuclear explosions at the Nevada test site confirms that new types of weapons now aimed at turning space too into a theater of military operations are being tested.

It is not only new types of weapons that are being developed. At the same time the latest means of "psychological warfare" against socialism are being honed. In recent weeks the world has observed the shamefully cynical and dishonorable picture of the behavior of those circles in the United States and in certain NATO countries which set the tone for their political and propaganda machine.

The signal came from Washington. A special interdepartmental group was hurriedly set up on the President's orders. It was officially tasked with "examining questions linked with the Chernobyl AES accident." But to all intents and purposes this group, headed by Vice President G. Bush, saw its goal first and foremost as mobilizing the media to whip up a frenzied campaign of lies and slander against the USSR.

They have balked at nothing -- supplying the press, radio, and TV with the most shameless fabrications in the guise of "information," palming the media off with crude falsifications, or producing fabrications of certain "eyewitnesses" who allegedly witnesses "horrors." By all accounts, the media did not escape the appropriate "pressure." It is also well known that bribery has long been a way of life for the so-called "free press." "I am ashamed that the U.S. Administration and the 'big press' have inflated in every possible way the scale of the disaster and distorted the facts," Dzh. Steynbak, a leader of the U.S. committee to remember the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, said. "This conceals a desire to besmirch the Soviet Union, deceive Americans and distract their attention from the growing threat posed to mankind's very existence by the U.S. Administration's reckless policy." Here is the opinion of Frank Dreyzan, an ordinary American reader whose letter to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE stated: "The Soviet AES accident has demonstrated the stupidity of our press. The U.S. mass media have whipped up a hysterical campaign at a time when accuracy has been the hallmark of the Soviet press rather than our own." What is the cause of this orgy? First and foremost the fact is that U.S. ruling circles have nothing to say on the essence of the extensive constructive program for maintaining and strengthening peace put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet state. These circles do not want to stop the arms race or reach honest agreements with the Soviet Union based on the principle of equality. But they are also unable to directly admit their true intentions to the people, who are demanding the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. So they resort to malicious slander against the USSR, striving at the same time to look decent to the world public.

Furthermore, the reason is that during these current alarming days the voice of reason has been heard from Moscow. It is the Soviet leadership that has drawn the most serious conclusions from the situation that emerged when the terrible force of the atom went out of control.

The great attention that the Soviet proposals put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's 14 May speech have attracted in the world is common knowledge. The international public assessed these proposals as still further convincing evidence of the responsibility with which the Soviet Union is approaching the problems facing mankind in the nuclear age.

The international plebiscite, as it were, that has risen over these proposals shows that the forces of peace and reason view them as a logical continuation and another component of the large-scale initiatives put forward in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and at the 27th party congress. Whatever mountains of lies are amassed by the anti-Soviet and anticommunist speculators in connection with the Chernobyl accident, they are utterly incapable of concealing the fact that at a turning point in events, it was the USSR that proposed a range of measures capable of opening a door to a world where the atom will cease to be a sword of Damocles and will reliably serve man in his peaceful creative affairs.

Many public figures and politicians abroad have described the new Soviet proposals as a manifestation of moral political thinking consonant with the complex realities of the 20th century. "These proposals are truly impressive," Preston Truman, director of a U.S. antiwar organization, said. "They convincingly show that the Soviet Union is sincere and serious about the problem of maintaining peace and ending the arms race." "The Chernobyl AES accident, like nuclear power station accidents in other countries," Admiral C. Larocque, retired, director of the Center for Defense Information -- a Washington public organization -- notes, "are lessons not only about the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. They are also severe lessons in the sphere of the military use of the atom. They confirm that catastrophic incidents with nuclear weapons should by no means be ruled out either. If such an incident were to happen, where are the guarantees that it would not lead to a nuclear war? The proposals to end nuclear tests and to ensure the quickest eradication of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth are aimed at preventing such a fateful event." It is correctly said that radiation needs no passport since it can spread across any borders.

This means that its spread, when the atom goes out of control, must be prevented first and foremost by cooperation among states, irrespective of the social system to which they belong. The help given by U.S. physicians to Soviet disaster victims in the Chernobyl region is a graphic example of what relations between the two great people could be like if the U.S. leadership exhibited political wisdom and will.

But it is this wisdom and will that Washington lacks. The accident at the Soviet nuclear station has been used there to give some kind of new appearance to the already hackneyed ruckus about the "Soviet military threat." Hitherto gullible people have been scared by Soviet SS-20 missiles and tanks, now the specter of "Soviet radiation" is being used.

And although life itself has dispersed this cloud of slander, the forces hostile to socialism are nonetheless trying to derive some kind of material benefit for themselves from this provocative venture.

On 13 May, UPI carried a statement by D. Duarte, a spokesman for the U.S. Administration on questions of food and medicine quality, who noted that after many days of monitoring the quality of food imported from East European countries "no signs of contamination have been discovered." Nonetheless, the same day the "Common Market" foreign ministers rushed to adopt a resolution stopping the import of fresh vegetables, meat, and fruit from most socialist countries. Yes, the EEC interprets the principles of the Helsinki Conference Final Act in its own way! It is obvious to everyone that exclusively political motives are at the bottom of the Brussels decision. It is a new attempt to introduce a type of economic sanctions against the socialist states. The press in the socialist countries notes reasonably that the main reason for the above decision is by no means concern for people's health but "protectionism and discrimination." It is a desire to try to damage the socialist states' economies. After all, it is enough to recall that, according to figures from the Polish authorities, losses from the ban on food exports to EEC countries could amount to at least $40-45 million for Poland alone.

It is no less shameful that even in the face of new facts attesting to the terrible power of the atom, the U.S. ruling elite is continuing to crank up preparations for nuclear war. The White House has again opposed working out an accord banning nuclear tests. Washington intends to continue such tests. Just recently reports have appeared in the press that, after long resistance, the U.S. Defense Department has been forced under U.S. public pressure to issue a report on the so-called "nuclear winter." But this is a summary purely from the Pentagon viewpoint. Instead of admitting the disastrous consequences of nuclear war, which are obvious to any sensible person, the warriors from the Pentagon announced that the serious consequences of a nuclear conflict for the environment only emphasize... "the constant need to implement the Strategic Defense Initiative program"! Talking about the risk posed to mankind by the "star wars" program, K. Gottfried, physics professor at Cornell University, notes in a NEW YORK TIMES article that nuclear power stations have been working for some years and therefore definite experience has been built up, but the systems being created under the "star wars" program "can only be tested in a nuclear war." "In terms of its complexity our 'star wars' shield," Gottfried writes, "would be reminiscent of numerous nuclear power stations launched into orbit and needing to operate together as smoothly as a symphony orchestra." Only future historians, the American professor melancholically notes, will explain "how it was that the President insisted that our country chase after such a mirage." The trouble, however, is that SDI is not just a mirage but a most dangerous game that plays with the destiny of mankind.

There is one more aspect to the Washington administration's current actions. The Chernobyl AES accident is being used by Washington as a pretext to reject serious dialogue on the problems of verification [kontrol] in the disarmament sphere. The NATO fabrications that the USSR is allegedly opposed to such verification [kontrol], even though it is obvious to everyone that our country is no less interested in strict verification [kontrol] than anyone else, are common knowledge.

The USSR's crystal clear statements about its position on this question have cut the ground from under the falsifiers' feet. The world can see that the USSR is open to verification [kontrol]. Nonetheless, the enemies of disarmament are repeating their story.

They are trying their utmost to convince Westerners, particularly Americans, that the USSR is secretive and that it was allegedly late in informing the world in detail about the situation in the Chernobyl region. Toeing the White House line, the press hypocritically questions whether the Soviet Union can be trusted after this. THE WASHINGTON POST writes, not without malicious delight: "This portentous event (!) is bound to influence Americans' readiness to deal seriously with the Soviet Union". Thus, the Chernobyl accident is being exploited to gradually get U.S. public opinion accustomed to the idea that no agreements with the USSR should be pursued...

Yes, the events around the Chernobyl accident have again clearly confirmed that two types of political morality and two lines of behavior exist on questions of truly vital importance for mankind. The people have had yet another chance to see for themselves that the Soviet Union's line accords with their most treasured wishes.

U.S. EMPLOYEES IN MOSCOW ADVISED NOT TO DRINK MILK

LD262021 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL has reported a spokesman for the United States Embassy in Moscow has advised that the staffers' small children and also pregnant women should not drink local milk. Despite the fact that the qualify of milk in the Soviet capital is under routine control, the unnamed spokesman for the embassy claimed the radiation level in the Moscow milk increased following the Chernobyl accident. He admitted however that this was definitely not a dangerous level and that there was no cause for worry. Still the American diplomat maintained it was better not to drink it.

The statement apparently lacks logic. Just as apparently logic is the last thing needed by those who pursue the provocatory aim of poisoning the atmosphere and breed groundless fears.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON REPORTED U.S. ARMING OF TAIWAN

PM261317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta commentary on AFP report: "Arming..." -- first paragraph is AFP report]

[Text] Taipei, 20 May -- The successful testing of a new air-to-air missile with infrared guidance, made in Taiwan, was announced here at a special press conference.

[Barakhta commentary] In recent years the Kuomintang regime has been rapidly developing and modernizing the military industry. Washington by no means plays the least important role in the implementation of Taipei's militarist plans. That is in spite of the American side's commitment to gradually reduce and, in time, end deliveries of arms to the Taiwan regime. In effect, this item in the 17 August 1982 American-Chinese communique remains unfulfilled.

According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the United States annually sells Taiwan military equipment worth more than $700 million.

Moreover, the production of modern F-SE combat aircraft, Bell helicopters, and Sidewinder guided missiles has been set up on the island on licenses from across the ocean. The Pentagon controls the production by Taiwanese plants of American models of firearms, antiaircraft and ship-borne missiles, launches, guns, tanks, and armored vehicles, as well as ammunition. As for the future of this partnership, which is dangerous to the cause of peace in the Asian-Pacific region, as Chiang Ching-kuo, head of the Kuomintang regime, confidently states, "the United States will remain our main supplier of weapons."

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF CHALLENGER DOCUMENTS NOTED

PM231548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed TASS correspondent: "On the Destruction of Reports Relating to Challenger"]

[Text] Washington -- The special presidential commission investigating the circumstances of the destruction of the Challenger space shuttle has received information that certain NASA documents were destroyed after the disaster. Commission Chairman William Rogers, having officially informed the NASA leadership of this, has reported his intention to investigate these charges.

According to information reaching the commission, soon after the disaster involving Challenger, which blew up 74 seconds after lift-off on 28 January, "certain documents were thrown out or destroyed" at the Marshall Space Flight Center, including "the engineers' weekly reports on problems with the solid-fuel boosters." It is the conviction of members of the presidential commission and of a majority of specialists that it was precisely faults in the solid-fuel boosters, combined with the cold weather that set in on the eve of Challenger's launch, that were chiefly to blame for the tragedy, which took the lives of seven astronauts. An FBI special agent, according to an AP report, has already been sent to the Marshall Center in the state of Alabama to investigate the new charges.

During the hearings, which the commission conducted on 2 May, W. Rogers had already accused NASA of trying to a certain extent to conceal the problems that existed with the solid-fuel boosters and were well known. NASA now denies that any documents connected with faults in the solid-fuel boosters were destroyed. However, after the Rogers commission began studying attentively the causes which gave rise to the disaster and the situation which has taken shape in that department, facts of the persecution of the engineers who had warned of the danger of an accident received scandalous publicity.

VOTING PATTERN STUDY SHOWS U.S. 'ISOLATION' AT UN

LD220934 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 22 May 86

[By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev]

[Text] New York May 22 TASS -- The United States has found itself in increasing isolation on the international scene. In eight in ten cases of voting at the United Nations last year the U.S. positions were directly opposite to those of the vast majority of the world's countries.

The figures, from the State Department's study of U.N. voting patterns, have been made public by Don Kasten, chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The study shows that Arab countries resolutely reject Washington's anti-Arab policy and its all-round support for the Israeli aggressor, which is part of a policy of thrusting U.S.-Israeli hegemony on the Middle East.

According to the State Department's computations, the group of Arab countries at the United Nations voted agaisnt the United States in 87.2 percent of all cases.

African nations, for their part, condemn Washington for its policy of "constructive engagement" with the criminal Pretoria regime. It is only in 15.1 percent of the cases that Washington saw as "acceptable" the way they voted.

India, leader of the Non-aligned Movement, cast its vote against the United States in 91 percent of the cases.

Washington's scheming was rebuffed also by Latin American nations whose opinion differed from the U.S. one on three in four issues discussed at the United Nations.

Discontent among its NATO partners is also a cause of growing concern to Washington.

West European countries on the whole supported the United States in only 59.2 percent of the votes at the United Nations, while Greece and Turkey opposed the United States on two in three issues put to vote.

According to the study, Washington is completely pleased by the conduct, or more precisely the lack of their own opinion, of only two countries, namely Israel and puppet Grenada whose positions are practically identical with the U.S. ones.

The State Department's calculations are further evidence that the majority of the U.N. members increasingly reject and censure the U.S. policy, which is alien to the nations, on all key problems of the times.

In Washington, however, they react to this fact in an imperial spirit typical of the incumbent administration.

Commenting in the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations on the State Department's findings, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Vernon Walters went to the length of making direct threats to sovereign nations, saying: "If you think that you can vote against us with impunity, that time is past."

MEXICAN BIOLOGIST EXPOSES 'BARABAROUS' U.S. EXPERIMENTS

LD250631 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 25 May 86

["U.S. Barbarous Experiments Exposed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Mexico City, May 25 TASS -- The United States, developing new and new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons, uses Latin Americans as human guinea-pigs, stated Manuel Cervin Massieu, a prominent Mexican biologist, professor at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Washington strategists, testing chemical substances and bacteria in Latin America, he said in an interview with "EXCELSIOR" newspaper, check on Latin American peoples the results of barbarous research which is being conducted in the United States. Mexico, the scientist emphasised, has come to feel the influence of the criminal experiments.

KAPITSA, PRC ENVOY COMMENT ON NEW CULTURAL AGREEMENT

OW270115 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] A plan for cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and China for 1986-87 was signed in Moscow 26 May. The plan is designed to develop cooperation between the two countries in science, education, culture, arts, publication, cinematography, radio and television broadcasting, public health, and sports. Signing the agreement on behalf of their respective governments were the heads of the delegations, Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union; and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa said:

[Begin Kapitsa recording in Russian fading into Mandarin translation] The agreement was the fruit of realistic and constructive talks between the delegations of the two countries, and it is completely in line with (?the aim) to increase contacts between the Soviet Union and China. We hold that the development of Soviet-Chinese cultural exchanges, the improvement of the form of those exchanges, and the attachment of an increasingly varied and rich nature to them are regarded as part and parcel of the general process of improving Soviet-Chinese relations on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. A better knowledge of each other's spiritual heritage will advance rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries, which share common ideals -- those of peace, socialism, and social progress. It is of special importance to promote constructive cooperation between countries and their peoples when the survival of mankind is threatened. Despite differences of views between our two countries on a number of international issues, there are many obvious exmples showing that we can work together and develop cooperation on an equal and (?principled) basis. Utilizing the great potential of our two countries in the course of cooperation will undoubtedly be conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. [end recording]

In his speech, Li Zewang, head of the Chinese delegation and Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, said:

[Begin Li recording] As you know, the 2-year plan was based on the 1950 cultural cooperation agreement signed between the Governments of the PRC and the Soviet Union. This has proven the vitality of the agreement signed more than 3 decades ago. The 1986-87 plan was signed by the Chinese and Soviet cultural delegations in the spirit of friendship and cooperation and with a realistic attitude. While congratulations are due on the signing of the 1986-87 plan, people may note that it (?marks a new era) in the relations between our two countries. Although cultural cooperation does not fully reflect our bilateral relations, it is an important component of our relations and is often in the vanguard of developing our relations in other fields. Now I offer my best wishes that the plan will be completely and successfully fulfilled, because it is in line with the interests of both peoples. The plan has been signed, but much remains to be done between us. There is great potential in many other areas of exchanges between our two countries that await our discovery and use of them. [end recording]

The 1986-87 plan for cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and China has gone into effect. This year, Chinese art lovers will be able to watch performances by the Soviet Ukrainian State Dance Troupe and other Soviet musicians. Preparations are under way for Soviet modern art exhibitions and other cultural activities. Soviet audiences will be able to view performances by the Chinese Central Ballet Troupe and Chinese acrobats, and attend exhibitions on Chinese (?industry), edcuation, science, and arts.

These are only some of the interesting and educational activities of the 1986-87 plan for cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. [end recording]

MOSCOW RPP COMMENTS ON YANG DEZHI'S VISIT TO U.S.

OW241823 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 21 May 86

[Ivano commentary]

[Text] Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese Armed Forces, has concluded his visit to the United States. In this connection, Ivanov, an Observer for this station writes:

The U.S. press has pointed out that the high-ranking Chinese military leader's visit to the United States indicates the course of the two countries' military cooperation. Washington insists that, because of increasing U.S.-China military contacts, the existing Soviet threat is reduced. Washington also maintains that strategic cooperation between the United States and China has great significance. This is also a concept based on an anti-Soviet mentality.

It is very clear that some people in the United States feel uneasy because of the improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years. This is to say that some people in the military and political circles in the United States are afraid to hear of any improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. Of course, they will do all they can to obstruct the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations.

Expressing the view of these people, a key U.S. commentator, (Soldender), said in the 1960's that the United States would not benefit whatsoever from the monolithic Sino-Soviet unity, and that the United States should be glad if the rocklike unity disintegrates.

Whey whould Washington be so apprehensive about good Sino-Soviet relations?

Everyone knows that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and China were consolidated by the two countries' treaty of friendly alliance and cooperation signed in February 1950. Although the United States was clearly aware that the treaty did not constitute any threat to anyone of any third country, it realized that since the USSR and China were the two largest socialist countries, their mutual assistance and cooperation would be a tremendous obstacle in the way of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and hegemonist schemes.

During the 1950's, Soviet-Chinese mutual assistance and cooperation played a particularly positive role in crushing imperialists' aggression in Korea, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and other countries. Because of Sino-Soviet cooperation, U.S. imperialists were unable to strangle the young PRC with an economic, political, and military blockade. During the early and late 1950's, the United States did not dare to attack China with nuclear weapons. Here we should add that, in his writing, U.S. President Turman recalled that U.S. militarists intended to extend the Korean War into China and bomb Chinese cities with atomic bombs. He wrote: If we decided to spread the war into China, there would be Soviet retaliations because Beijing and Moscow not only were ideolgoically identical, they were also allies under a treaty.

In the past and at present, Soviet-Chinese cooperation has proved to be considerably useful in strengthening and promoting the two countries' economic growth and in consolidating world socialism. Of course, this has greatly displeased the U.S. imperialists. For this reason, the U.S. ruling clique does not want to let go any opportunity to use the nonexistent Soviet threat to frighten China and volunteer to be China's defender.

VOROTNIKOV LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Arrives at Airport

LD270509 Moscow TASS in English 0454 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 27 TASS — A CPSU delegation headed by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to attend the 19th party congress.

At Buyan-Uhaa airport, the delegation was welcomed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, other Mongolian party and state leaders.

Batmonh Receives

LD270850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0817 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 [no month as received] (TASS) — Today Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium received the CPSU delegation led by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which has arrived to attend the 19th MPRP Congress.

At the meeting which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere were Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the party and state.

MPRP HOLDS ROUTINE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD211332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 May (TASS) -- A routine plenum of the MPRP Central Committee took place here today.

The following issues were discussed at the plenum: the report of the MPRP Central Committee to the 19th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and further tasks; the report to the 19th MPRP Congress on draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of Mongolia for 1986-1990; and results of the nationwide discussion of the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of Mongolia for 1986-1990.

Reports on these subjects by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, were listened to.

The plenum approved the reports, confirmed the draft basic guidelines of the economic and social development of Mongolia for 1986-1990 and adopted a decision to submit these documents for consideration by the 19th MPRP Congress. Organizational issues were discussed.

The plenum elected B. Dejid, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and relieved him of the duties of chairman cf the Party Control Committee at the MPRP Central Committee.

The plenum elected B. Lamjav candidate member of the Politubro of the MPRP Central Committee and confirmed him as chairman of the Party Control Committee at the MPRP Central Committee. The plenum relieved M. Dash of the duties of secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

COMMENT ON JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S UPCOMING VISIT

LD261609 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Anatoliyev writes:

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will pay an official visit to the USSR in the end of May at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The forthcoming visit was agreed, among other things, at the talks between the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers in Tokyo last January. It should become another step towards the further invigoration of Soviet-Japanese political dialogue, which is so important to fostering trust and broadening understanding between the two neighbours.

During their Tokyo meeting, the sides voiced their intention of contributing to the further extension of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan. This intention is being translated into practice, which is illustrated, in particular, by the recent growth of Soviet-Japanese trade. According to Japanese statistics, the trade turnover between the USSR and Japan in January-April 1986 was 39.5 per cent higher than the figure for the same period last year. Another accord, that on raising the level of annual trade and economic consultations, has been fulfilled: The Soviet Union was represented at such consultations in Moscow last March by a deputy foreign trade minister and Japan by a deputy foreign minister.

A joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committee for economic cooperation in Moscow last April was very important for a search for new forms and areas for the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic contacts between the two countries. The representative Japanese delegation who participated in the conference was fresh evidence of the great interest displayed by Japanese businessmen in trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

All these facts testify to some progress in individual areas of Soviet-Japanese relations between the two countries. This meets the interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples and goals of stronger peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. Yet the following point is noteworthy in this context.

During the time since the Tokyo meeting of the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers, the Soviet Union has produced a series of initiatives for stronger universal peace. The 27th CPSU Congress launched the idea of establishing a comprehensive international security system. Though the U.S. Administration refused to enter talks on a nuclear test ban, the Soviet Union extended to August 6 this year its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. The USSR has produced a series of proposals for stronger security and broader mutually beneficial cooperation among states of Asia and the Pacific.

These and a number of other Soviet initiatives could provide a good basis for constructive cooperation between the USSR and Japan for stronger peace in Asia and in the whole world.

Cultural Accord Possible

OW211049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 21 May 86

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO — Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe of Japan and Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union may conclude a cultural pact during Abe's visit to Moscow next week, the acting Soviet ambassador hinted Wednesday. Lyudvig A. Chizhov dropped the hint in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE which covered a wide range of topics, including the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident and a Soviet proposal for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Hiroshima.

"In my opinion, the signing of a cultural agreement in Moscow will be possible," Chizhov, minister-counsellor, said. A Japan-Soviet joint communique, issued at the time of Shevardnadze's visit to Tokyo in January, calls for conclusion of the agreement "at the earliest possible time." The Soviets view Abe's coming trip on May 29-June 1 as "a continuation of high-level dialogue" and expect it to "improve the overall atmosphere in Soviet-Japan relations," the envoy said. But Chizhov declined to speculate on the outcome of the Abe-Shevardnadze talks on a Japanese request for permission for former Japanese residents of the Soviet-controlled northern islands to visit their ancestral graves without a visa. Japan claims sovereignty over the four islands off Hokkaido, its northernmost main island, but the Soviet Union has maintained that no "northern territories" issue exists between the two countries.

On other issues, Chizhov said that both countries share a common interest in expanding economic and trade relations and that the Soviets have told Japan they are prepared to set up joint ventures with Japanese companies.

"I am satisfied with an improvement in relations between the two countries," said Chizhov, who has been in his Tokyo post since October 1980. "But there is enough room for further progress," he added.

He said Nikolay Solovyev, the newly appointed ambassador, will arrive in Tokyo sometime after Abe's visit to Moscow. A Japanese affairs expert and former Soviet embassy staffer, the 54-year-old Solovyev is chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Second Far East Division and succeeds Petr Abrasimov, who has already left for home.

JAPANESE GOVERNOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD231715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (TASS) — Today M. Takemura, governor of the Shiga Prefecture (Japan), arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport the guest was met by Boris Kolokolov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the RSFSR, and other officials.

NAJIBULLAH INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD240955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0903 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- The supreme goal of our foreign policy is to give the Afghan people the opportunity to build a new life in peace and freedom. Hence the unshakable and consistent nature of the DRA's foreign policy, based on the principles of the friendship of peoples, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment and the struggle for peace and security, stated Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, answering questions from TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov.

One of the most important thrusts of our foreign policy, the Afghan leader stressed, is an active effort aimed at achieving the most rapid settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which would ensure a real halt to, and reliably guarantee the non-resumption of, the armed interference in the internal affairs of our sovereign country. It is particularly important to say this once again today when a particularly crucial stage has been reached at the talks which we are conducting with Pakistan in Geneva through a personal representative of the UN secretary general. We are convinced that a just settlement is possible. What is needed to make this possibility a reality? Just one thing: Political will and a responsible and realistic approach on the part of Pakistan and those circles of the West through whose diligence the "Afghan problem" was created.

The conversation with Comrade Najib was published today in the mass-circulation Soviet magazine OGONEK. The magazine accompanied the conversation with a photograph of the Afghan leader.

DRA PROTESTS U.S. SUPPLY OF STINGERS TO REBELS

PM231412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 5.

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch: "Criminal Protection"]

[Text] Kabul -- The afghan public has received with indignation the news from Washington that the U.S. Senate has approved the White House decision to supply modern Stinger ground-to-air missiles to the dushman rabble.

This was the topic of a press conference held in Kabul 21 May. Addressing the assembly, DRA Civil Aviation Minister Negahban stated that the supply of Stingers to the dushmans could only be interpreted as a new manifestation of the U.S. policy of state terrorism. The action is aimed at paralyzing air communication in a country which has no railroads and transports much civilian freight by air. Afghanistan, as a member of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), resolutely protests the criminal actions by the American protectors of the Afghan counterrevolution.

Nauson, chief of the ministry's legal department, analyzed the U.S. Senate's decision from the standpoint of international law. He stressed that all the conventions concluded within the ICAO, and indeed the very creation of the organization itself, serve but a single goal -- the goal of ensuring maximum safety for civil aircraft flights. And all states belonging to the ICAO must promote the attainment of that goal in every possible way. It is their duty to condemn this criminal "aid" to the Afghan counterrevolution.

A BAKHTAR statement issued at the press conference notes that Stinger missles supplied to the Afghan counterrevolution will inevitably end up in the hands of other terrorist gangs in the Near and Middle East. The U.S. actions lead to complete disruption of the system of civil aviation flight safety and pose a direct threat to civilians on board civilian airliners.

An appeal by DRA civil pilots to civil aviators in the region was also issued at the press conference. Afghanistan's pilots call on their colleagues in neighboring countries to join in the struggle against the piratical actions which the American Administration is carrying out through the dushmans.

INCURSION INTO PAKISTANI AIRSPACE DENIED

PM231600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "BAKHTAR Statement"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 May -- BAKHTAR has circulated the following statement in connection with Western propaganda fabrications concerning an alleged violation of Pakistani airspace by the Afghan Air Force: The Pakistani authorities announced 10 May that their Air Force had shot down one DRA Air Force fighter and damaged another above Pakistani territory near the city of Parachinar. The United States did not miss the opportunity to take advantage of the vocal campaign by Islamabad in connection with this fabricated pretext. A U.S. State Department statement expresses full support for Pakistan's stance. The mass news media in some Western countries are obviously attempting to launch yet another slander campaign hostile to Afghanistan.

BAKHTAR is authorized to state: The accusations that the DRA Air Force violated Pakistani airspace are absolutely false and groundless. What actually happened? On 17 May two DRA Air Force aircraft were damaged in the course of combat operations against gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaires. It must be emphasized, moreover, that this happened above Afghan territory, that the two aircraft in question did not fly into Pakistani airspace, and that -- despite claims by the Pakistani authorities -- there was no combat between Afghan and Pakistani aircraft.

Such fabrications by the Pakistani authorities, picked up by the U.S. ruling circles, are hardly a surprise to anyone. They pursue the same old, now "traditional" objective -- to discredit the DRA's peace-loving policy and thus try to torpedo the process of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

AFGHAN REFUGEES 'EXPLOITED' BY PAKISTAN

LD232148 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 23 TASS -- Hundreds of thousands of Afghans who found themselves abroad come to realize ever clearer that they fell for hostile propaganda and are now exploited by the Pakistani Administration and ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolution, are drawn into bandit units. The Ziaul Haq regime is making a fast buck, parasitising on the "problem of Afghan refugees". Receiving over 250 million dollars a year from abroad for the refugees needs, and also getting direct military and other deliveries, the Pakistani Administration is using these means to strengthen its position.

The bulk of Afghans in Pakistan lives in 350 special camps, mainly shantytowns, situated in desert lands and other areas with unsuitable conditions.

They live several families into a tent. Elementary every-day conveniences and medical services are lacking. As a result of malnutrition and epidemics there is a high death rate, and particularly high child mortality in the camps. Last year alone, over 43 hundred people were dying for these reasons every three months in Khangu, Tal, Kuhut, Sada, Parachinar and Marimshah camps.

All this evokes protests among Afghans. After rioting in 20 camps near Peshawar in the summer of last year, the Ziaul Haq administration assisted by "Islamic Committees" sharply widened the practice of spotting and eliminating persons who are loyal to democratic Afghanistan. Late in 1985, the Pakistani authorities made arrests in Karamgiri, Banu, Bokikheil, Turan camps and prevented by force more than 600 families of the Momand tribe from returning to democratic Afghanistan.

Tens of thousands of letters and appeals of Afghans who landed abroad, are sent to various instances in Afghanistan. People ask to help them return home. 90 percent of Afghans staying in Kuhut, Sada, Tal Khangu, Parachinar, Miramshah camps refuse to participate in counter-revolutionary gangs and express the wish to return to Afghanistan. Some 20 hundred families joined the Baluchis and Kokars and entered their combat units that are waging the struggle against governmental Pakistani forces. More than 60 thousand people returned to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the past year.

People who returned to Afghanistan enjoy all the rights of citizens of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A special commission headed by deputy chairman of Afghanistan's Council of Ministers Abdul Majid Sarbuland functions in Kabul for solving their problems. The demand of the Pashtun tribes that camps of Afghan counter-revolution and "Islamic committees" be removed from their lands pose a serious threat to the Pakistani authorities.

DRA TRIBES CAPTURE FOUR PAKISTANI SERVICEMEN

LD261948 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 26 TASS -- Armed detachments of Pashtuns have blocked the main motorway in the area of Surkamar in North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, and took prisoner four Pakistani servicemen. The action was undertaken in response to the arbitrary arrest by the authorirites of Molk Akbar Khan, a prominent representative of the tribes living in that area. The captured prisoners will remain hostages until Molk Akbar is set free, the Pashtuns said in an ultimatum sent to the Pakistani authorities.

A detachment of the Pashtun tribe volunteer corps clashed with a gang of Afghani counter-revolutionaries in the area of Atmerheil. After losing several people, the bandits were forced to lay down arms. The population of the area, incensed by the crimes perpetrated by counter-revolutionaries, warned the Pakistani authorities once again that in case the construction of camps for bandits is continued in the territory where the Pashtun tribes live all residents will take up arms.

REPORTAGE ON SPANISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Gonzalez 19 May Speech

PM220911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in reply to USSR Council of Minister Chairman Ryzhkov's speech at 19 May Kremlin dinner under general headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] After expressing thanks for the friendly words, the warm reception, and the good wishes to the Spanish people, F. Gonzalez expressed pleasure at being in the capital of the great Soviet land.

In recent years, he said, relations between our countries have expanded considerably, and this is confirmed by the exchange of official visits that has taken place during this time. The official visit by the king and queen of Spain in 1984 was of particular significance for strengthening mutual understanding between our peoples and developing relations between the Soviet Union and Spain.

The prolonged estrangement between the two countries was caused by historical circumstances which are will known to everyone. Through joint efforts, we finally managed to overcome that estrangement, and this led to a strengthening of ties and better mutual acquaintance. The same objectives are served by the present visit -- the first official visit by a Spanish prime minister to the Soviet Union.

In addition to our desire to enrich bilateral relations, there is also a desire to help improve the international situation and broaden dialogue and trust between states with different political systems. You will find in me an interlocutor who is prepared to work with realism and persistence to achieve these goals.

There is no doubt that from the viewpoint of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, Spain is one of the countries where the most profound changes have taken place in the last decade. During his visit, the Spanish king had the opportunity to set forth the nature and depth of these changes, which combine domestic reforms and the international response to them.

At present Spain is living through a new democratic period of its development, characterized by a multiparty system, which is being profoundly introduced into Spanish society and is accompanied by a process of reforms and modernizations achieved thanks to the flexibility of the new system.

The end of the long period of isolation brought Spain to full integration within the framework of Western Europe, to which it belongs by virtue of conviction and geographical and historical factors. Spain has become a member of the institutions that make up this association -- the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, and, regarding the guarantee of its security, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This process fits in with our desire to work for the sake of friendship and cooperation with all countries. Spain has gradually normalized its relations with many states on all continents. We can now say that our diplomatic and multilateral relations have become universal.

In our opinion, the restoration and development of relations between the Soviet Union and Spain over the last 10 years serve the same goals.

In view of the fact that we began our relations in a complete lack of knowledge of each other, it must be acknowledged that tremendous successes have been achieved. Reciprocal visits have become more frequent, treaties have been signed, commercial relations and economic cooperation have been developed, and cultural and scientific and technical exchange has become possible.

Relations between our countries and peoples are becoming stronger and more cordial every day, but we cannot feel fully satisfied. It should be acknowledged that our mutual relations are still insufficiently developed. The level of economic and cultural development of our countries requires a correspondingly higher level of relations between them.

That is our main task, and the high level of our delegation accords with it. In includes senior officials from the Spanish Government and representatives of state and private commercial enterprises. We intend to work conscientiously to ensure that this visit is a major step forward in the development of our relations in all spheres.

Recently, the guest continued, there have been important events in the international arena that force mankind to choose peaceful concord or crises in various regions of the globe and threats to peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding between peoples.

Everyone received the Geneva meeting with great hope. The two great powers -- the USSR and the United States -- cannot ignore each other. The expectation of the next meeting in Geneva and the resumption of talks are encouraging new signs of the desire to achieve mutual understanding, and that must not be lost. For our part, we will make every effort to ensure that this newly resumed dialogue can continue and even become stronger, despite the difficulties that so often overshadow the international situation.

We are confident that dialogue between Eastern and Western countries can be realistic and fruitful if it is based on the following three points: disarmament, the peaceful resolution of all world conflicts, and cooperation between peoples.

The question of disarmament and arms limitation, more than any other, requires study and discussion at international forums. Without losing sight of the tasks that are tackled within the UN framework, it is quite obvious that primary attention must be devoted to talks between the USSR and the United States, the mightiest powers and on whose shoulders world responsibility rests.

The United States and the USSR advanced interesting proposals at the Geneva talks. The differences between them must not allow us to forget what is most important -- the need for decisive steps leading to the attainment of a significant limitation on thermonuclear weapons.

Spain receives with great interest any proposals aimed at limiting the arms of the main powers. Important proposals raising the question of destroying nuclear weapons over a long period lose their meaning unless a significant, interconnected disarmament takes place at the same time. Moreover, only through efforts in this direction will it be possible to avoid another increase in the arms race.

The success of disarmament talks requires an improvement in trust between the interlocutors. This can be achieved through the establishment of an appropriate system of information and communication in order to clarify any doubts about each side's intentions, and also by means of the development of a verification mechanism guaranteeing the observance of agreements achieved.

Peace must be sought not only through disarmament, but by overcoming conflicts wherever they may arise. In this sense the relaxation of tension must be regarded not as an exclusively European factor, but as a world factor, in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

It must be noted that the planet has had no world wars since 1945. This is to the credit of the modern international order. However, regional conflicts exist -- from Central America to central Asia, from South Africa to Indochina. Unfortunately, war remains mankind's terrible enemy. While these conflicts continue, mutual distrust between countries will not disappear.

Two of these conflicts particularly worry Spain, since they are taking place in regions with which we are closely associated -- South America and the Mediterranean.

We support with enthusiasm the processes of restoration of democracy in South American countries, and regret that they are endangered by the economic crisis. We are particularly concerned about the conflicts in Central America, whose resolution should take place within the framework of talks with the Contadora Group, which, from the viewpoint of the region's interests, is the most appropriate body for the resolution of the questions raised.

We also follow with constant attention the events in the Mediterranean, and especially those to do with North Africa and the Middle East. We are seriously concerned about terrorist actions, which disrupt stability and for which there is no justification since they lead to the stepping up of international tension. We consider it necessary to oppose this threat through international collaboration, since all of us, sooner or later, would be subjected to that danger.

It is obviously necessary to take into account the political issues that are the cause of this phenomenon. In particular, Spain beleives that it is necessary to give new momentum to the process armed at achieving a settlement of the Middle East situation on the basis of UN resolutions, in order to stop the occupation of territories and effectively guarantee the Palestinian people's true interests and the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to peaceful existence and recognized and secure borders.

A third, highly important factor in the strengthening of peace and the relaxation of international tension is cooperation among states in all spheres, including spheres associated with the implementation of human rights. Efforts in this direction must not be regarded as interference in other countries' internal affairs or attempts to set up any economic and social system as an indisputable model for other countries.

This mutual respect should make it possible to pursue a broad dialogue on all the questions in which it is possible to promote the good of our peoples. True peace is based on better mutual understanding, and that is ensured by the exchange of information and human contacts.

This is a requirement of the level of development achieved by our society and the nature of modern scientific and technical achievements, whose consequences -- positive and negative -- know no bounds, as we have had occasion to observe quite recently. All this makes us redouble our efforts to increase information exchange and contacts between the developed countries of East and West.

The conference on contacts between people, which was planned by the CSCE, is ending in Berne now. The session's results will be of great significance, since they determine the mood in which the new meeting of CSCE participants will begin in Vienna this fall.

It is not long now to the end of the Stockholm conference, from which we all expect positive results. At the same time, such principles as, for instance, the banning of the use of force in international relations must be reaffirmed and concrete measures must be adopted to strengthen confidence, without which these statements would have no meaning.

We are confident that the process that began in Helsinki has not yet ended. That European dialogue must continue until such time as on our continent Europeans feel they live in greater security.

Despite the difference between our systems, Spain and the USSR declare their desire to achieve peace throughout the world, as well as their desire to increase their citizens' well-being and carry out modernization in their countries. In relation to the USSR, that was stressed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by you yourself, at the 27th CPSU Congress.

For my part, I can assure you that our visit has the aim of making a positive contribution in the interests not only of our countries, but of the entire international community.

In conclusion, the Spanish head of government proposed a toast in honor of N.I. Ryzhkov and all those present, to the development of relations between the two countries and to a bright future for the Soviet people.

Further on Gorbachev-Gonzalez Talks

LD222204 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Madrid weekly TIEMPO in its latest issue publishes a long report under the headline "Moscow Is Building the Biggest Embassy in Western Europe" on 25,000-meter site in the Calle Velazquez in Madrid in which it says that Mikhail Gorbachev asked Felipe Gonzalez for permission to open a military attache's office in the Soviet Embassy in Madrid during the meeting between the two leaders held recently in Moscow. According to the weekly TIEMPO, The Soviet leader's request comes in the wake of Spain's considation of its NATO membership. Soviet and Spanish architects are working on the plans for the project to which the weekly has had access and of which it has printed the facade. The facade of the building is in the neoclassical style is a mixture of the Parthenon and the so-called Nuevos Ministerios [area of Madrid housing some of the Spanish Government's ministry buildings] in Madrid.

Ryzhkov-Gonzalez Talks Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 May carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the talks held on 20 May between Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-Spanish Talks End," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 8, revealing the following variation:

Last paragraph, last line in reads in PRAVDA: were summed up.

Taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and S.K. Romanovskiy, USSR ambassador to Spain; and on the Spanish side -- Foreign Minister F. Fernandez Ordonez; C. Solchaga, economy and finance minister; J. Solana, minister of culture and official government spokesman; and J.L. Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional paragraph)

Gromyko-Gonzalez Talks Comparison

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 May carries in its Morning Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the talks held between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium president, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on 20 May in the Kremlin. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Conversation in the Kremlin" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp G 7-8, revealing the following variation:

Page G 8, last paragraph, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: Union and Spain.

The following took part in the conversation: on the Soviet side -- L.N. Tolkunov and A. E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; T.N. Menteshashvili, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department chief; and S.K. Romanovskiy, USSR ambassador to Spain; and on the Spanish side -- Jose Luis Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional paragraph)

Shevardnadze-Ordonez Talks Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 May carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the 20 May meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-Spanish Talks End, " has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 10, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: and constructive atmosphere.

Questions concerning the expansion of Soviet-Spanish cultural ties and the role of cultural and artistic figures in the struggle to strengthen and maintain peace were touched on during a meeting between P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and J. Solana.

G.I. Marchuk received C. Solchaga. Questions concerning the bilateral development of scientific and technical cooperation were discussed.

A talk was held between B.I. Aristov and C. Solchaga. There was an exchange of opinions on the state of Soviet-Spanish trade and economic relations and ways of developing them. The expansion of cooperation, in both sides' opinion, will be promoted by the long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation that is currently being drawn up.

The Spanish head of government laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall. (supplying additional paragraphs)

Document Signing Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 May carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the signing of agreements between the USSR and Spain on 20 May. The PRAVDA report, entitle "Soviet-Spanish Talks End," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp G 8-9, revealing the following variation:

Page G 9, paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: were Nikolay Ryzhkov, F. Gonzalez, Eduard Shevardnadze, Nikolay (adding "F. Gonzalez")

Gonzalez 21 May Press Conference

PM231130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Press Conference"]

[Text] The results of my visit to the Soviet Union are positive in all respects. I have been able to become more closely acquainted with the main aspects of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and to see the Soviet Union's desire for fruitful dialogue, disarmament, detente, and peace. This was stated by Spanish Prime Minister F. Gonzalez at a 21 May press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Press Center.

The guest stressed that he had given himself two main aims: to study the possibility of achieving substantial progress in Spanish-Soviet relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and to exchange opinions with the Soviet leadership on the key international problems of the day. It can be said, he noted, that these aims have been completely achieved. In this connection, I would particularly like to note the importance of my long and extremely meaningful talk with M.S. Gorbachev. The meeting with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary was not of the traditional kind [netraditsionnyy]; we asked each other many questions and spoke frankly and in detail. I reiterated my invitation to M.S. Gorbachev to visit Spain.

Both Spain and the Soviet Union are currently engaged in the important matter of economic modernization. This also opens up extensive opportunities for developing bilateral cooperation. I hope that the stay in Moscow of the Spanish entrepreneurs who accompanied me during the visit was useful. By progressively developing relations we want to make up for what has been lost.

Touching on international problems, the Spanish prime minister highlighted the need for an extensive and productive East-West dialogue and the importance of strengthening trust in links and contacts among states belonging to different sociopolitical systems.

F. Gonzalez said that given an improvement in the overall political climate, progress could be achieved in spheres such as nuclear and conventional arms reductions and the development of the all-European process. Spain, he noted, is in a seemingly privileged position from the viewpoint of disarmament problems. There are no nuclear weapons on its territory and it has no plans to acquire any -- the country does not plan to produce its own nuclear weapons and does not intend to give siting permission for foreign nuclear weapons.

A necessary element in the plan for achieving disarmament, the guest continued, is reciprocity: There can be no such thing as unilateral security; security can only be reciprocal. That is why Spain advocates maintaining military equilibrium at the lowest possible level. In this context, F. Gonzalez stressed once again the importance of strengthening trust among all states.

Spain attaches great importance to the Helsinki process. The Madrid meeting was held not so long ago. Spain has done a great deal to ensure the successful completion of the meeting. My country is in favor of progress being achieved at the Stockholm Conference. That is also important from the viewpoint of giving positive momentum to the Vienna meeting to be held this fall within the CSCE framework.

The head of the Spanish Government advocated the expansion of relations between the EEC and CEMA. This, he stressed, is an additional channel for East-West dialogue.

The guest went on to recall that his country has traditional ties with Latin American countries. For instance, this year, he said, I intend to visit Peru, Ecuador, and Cuba. F. Gonzalez expressed concern in connection with the prevailing sitaution in Central America. He stressed that the problems of Central America need settling within the framework of the region. This leader of the Spanish Government responded positively to the Contadora Group's efforts to ensure a peaceful political settlement of the region's problems.

Certain correspondents inquired whether the Moscow talks had touched on questions linked with the Chernobyl AES accident. F. Gonzalez noted that his country's government and the Spanish people expressed profound and sincere sympathy to the Soviet Union in connection with this disaster. The accident, he said, could happen in any other country and the main thing now is to draw the proper conclusions from it. We share the Soviet leadership's opinion of the need to create an international system for the safe utilization of nuclear power that would include exchanges of information.

The problems of nuclear security concern the interests of citizens of all countries. This concerns to an immeasurably greater extent the utilization of the atom for military purposes. Spain is a convinced advocate of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, the Spanish prime minister noted.

Concluding the press conference, F. Gonzalez expressed the conviction that the results of the talks in the Soviet capital would promote a strengthening of mutual understanding between Spain and the Soviet Union in the interests of both countries and in the interests of improving the situation in Europe and worldwide.

'Sources' on Chernobyl

AU231202 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 23 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has told visiting Spanish officials that it is ready to allow to tighter supervision of its nuclear power plants by the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Spanish diplomatic sources said here Friday.

The increased IAEA supervision would concern the design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants, the sources said, adding that Soviet officials has said that they would also be willing to give the U.N. agency information in case of accident.

The Soviet statements reportedly were made during this week's visit here by Spanish premier Felipe Gonzalez, the first Western head of government to visit the Soviet Union since the Chernobyl nuclear disaster on April 26.

Soviet authorities came under sharp international criticism for not having provided timely information about the Chernobyl accident to the Soviet people, foreign countries and the IAEA.

Minister on Transport Accord

LD212109 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- A new inter-governmental agreement between the USSR and Spain creates a firm legal base for the development of automible transportation between the two countries. The agreement was signed here on Tuesday within the framework of the official visit to the USSR by Felipe Gonzalez, chairman [as received] of the Spanish Government.

Commenting on the document, Yuriy Sukhin, minister of the automible transport of the Russian Federation, said to a TASS correspondent that the Soviet association Sovtransavto was delivering cargo to Spain from 1975.

So far, the services were irregular, and an intermediate transfer of cargo was required to be made in France. The new agreement guaranteed "door to door" cargo delivery.

The agreement would make it possible to switch a large part of foreign trade turnover to the automobile transport, the minister said. Lorries would carry from the USSR canned products, handicraft items, asbestos and other materials. The Spanish export commodities included industrial equipment, chemical and citrus fruits.

The minister said that Spain became the 20th country with which the USSR concluded an automible transport agreement. More than three hundred foreign firms were using Sovtransavto's services.

Since its foundation in 1968, Sovtransavto delivered more than ten million tons of cargo over the distance of more than 20,000 million kilometres.

Malynin Assesses Visit

LD241107 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 23 May 86

[Commentary by Moscow radio Observer Vladimir Malynin]

[Text] The first official visit to the USSR by Spanish head of government Felipe Gonzalez was without doubt a milestone in the history of our bilateral relations. During the constructive talks held in Moscow an analysis was made of pressing international subjects as well as the state of Soviet-Spanish relations.

Regarding the international agenda, the two sides agreed that the elimination of nuclear weapons and an end to the arms race are of decisive importance for bringing about a radical improvement in the world situation. The Soviet side laid particular emphasis on the need to prevent an arms race in space. The Soviet delegation stressed that the foreign policy initiatives and the proposal for a comprehensive system of international security advanced by the USSR are aimed at removing the threat of war and promoting international security.

Mindful of its responsibility for the security of its people and the whole of mankind, the Soviet Government has decided to extend the uniateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. During his meeting with Felipe Gonzalez, USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov said that it is absolutely essential to adopt a new approach in international relations and to combine the efforts of states with different social systems to end the worldwide arms race and drastically improve the world political climate. During the talks it was acknowledged that an indispensable element of normal East-West relations is a widespread productive dialogue in the political, parliamentary, and social spheres. Both sides attached primary importance to having agreed to contribute to strengthening peace and eliminating the arms race.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez highly assessed the Soviet initiatives on disarmament, saying that they are a considerable boost to the efforts to reduce and eliminate weapons. Bearing in mind the fact that the USSR and Spain are European states, the two sides said they are in favor of an active role by Europe in the recovery and improvement of detente and for developing the process of greater security and cooperation on the European Continent.

An exchange of views on bilateral relations also took place in Moscow. The special significance of the political dialogue which contributes to increasing trust and understanding between our two countries was noted. Also of great importance is the agreement to extend the Soviet-Spanish political consultations and give them a systematic character. During the talks, great attention was paid to some aspects of economic, commerical, scientific, and technical cooperation. It was stated that organization of cooperation in industry, an increase in supplies of machinery and plants, exchange of technology, and improved exploitation of the advances made by both countries in the industrial fields that determine scientific and technical progress will contribute to strengthening such collaboration. During the talks, the organization of cooperation was agreed in several new spheres: public health, the protection of the environment, and nuclear energy safety.

During the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Felipe Gonzalez, the two sides agreed on the need to extand Soviet-Spanish cooperation in the interests of both countries and Europe as a whole and in the interest of improving the world situation. They said that they are certain that the visit will act as a new stimulus for developing the political dialogue in economic and cultural relations and friendly communications between the peoples of the two countries.

The official visit by the Spanish head of government is undoubtedly of great importance to Soviet-Spanish relations. In the current complex international situation the main thing is dialogue and contact -- only in this way is it possible to seek solutions to international and other problems.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S LAFONTAINE

Meets Dobrynin, Zagladin

PM231300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] A meeting took place between A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and O. Lafontaine [Saarland minister-president].

Some questions of the contemporary international situation, the strengthening of security and cooperation on the European Continent, and the development of relations between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany were discussed during the conversation.

The sides expressed joint views regarding the need for effective measures to be taken by all states, aimed at curtailing the arms race, liquidating nuclear and chemical seapons and other types of mass destruction weapons, and substantially reducing conventional arms, particularly in Europe. The sides advocated development of constructive interaction between West and East in different spheres in the interests of peace and people.

Gromyko-Lafontaine Talks Comparison

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 May carries in its Morning Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium president, and Oskar Lafontaine, Saarland minister-president, on 21 May. The IZVESTIYA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp G 9-10, revealing the following variation:

Page G 10, last paragraph, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: both countries strive.

The following were present at the talks: on the Soviet side — L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and V.S. Rykin, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; on the West German side — officials accompanying the Saarland minister-president on his tour of the Soviet Union and J. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR. (adding additional paragraph)

Discusses Trade With Komarov

LD222305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1608 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS) — A conversation was held today at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade between Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister, and Oskar Lafontaine, minister-president of the Saarland (FRG) and member of the Social Democratic Party Executive. Views were exchanged on trade and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Holds News Conference

LD230930 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of Saarland, West Germany, member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who spoke at a press conference here today, said that the purpose of his visit to the Soviet Union was to promote the development of economic relations between Saarland and the USSR. He is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Oskar Lafontaine pointed out that along with questions connected with the development of economic cooperation, his talks with Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and with other Soviet leaders centred round a wide range of international problems. He said that the sides had noted the identity of views on such aspects as the discontinuation of nuclear tests, the impermissibility of the transfer of the arms race to space and the creation in Europe of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The discontinuation of nuclear tests is the first step on the way of trust and disarmament, Oskar Lafontaine emphasized. Of course, any agreements in the sphere of disarmament should be subject to control. He believes that the control over nuclear tests presents no problem.

O. Lafontaine said that he had had an opportunity to express profound sympathy with the Soviet Union over the accident at the Chernobyl atomic plant. He pointed out that the feeling of compassion should be at the forefront of the international response to this misfortune. Concern over the developments in Chernobyl should have nothing in common with the unleashing of an anti-Soviet comapaign.

O. Lafontaine said that his conversations in the Soviet Union had been held in a friendly and frank atmosphere even when there exists differences on the problems discussed. He emphasized that his visit had been useful and had brought about positive results.

Comments on Chernobyl

LD231106 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (DPA) Saarland Minister-President Oskar Lafontaine has regretted that "so far" he has not received any information beyond that contained in press reports from the Soviet side in response to his questions about the effects of the Chernobyl reactor accident. The Social Democratic Party politician said on Friday at a press conference in Moscow that he had the impression, but "no definite information, that "it was a long while before the Soviet leadership in Moscow was informed about the real extent of the catastrophe."

Referring to Western criticism of Moscow's information policy on Chernobyl, Lafontaine said that the Soviet side's argument that "in the initial hours and days, provision for the victims took precedence over the provision of radiation levels to those thirsting for information" was right. However, he indicated that he was not against compenesation for German farmers and that the concern of mothers for their children have nothing to do with any anti-Soviet campaign.

Lafontaine, who had talks with the Soviet leadership in Moscow after a 4-day visit to the Soviet republic of Georgia, added that he had noted that Soviet concern about Chernobyl "has probably resulted in the fact that its statements concerning the use of nuclear energy have become more cautious than in previous years."

Meets Marchuk

LD242102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 24 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today received the minister-president of the FRG's Saarland. During the conversation there was discussion of issues relating to the activization of scientific and technical links between Soviet organizations and Saarland firms.

TOLKUNOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FRG

PM260857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, left Moscow for Bonn on 24 May to take part in the Sixth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies T.N. Bokareva, A.V. Koop, V.S. Makarenko, and V.S. Stepanov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and other officials.

CPSU'S GELLERT RETURNS FROM FRG 21 MAY

PM231454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] N.V. Gellert, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and tractor driver at Tselinograd Oblast's Amangelda Sovkhoz, returned to Moscow from the FRG 21 May. She took part in the national festival of democratic youth in the FRG as the guest of the German Communist Party.

FROLOV, DELEGATION RETURN HOME FROM FRG

PM231436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Diary" report]

[Text] A USSR Union of Journalists delegation headed by KOMMUNIST Chief Editor I.T. Frolov has returned to Moscow. It had been in the FRG at the invitation of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

The delegation had meetings and discussions with statesmen and politicians, representatives of the country's business circles, and journalists. A protocol on cooperation was signed between the USSR Union of Journalists and the foundation.

VOSS, ARBATOV MEET VISITING UK PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD232035 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- A delegation of the British Parliament today arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is headed by Deputy Prime Minister, Lord President of the Privy Council, member of the Conservative Party Viscount Whitelaw.

On the delegation are Shadow Foreign Secretary, Labourite Denis Healey; Chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Conservative David Crouch; deputy leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, Labourite Lord Underhill; Deputy Chairman of the British-Soviet group of the House of Commons, Chairman of the select committee on social service, Labourite Rene Short; deputy leader of the Liberal Party and the party's spokesman on foreign affairs Alan Beith; member of the Conservative party Peter Temple-Morris; Chairman of the British-Soviet group of the House of Commons, Chairman of the Select Committee on Trade and Industry, Conservative Kenneth Warren; Secretary of the British-Soviet group of the House of Commons, Labourite James Lamond; Labourite Martin Flannery; member of the Executive Committee of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Conservative Roger Sims; Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party Foreign And Commonwealth Committee, Labourite Tom Clarke; Conservative Robert Jackson; private parliamentary secretary to minister of state for foreign affairs, Conservative Tony Baldry.

The delegation was met at the airport by chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Georgiy Arbatov, Vladimir Terebilov, other officials.

Great Britain's Ambassador to the USSR Bryan George Cartledge was among the welcoming party.

Delegation Visits Star City

LD241238 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- The British parliamentary delegation led by Lord William Whitelaw, deputy prime-minister, lord president of the Privy Council, member of the Conservative Party, made a trip to the Leonid Brezhnev Star City today. They visited the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

The guests also made a sightseeing tour of Moscow.

Lays Wreath, Visits Zagorsk

LD251945 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- Today the delegation of British parliament led by Deputy Prime Minister, Lord President of the [Privy] Council, a member of the Conservative Party, the Viscount Whitelaw laid a wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. Later in the day British MPs went to the city of Zagorsk near Moscow where they toured the local historical and arts museum.

Whitelaw Delivers Thatcher Message

LD261229 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1032 GMT 26 May 86

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA Chief Political Correspondent]

[Text] Lord Whitelaw, lord president of the council, was today delivering in Moscow a personal message from Mrs Thatcher to Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev.

Dipolomatic protocol forbids the publication of the text of a message between two heads of government, but it is believed to express a desire for improved Anglo-Soviet relations.

Lord Whitelaw is visiting the Soviet Union as head of a 13-strong all-party parliamentary delegation which was hoping to see the Soviet leader in the Kremlin today.

The message is believed to express the general wish of the civilised world that President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev get together for another summit, saying that there appeared to be no insurperable difficulties in the way.

However, verification of the extent of nuclear arsenals is recognised as a key issue and, as far as Britian is concerned, the message is understood to make quite clear her determination to maintain the effectiveness of her own deterrent force.

Mrs Thatcher also reassures the world that it is Britain's desire to see relations with individual countries improved and that includes relations with the Soviet Union.

TASS Reports Meeting

LD261744 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- On May 26 Mikhail Gorbachev received in the Kremlin a British parliamentary delegation led by Lord Whitelaw and including representatives of all the parliamentary parties, among them the Labour "shadow" foreign secretary, Denis Healey.

Lord Whitelaw handed Mikhail Gorbachev a personal message from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In the course of a frank and friendly conversation, the sides presented their positions on a broad range of outstanding problems of the international situation and relations between the USSR and Britain.

The sides agreed that it was necessary to stop the arms race and to look for mutually acceptable solutions to other problems of common concern to mankind in today's complex, diverse, controversial but interrelated world. This calls for new thinking, which respects the realities of the nuclear and space age, Mikhail Gorbachev said. One cannot build international security only proceeding from one's own interests while ignoring the security interests of others. No serious talks are possible with such an approach.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that there were great opportunities for expanding fruitful political dialogue with Britain, for economic and cultural contacts, for parliamentary exchanges and for human contacts. The hopes which arose a year and a half ago in that field still are to come true.

The sides considered various aspects of ending nuclear tests, to which Britian could contribute substantially. Thought could be given jointly to a Soviet-British initiative on resuming the tripartite talks, broken off in 1980, especially since at that time the USSR, the USA and Britain agreed that nuclear weapon tests should be banned. Opinions were exchanged on a chemical weapons ban. Well-argumented replies, consonant with the well-known Soviet position, were given to all the questions of disarmament and verification. As for a reduction in conventional armaments, Mikhail Gorbachev said, the Warsaw Treaty countries will shortly propose a detailed draft agenda for the talks.

The sides also touched upon the situation around Afghanistan and the Middle East and upon humanitarian problems.

Discussing nuclear missiles in Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev put to Britain a new proposal: If Britain officially decides to scrap its nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will be prepared to reduce its nuclear potential accordingly. And if it simultaneously removes foreign nuclear weapons from its territory, the Soviet Union will guarantee that its nuclear weapons will not be targeted at British territory and will never be used against Britian. The entire complex of questions arising in this context could become a subject for discussion and formulation of concerted decisions by the two countries.

Answering a question, Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the Soviet Union's approach to a new meeting with the U.S. Preident. We are for such a meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev said, and do not make any preconditions. We think that the new meeting should tackle the problems of concern to the whole world. We should take major questions to this meeting and take decisions which would strengthen international security, greater trust and lead to the curbing the arms race.

The meeting should take place in a situation which would be consonant with the character of the accords reached in Geneva rather than contradict them. Indeed, it is harldy possible to continue a dialogue without deciding anything, to build up armaments and use the meeting as a cover for this race. We do not agree. This approach of ours is related to what practice itself prompts us and to what the peoples expect from us.

When they in the West present Soviet disarmament initiatives and the Soviet Union's perservering efforts for detente as "Moscow's intrigues," propaganda or Utopia, or a manifestation of weakness, we view all this as a sign of limitations and inability to understand the real state of affairs in today's world, Mikhail Gorbachev said. The point is that the Soviet Union is aware of its high responsibility for the fate of human civilization.

Mikhail Gorbachev thanked the parliamentarians and through them many Britons for their sympathy and assistance in connection with the Chernobyl accident and asked the vistors to convey his best wishes to the British people.

Lord Whitelaw spoke highly of the character and content of the conversation, thanked the host for the hospitality and noted that such discussions and other contacts should lead to greater mutual respect and broader cooperation.

Voss Receives Delegation

LD261510 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- A delegation of the British Parliament headed by Deputy Prime Minister, Lord President of the Privy Council, member of the Conservative Party Viscount Whitelaw paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet today.

Welcoming the guests, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss expressed the conviction that their visit to the USSR will be promoting the further development and intensification of parliamentary ties of the two countries. The parliamentarians can and must make a real positive contribution to inter-state British-Soviet relations in the interests of peace and international security.

Viscount Whitelaw, other members of the delegation said that they highly appreciate contacts with the USSR Supreme Soviet, attach much importance to their consolidation. Members of the British Council wish such meetings to promote a better mutual understanding between the two countries, the head of the delegation emphasised

During the talk between Boris Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR, and the British parliamentary delegation there was an exchange of views on questions of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities for its development.

ITALIAN DELEGATION THANKED FOR CHERNOBYL AID OFFER

LD201455 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- A meeting with a delegation of Italian business circles was held at the chamber of commerce and industry of the USSR. The delegation is led by President of the Italy-USSR Chamber of Commerce Rinaldo Ossola. Questions linked with expansion of scientific, technological, trade and economic links between the two countries were discussed.

Representatives of a number of Italian firms manufacturing equipment for atomic power stations and dealing with questions of ensuring their safety, offered the Soviet Union assistance in nullifying the effects of the Chernobyl accident. The Soviet side expressed gratitude and readiness to render assistance to these firms in establishing cooperation in decontaminating the areas around the atomic power station.

Questions of financing Soviet-Italian trade through using the European Currency Unit and the Soviet transferable rouble were discussed at the meeting. The Italian businessmen were told that a working meeting between representatives of business circles of the USSR, USA, Western Europe and Japan on expanding cooperation in science, technology, industry and agriculture is to be held in Moscow in the second half of June.

The Italian businessmen will have negotiations at the Gasogroprom, the Foreign Trade Ministry, a number of Soviet industrial ministries and departments.

PROTOCOL WITH SWEDEN SIGNED ON TRADE LINKS

LD242015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, 23 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports: The (?19th) session of the Soviet-Swedish intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation ended here today.

A broad range of issues of bilateral trade, economic, scientific, and technical links were examined and ways of broadening and strengthening them were mapped out. It was noted that Soviet-Swedish business cooperation is of a traditional nature, has deep roots, and is developing to mutual advantage in the interests of the two countries and peoples.

At the initial meeting a protocol for the session was signed which provides for the development of business links, including the sphere of the agro-industrial complex, the extraction and processing of natural resources on the Kola Peninsula, and the expansion of coastal trade.

The document stresses the importance of developing production cooperation on the basis of joint manufacture of industrial goods and agreement on marketing of them, carrying out major projects on a compensation basis, and introducing resource-saving processes during modernization of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical, pulp and paper, and construction industries. A large part of the protocol was devoted to cooperation in developing and introducing automatic control systems for flexible production processes, and in the application of biotechnology methods in industry.

Within the framework of the session, talks were held with the chiefs of the Swedish committee for promoting trade with the USSR, and meetings and talks were held on current and future cooperation with representatives of the state concern Procordia, the Boliden concern, and the Alfa-Laval and Atlas Copco companies.

At a press conference held here, Vladislav Malkevich, the head of the Soviet Government delegation at the session, chairman of the Soviet part of the commission and deputy USSR foreign trade minister; and Thage Petersson, chairman of the Swedish part of the commission and Swedish minister of industry, noted that the results of the session open up new opportunities for the mutually advantageous development of bilateral business links in the interests of strengthening relations of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding between the USSR and Sweden.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FRENCH PROJECT -- A gas-cooling station is being built in Novyy Urengoy with the help of Soviet and French specialists. It is to cool gas to sub-zero temperatures for transporting along pipelines. The station is equipped with a computer control complex. A contract has been concluded between the USSR and France to build another five such stations. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

LIBYAN 'REVOLUTIONARY LEADER' JALLUD VISITS MOSCOW

Welcomed by Ryzhkov, Sokolov, Others

LD261454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Moscow today on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of defense of the USSR; and other officials.

Talks with Ryzhkov

LD270714 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Soviet-Libyan talks have opened in the Kremlin today. They are being conducted by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud has been on a working visit in Moscow since Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks Continue

LD271104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1028 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (JANA) -- The joint Libyan-Soviet talks opened this morning in Moscow. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet prime minister, participated in the talks. Members of the delegation accompanying Staff Maj Jallud on the Libyan Arab side, and on the Soviet side Sergey Sokolov, defense minister; Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations at the Foreign Ministry, and Eduard Shervednadze, foreign minister, participated in the talks.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud placed a garland of flowers at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow this morning.

To Sign Arms Deal

GF271008 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 May (QNA) -- Citing diplomatic sources in Moscow, press reports here today say that Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Libyan Revolution Command Council member, who is currently paying a visit to the Soviet Union, will sign a huge weapons deal for his country.

The UAE newspaper AL-ITTIHAD reports today that talks on this deal took place during the recent visit of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Moscow. The talks were later halted, but after the U.S. aggression against Libya, Moscow agreed to sign the deal, which is regarded one of the largest Soviet military deals hammered out with an Arab country in many years.

PRAVDA Profiles Jallud

PM260853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On His Visit to the Soviet Union. Member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 'Abd al-Salam Jallud"]

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ), arrives in the Soviet Union today on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud was born in 1941 in southern Tripolitania. He served with the armored troops after completing military college in Banghazi. He played an active part in the "free officers" underground organization. During the revolutionary events of 1 September 1969, which led to the overthrow of the monarchy, "Abd al-Salam Jallud led the operation to seize power in the city of Tripoli and in Triplitania Province. He became a member of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) and also occupied a number of posts in the Libyan Government. From 1972 through 1977 he headed the government as prime minister. In March 1977 he was elected member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress -- the supreme organ of legislative power of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, proclaimed at that same time. Since 1979 'Abd al-Salam Jallud has been a member of the SPLAJ's Revolutionary Leadership.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud advocates the further development and deepening of friendly Soviet-Libyan relations.

He has visited the Soviet Union on a number of occasions at the head of official Libyan delegations, and he attended the 27th CPSU Congress.

In greeting the important guest's arrival in the Soviet Union, Soviet people expressed the confidence that this visit and the forthcoming Soviet-Libyan talks will make a new contribution to the development and strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between our countries.

U.S. 'Anti-Libya' Campaign Viewed

LD262200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1634 GMT 26 May 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov]

[Text] As you know from radio, television, and press reports, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is on a working visit to our country. He arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Government.

On the eve of the high-ranking guest's visit to the USSR, the Libyan press, as well as papers in other Arab countries, comment that relations of friendship and solidarity are developing and strengthening between our two countries. The USSR, as you recall, was among the first to come out with a resolute condemnation of the barbarous raid by U.S. planes on the peaceful Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, and with a demand to halt the unbridled anti-Libyan campaign undertaken by U.S. military circles.

Libya's independent foreign policy course arouses anger and annoyance in Washington. At Washington's command, U.S. propaganda aspires to ascribe to Libya the role of organizer of international terrorist actions. It is trying to do this in an unsubstantiated manner, without any grounds or proof, counting merely on playing on the emotions of the people who have suffered and on firing up anti-Libyan feelings and passionate chauvinism in the United States and abroad.

Recently threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, aimed at punishing it once again in advance, have again been sounded in Washington, and they have also been addressed to Syria and Iran.

Washington allocates a special role to the bourgeois organs of the press to move public opinion in the necessary direction. The major Italian newspaper, CORRIERE DELLA SERE, in particular published an article last Sunday in which the unambiguous suggestion was that at the start of this week 20 Syrian citizens living in Italy could be arrested. There was allegedly proof against them; the paper claimed that they had taken part in an explosion in the Leonardo da Vinci Airport. The paper, you see, raises passions but adduces no concrete facts. The device is, by the way, quite an old one, but it cannot be ruled out that the Italian police are indeed preparing some kind of anti-Syrian action. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar appeared on a CBS television program and resolutely denied all allegations -- including those in the Italian press -- of complicity in terrorist acts of any kind. He described as dishonest and unjust the accusation, without proof, that the government of any country is guilty of terrorism.

The anti-Syrian campaign, just like the anti-Libyan campaign which preceded it, is of course designed to achieve political goals. The main goal consists of frightening the Arabs and forcing them to submit to Israeli occupation and give up their support for the just Palestinian cause.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS AL-ASAD-LIZICHEV MEETING

PM270744 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reception in Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 24 May -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today received Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is here on a working visit.

During a talk that was held in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on questions of the international situation, the Near East situation, and Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

GORBACHEV DELIVERS 'MAJOR' SPEECH AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD231720 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- A conference "On Tasks of the Central Apparatus and the Institutions of the USSR Foreign Ministry Abroad in Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the Field of Foriegn Policy" began at the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. A report by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, was submitted to the conference.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a major speech. It described in detail the conditions of the activity of Soviet diplomacy at the present stage, analyzed its main directions and forms in organic connection with the domestic tasks now being handled by the party -- economic, social, political, defensive, ideological and moral -- and which are connected with major changes in socialist society and the world at large.

The achievements were assessed in the light of the new situation. And, what is important, the experience of Soviet diplomacy in recent years was examined critically and with party-style exactingness. Measures were determined to perfect its entire practice of implementing the strategic line of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the conference are Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin, Vadim Medvedev and Aleksandr Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee department head Stepan Chervonenko, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk, Ministers of the USSR Boris Aristov, Boris Gostev, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy ministers for foreign affairs, other ministries and departments, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR, consuls general, secretaries of party organizations.

Shevardnadze Addresses Meeting

LD241658 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- The conference of foreign policy staff, convened at the USSR Foreign Ministry, ended today. The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, consuls general, secretaries of party organizations, staff of the central apparatus of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and representatives of other departments and establishments taking part in it discussed tasks for implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the area of foreign policy in the light of the requirements advanced in the speech at the conference by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A concluding address at the conference was delivered by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL

PM230827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants and guests of the Ninth International Movie Festival of Asian, African, and Latin American Countries in Tashkent.

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the Ninth International Movie Festival of Asian, African, and Latin Countries.

Our country is living through a time of bold, constructive plans and intensive work. I hope that at the festival each of you will be able to gain a real sense of the atmosphere in which Soviet people are living and working since the 27th CPSU Congress.

Today's world of alarm and joy, cares and aspirations is vast and multifaceted. But the main thing today is that mankind faces a terrible choice. It is a question of preserving life on earth. Nuclear weapons -- the offspring of imperialism -- contains forces capable of destroying all civilization's achievements. That is why the basis of the Soviet state's foreign policy is the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and for averting the danger of war by the end of the 20th century. That is why we have decided once again to extend our unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

We are fighting persistently for the sole reasonable historical prospect: the construction of a peaceful, happy future. Socialism unreservedly rejects war as a means of resolving ideological and political disputes. Its ideal is a world without weapons or violence, in which every people freely chooses its path of development and way of life.

History has proved more than once how great is the role of advanced art in defending humanist values. The progressive cinemas, with its vast audience, can do much to establish the leading ideas of the time and promote the triumph of mutual understanding and cooperation between countires and peoples.

I am confident that this Tashkent meeting will serve these noble goals.

I sincerely wish all the participants and guests of the festival fruitful work, creative achievements, happiness, and peace.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev.

GROMYKO CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD231625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today, chaired by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The question of the progress of implementation of the electors' mandates, which were given to deputies of the country's Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and which come under the jurisdiction of all-union organs, and the results of the examination of proposals and remarks from standing commissions of the chambers and deputies, put forward at the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, were discussed. A report by Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman was heard on this question. A supplementary report was delivered by Comrade Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It was noted at the session that the USSR Council of Ministers, the union ministries and departments, and the councils of ministers of union republics have stepped up work on fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the country and the state budget of the USSR for 1986, the implementation of electors' mandates, the proposals and remarks of standing commissions, chambers, and deputies.

However, certain USSR ministries and departments did not ensure the implementation of recommendations of standing commissions, of proposals and remarks of deputies on the implementation of the necessary measures to step up the transfer onto an intensive path of development, the unconditional fulfillment of targets set by the plans, strengthening contract discipline and increasing the efficiency of the economy. A decision was adopted on this question.

Then the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the work carried out in the Latvian SSR on observing the demands of legislation on the strengthening of the family and increasing its responsibility for the education of children. A decision was adopted on the question discussed. Certain other questions of state life were discussed at the session. Taking part in the discussion of questions on the agenda were Comrades Zaykov, Kunayev, and Slyunkov.

Presidium Decisions Reported

LD232024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today, chaired by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the decision that was adopted, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended to the USSR Council of Ministers, on the basis of the aims of the 27th CPSU Congress, to raise exactingness for the unconditional fulfillment by each ministry and department of the USSR, and by the councils of Ministers of the union republics, of the tasks of state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, of the USSR 1986 state budget, and of the measures to speed up the country's social and economic development as outlined by the party.

It has been proposed to the presidiums of the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies to step up monitoring of progress in the fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development of the republics and oblasts. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then examined the question of the work carried out in the Latvian SSR on observing the demands of legislation on the strengthening of the family and increasing its responsibility for the education of children. A report was delivered by Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR.

On behalf of the deputies who took part in preparing the issue in question, a supplementary report was delivered by Comrade Balakina, chairman of the deputies preparatory commission and first secretary of the Zaraysk Gorkom Moscow Oblast. On the question discussed a decision was adopted which will be published in the press. Certain other questions of state life were discussed at the session.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Voronin on Situation

PM261231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev, M. Odinets report under the rubric "The Chernobyl AES: A Month After the Accident": "Nightingales Over Pripyat"]

[Text] Chernobylskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast -- In Chernobyl the nightingales seem to be hurrying to see off the remaining spring days, days so rich in sun and warmth. The nightingale concerts over Pripyat do not stop by day or by night. We wondered, were the nightingales singing then, at the beginning of May?

"We had no time for them..." observed the dosimeter operator who was carefully "inspecting" our jackets, pants, and shoes.

"And now?" we insisted.

"Times are different now," the dosimeter operator concluded laconically, letting us in to the headquarters where the government commission is located.

By the calendar, a month has already passed since the accident. But those who are waging the battle against the disobedient reactor have different ways of reckoning time. Here the length of the work shift ranges from 18 hours for those working outside the limits of the industrial site to a few minutes for those who approach the reactor in order to set up temperature gauges or those who collect from the fourth unit the fragments of graphite and fuel which have broken away from the reactor. Everyone's work time is dictated by the radiation level, and this varies from almost the natural background to hundreds of roentgens an hour. The dosimeter operators regularly -- night and day -- carry out unremitting monitoring of the radiation situation both on the AES territory and inside the premises of each unit, including the fourth unit, although it is still difficult to approach it...

A month after the Chernobyl tragedy...

It is now possible to analyze the stages of the development of events. Their drama and tension is clear to everyone. Although by no means all the conclusions can be drawn -- that is a matter for the future.

Unfortunately, in the first days it was not possible to determine the scale of the accident.

"I still cannot believe that there was an explosion in the reactor. The design is reliable, from the safety viewpoint there are triple safeguards. The physicists seemed to have thought of everything, but nonetheless there was an accident... No, it just won't sink in! Have we, perhaps, gotten so used to nuclear power that we regard it as ordinary?! But we must not forget how complex nuclear technology is..."

We are talking with one of our illustrious nuclear scientists at the headquarters where the government commission is located. He arrived here yesterday. First he flew all over the region of the Chernobyl AES by helicopter, then he set off for the power station and toured the machine room...

"We have work to do," he concluded briefly. "We have to prepare for the startup of the first and second units and carefully study the situation in the 30-km zone -- in some regions there is no radiation. So why should people be meandering around all over the place? Let them return home and work normally. And where the radiation level is a bit higher, decontamination must be carried out urgently. In general, it is time to start a resolute offensive!..."

Herein the headquarters for the elimination of the accident, at the former Skazochnyy pioneer camps from where the duty shifts travel to the station, at the checkpoints in the 50-km zone, in the military units -- everywhere people invariably recalled the feat of those who took the force of the first blow a month ago.

"From the central hall you could clearly see something between a glow and a kind of luminescence. But there was nothing there to burn except the 'two-bit coin' of the reactor. We decided between us that the glow was coming from the reactor. I reported the situation for transmission to Kiev..."

"At the time of explosion I was by the control room, at the duty man's post. Suddenly I heard a strong discharge of steam. We attached no significance to it, because a discharge of steam has taken place on a number of occasions, while I have been working there. I was about to go off duty, and then there was an explosion. I rushed to the window the explosion was followed instantaneously by further explosions. I saw a fiery black ball of smoke rising over the roof of the machine department of the fourth unit... We stayed to the end, until they had extinguished the fire. Then we went down to where the ambulance picked us up. We were in a bad way..."

"In the situation which had arisen, nobody allowed himself to relax at all, on the contrary, everyone displayed cohesion and organization and the ability and daring to make independent, sometimes risky decisions. But that is the only correct thing to do in such a situation. Although everyone knew and understood what he was up against..."

"The water came up to the third unit. It had to be pumped away. That required a power supply. Nobody could do that except us. So we stayed, although we knew that the radiation level was very high. Not even the dosimeter operator could say exactly how high -- his instrument readings had gone off the end of the scale..."

These are fragments from notes made by firemen in the hospital. Some of them are no longer with us. But their feat will always remain in the people's memory and their names will be given to streets in one of the most beautiful cities of the Ukraine -- Pripyat, to which people will certainly return.

The nuclear power industry had not previously experienced such a major accident. So incredible efforts were required in the first few days in order to contain it. Dozens of helicopter men accomplished feats. They took their combat machines into the crater of the nuclear volcano, lowered themselves, hung in a radioactive column of gases, and dropped protective materials. They covered the reactor with a thick layer of sand, lead, boron, and clay, and thereby prevented the spread of radioactivity into the atmosphere. Now there is a clear blue sky above the reactor.

The attack on the damaged reactor recently began "frontally" too. People cannot approach it themselves, and radio-controlled machines are being sent into the attack. No the rebellious nuclear giant has not yet surrendered, it is still dangerous. But the strategy for the struggle has been determined and the necessary means exist. This means that victory will certainly come.

L.A. Vornin has just returned from the industrial site. It is a rule here that whether you are an ordinary worker or a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, you have to undergo decontamination, present yourself to the doctors, and only then are you allowed to appear in your office, where the working day begins at 0600 hours and ends after midnight.

"The miners are splendid people," Lev Andreyevich said, beginning his conversation with us. "They work efficiently and selflessly. We only had to turn to them for help, and they came instantly, settled in, and immediately started sinking a shaft. We have to get close to the reactor and make an additional concrete slab underneath it. The miners have organized a socialist competition -- every team overfulfills its target every day. People are all of one mind: Eliminate the accident as quickly as possible."

[Correspondents] "is the situation on the industrial site clear today?"

[Voronin] "Of course. Our task is to protect people. To this end it is necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with the radiation situation at the station. Dosimeter posts have been set up, thorough monitoring is being carried out, and the necessary recommendations are being issued. In particular, regarding the miners, a team works for 3 hours, and since there are eight teams, the digging toward the reactor is taking place around the clock."

[Correspondents] "What is the situation at the fourth unit?"

[Voronin] "The residual thermal reactions are dying down," the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers replies, "but the level of radiation at the unit itself is high, so we are using special equipment. It is necessary to create a base [fundament] beneath the reactor, and the heap [zoval] which formed after the explosion must not only be protectively 'fenced in,' but a base must be built under it too. Two concrete walls will be delivered here in the near future. We will ship them up to the heap on powerful trailers and set them up. This will immediately enable us to widen the front of operations -- there will be biological protection."

[Correspondents] "Is this the start of the construction of the 'tomb'?"

[Voronin] "Basically, yes, of course. But remember that the 'tomb' is a crucial structure. It is not simply a roof to cover the damaged part of the power station, but a relatively complex structure. After all, it is necessary to carry out constant monitoring inside the 'tomb,' and first and foremost to monitor the temperature."

[Correspondents] "As is known, the level of radiation is falling..."

[Voronin] "But it is still a long way from the norm," L.A. Voronin noted. 'We have drawn up timetables for measures to decontaminate the station. We are not only eliminating the sources of radiation and collecting the fragments, we are also working all over the territory inside the power station. In parallel, we are beginning preparations for the normal operation of the first and second units. This will take several months, but we will certainly start them up this year... Major operations have been launched to decontaminate the 30-km zone. It has been divided into 3 sectors and we receive data from 240 points several times a day, from the air and from the surface of the earth. The situation is gradually improving: Every 24 hours the radiation level falls by 5 percent. .."

"It is all being done very quickly," L.A. Voronin went on. "The problems are being resolved on a comprehensive basis. Incidentally, we have a special staff in operation at the USSR Gossnab, and as yet there are no complaints against it... I am not saying that in my capacity as leader," Lev Andreyevich explains. "But if people deserve it, why not praise them?! To assess the situation at the Chernobyl AES today in brief, I can define it thus: Work is settling down calmly and the elimination of the consequences of the accident is proceeding confidently. The labor is intensive, but we are fully monitoring what is happening and we know what to do in future."

...Vast forces are now concentrated in the region of the Chernobyl AES. The necessary equipment is coming in from all over the country. Many camps have sprung up both within the 30-km zone and outside it.

The lilac has finished flowering. Summer is coming. And so the nightingales pour out their song in Chernobyl, in the villages and hamlets, in the forests and the orchards.

Spokesmen Cited on 'Experiments'

PM231410 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 May 86 p 6

[Harald Harmin dispatch: "Experiments Were Taking Place at Chernobyl"]

[Text] Moscow -- The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station happened in connection with certain experiments and tests which were being carried out in the context of preparations for the reactor's annual shutdown for maintenance work.

This was revealed yesterday by Viktor Sidorenko, deputy chairman of "Gosatomenergonadzor," the Soviet Union's nuclear energy inspectorate.

The information was given at a meeting with a small group of journalists, and opinions among the journalists present are divided as to what Sidorenko was actually referring to when he spoke of experiments and tests.

However, the majority agreed that the "experiments" were not of any particularly unusual or sensational nature, but were chiefly intended to test what happens in the reactor during the shutdown process itself.

According to Sidorenko, the accident happened "in connection with the planned annual repair work" on the reactor, that is, more or less, the annual overhaul, when certain "preventive work" is undertaken.

During this process the "reactor's capacity is reduced," Sidorenko explained, adding also that "we planned to undertake some experiments, some research work, when the reactor was at this level." "The accident happened during a phase of experimental research work," Sidorenko said on another occasion during his conversation with the journalists. The reactor was down at a level of 6 to 7 percent of its nominal capacity, of its thermal capacity.

He also explained that "the experiments had to do with checks on certain systems at the power station" and repeated that the reactor was "at the aforementioned output level." "This made it possible to give operational instructions to other power stations," Sidorenko said.

One of the journalists taking part told DAGENS NYHETER that from the context it seemed that Sidorenko meants that the system was being tested to see what happens when a reactor's capacity is reduced or increased.

This interpretation is perhaps supported by a statement by Ivan Yemilyanov, one of the builders of the failed type of reactor, last Monday [20 May] during a conversation with another group of journalists.

Yemilyanov revealed that the reactor was at a 6- to 7-percent efficiency level for an "extended period of time" in preparation "for total shutdown of the reactor." It was not clear from Yemilyanov's words whether this unusually long period, during which the reactor was down at the 6- to 7-percent level, was planned or not. It is possible that the "experiment" that Sidorenko spoke of yesterday could have some connection with this "extended period" which preceded the planned total shutdown of the reactor.

At any rate the reactor clearly did not react normally during this phase. Within the space of a mere 10 seconds "there was a sudden increase in efficiency from the 6- to 7-percent level to 50 percent of the reactor's capacity," Yemilyanov said on Monday.

This squares with what Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev said in his television speech on Wednesday last week.

"As the specialists have reported, the reactor's output suddenly increased in connection with a planned shutdown of the fourth reactor unit," Gorbachev said in his speech.

In his conversation with the journalists Sidorenko said that the preliminary analyses of the accident have not yet revealed anything which falls outside the range of what was known from simulated reactor failures. However, he stressed that the analysis of the Chernobyl failure is still incomplete. In response to a question as to why it took several days for the Soviet authorities to confirm the accident Sidorenko, said that he himself had been informed within 3 hours.

Sidorenko wanted to explain the fact that, in a telephone conversation with the nuclear power inspectorate on the Monday afternoon after the accident, the Swedish Embassy was told that nothing special had happened at any Soviet power station with the suggestion that the Swedish Embassy official "was perhaps speaking to someone who had not been informed."

Water Pumps Sent for Clean-up

LD240320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Powerful GNOM pumps are to accelerate the elimination of the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. The collective of the Kishinev production association (Moldavgidromash) has sent the latest shipment to Chernobyl. A request was made from Kiev to urgently deliver a shipment to Chernobyl of the powerful GNOM pumps, which are intended for pumping out underground water. An emergency production conference was set up, and in literally a matter of hours 10 sets were sent to the Ukraine. Not only (Moldavgidromash), but also related enterprises quickly became involved in the work.

Moscow TV on Continuing Efforts

LD241709 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 24 May in its "Vremya" newscast carries a report from correspondent A. Krutov on Chernobyl AES and the efforts to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Krutov Reports that the situation at the Chernobyl AES has stabilized and is improving daily. The video shows seven fire engines, each carrying four long canisters, moving along a wet road, driver's seat windows open and drivers wearing masks; an APC emerges from a junction marked as the entry to Pripyat. Footage, which Krutov says has been shot by Kiev correspondents, shows roadside scenes from a fire engine window: Army trucks, APCs, ambulance vans, and minibuses are parked off road near the approaches to Chernobyl AES.

Krutov states: "Medical personnel have permitted a television group to visit the territory of the atomic station, which means that the degree of risk is minimal. Here they are driving past the concrete works; this has already been decontaminated and is soon to start to produce output for the damaged reactor." Video shows factory, with broken-down concrete railings by roadside, open and broken windows, no signs of personnel. Krutov continues: "Here it is, the fourth power set. Beyond, around it, is still a high danger zone, but here deactivization of the soil and buildings is being actively and rapdily carried out." Video shows fire engine and five people wearing full radiation masks and overalls, in front of multistory structure showing signs of heavy damage and some blackening. Men shown unwinding hoses from truck spraying from cylinders onto roof and onto the soil outside the power station perimeter wall.

A.I. Zayats, identified on screen as the chief engineer of the Yuzhteploenergomontazh [Southern Heat and Power Assembly] trust, and interviewed out of doors, wearing overalls, white cap but with cloth mask slung loosely round his neck, says: "Today we completed an important stage in the work on ensuring the safety of the water catchment area of the Pripyat and Dnepr. Construction and assembly of the pipelines ensuring the diversion of run-off rain waters into specially provided tanks has been completed. This comprises 7 km of pipelines and three pumping stations." Against a background of much shouting of instructions and general hubbub from a group of about seven men in the background, wearing overalls but likewise with masks hung round their necks, Zayats explains that a nitrogen pipeline had to be run through the labyrinth of the reactor rooms and under the heart of the reactor itself. This helps to further cool down the reactor temperature. At least 12 large gas canisters are stacked up in the open, next to heavy-tracked earth-moving machinery. Everyone, says Zayats, is working hard and selflessly.

A further brief shot of the damaged station from the window of a fire engine, and the camera switches abruptly to a peaceful agricultural scene, showing a fodder harvester at work in the field. Krutov states: "At the station, work on liquidating the accident is continuing. But in the areas where the people evacuated from the danger zone are living, everyday working life is proceeding. In Khoynikskiy rayon, Gomel oblast, hay-cutting time has already started." Tilling of potato crops is under way. Farmers shown out in the fields in earnest consultation. The secretary of the party rayon committee says that excellent results have been obtained in livestock breeding in May. Milk production is up 10 percent. Cows are shown peacefully grazing in the green pastures, while after a hard day's work, people enjoy a good soccer match at the local stadium.

TRUD Describes Clean-Up

LD251232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 May (TASS) -- The dropping of special loads into the zone of the damaged reactor at the Chernobyl AES is now being carried out not into its crater, but alongside, along its perimeter. The plug of sand and clay, lead and dolomite, boron, and other materials, weighing several thousand tons with which the damaged reactor has been reliably sealed, is fulfilling its task well, the newspaper 'TRUD' writes today.

The "breathing" of the damaged unit is becoming more and more easy. But polluted blockages and debris have remained. It has been particularly difficult to subdue the radioactive dust. White "quilts," in which, instead of feathers, there is a liquid synthetic rubber, are intended to help to "damp" it. On contact with air it quickly hardens, covering the affected areas with a reliable film. Helicopter pilots have been charged to cover them.

Areas of the AES territory which have been polluted with minor emissions and radioactive dust are being deactivated in another way -- with an absorbent film, 'TRUD' writes. In its hardened state, it is similar to that from which polyethylene sacks are made. It is applied in its liquid form by spraying onto the affected surfaces. On cooling, it takes hold of the dust and other "rubbish" so tightly that the film which has been formed can easily be "rolled up" and later transported to places for burial.

These efforts have had a significant influence on the sharp reduction of the radioactive background in the area of the 30km zone. In the capital of the Ukraine, the newspaper quotes the Ukrainian minister of health, Anatoliy Romanenko, it poses absolutely no danger to the health of people.

Intense Work Continues

LD250650 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 24 May carries a 6-minute report by Vladimir Sokolov, Kiev correspondent, on the work around the Chernobyl AES. In his opening remarks, Vladimir Sokolov, reports that intense work is under way in the area of the Chernobyl AES, work, moreover, that is expanding in scale, with 1,000 people already busy there. Radio-controlled robot bulldozers are being used in the immediate danger zone around the reactor to clear debris, and Sokolov notes that he has just seen such a bulldozer being improved at a testing ground near Kiev: it was developed for work in dangerous or dusty conditions, while work under radioactive conditions call for enhanced reliability. As this has been ensured, the first robots have gone to work, and their chief cargo is cement, of which a great deal is necessary to cover up the damaged reactor with a concrete sarcophagus. Meanwhile, Sokolov adds, special military subunits have, in the shortest possible time, erected protective installations to prevent radioactive substances from getting into the Pripyat River, especially following rain. Other special subunits are already decontaminating the settlements in the evacuated zone, roads, and various installations. Those people in this zone, and others who have been evacuated, are aware of the state's concern and the support of all the Soviet people who are sending contributions and working extra days as their way of helping.

"Rumors and untruths, which in various places are being propagated about the station, about Chernobyl, about Kiev, are also seeping through to Kiev," continues Sokolov. "These, it must be said, are regarded everywhere as anecdotes. But really, what can one invent about Kiev, where normal life is still going on, where enterprises are working as usual, construction sites are making their usual racket, and where in the evenings the parks, theaters and concert halls are full of people, all the more so since the Kiev spring festival is currently under way with collectives of artists from 12 of the country's republics taking part. The only new sign is that there are fewer and fewer younger children to be seen: They are being sent south to pioneer camps and resorts. It has been decided that this preventive measure would not be a bad thing for the little ones."

Sokolov goes on to say that there are many instances of selfless labor and even heroism among those engaged in the difficult and sometimes dangerous work in the immediate vicinity of the damaged reactor. One such heroic deed was carried out by servicemen of the Red Banner Kiev Military District soon after the accident: A great deal of water had accumulated beneath the damaged reactor, but in order to drain it off, the slide-valves had to be opened; these were under deep water, and high temperatures still raged in the reactor.

Sokolov then interviews Major General Aleksey Fedorovich Suyatin, who says that there was a danger that large masses of combustible material could fall into the pool of water and cause a thermal explosion. The water had to be drained away at all costs. Suyatin then recounts how he "invited" captain Petr Pavlovich Zbrovskiy, Major Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Kotinyev, and Lieutneant Akimov to help him carry out a reconnaissance in an armored personnel carrier under the furnace top to the reactor to find the door into the water pool. They took Second Lieutenant Oleynik and Lieutenant Korshunov with them, and started to break down the door with a sledgehammer. This was in vain, however, because having broken down the door, they could not get the hoses through it. It was therefore necessary to drive through the transport bay, where they found a door to the fire escape staircase. They had to cut away the fire escape, meter by meter, after which they started their operation. Maj Gen Suyatin and Capt Zbrovskiy were in command, and Akimov and a crew of four, and Maj Kotinyev, also with four men, fed in two hoses. By 0200 in the morning the work was done, and the pumping began; hatches were found where one could open up the valves in the water intake beneath the reactor. Sokolov concludes: "Thus, briefly and simply, they fulfilled their task. It remains to add that all those who took part in this, to put it bluntly, heroic deed in a very dangerous zone, are today at their posts."

SOYUZ DOCKS WITH MIR ORBITAL STATION

LD231147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMt 23 May 86

[A. Galkin and V. Kubasov report from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At 1411 hours [1011 GMT] today the Soyuz-TM spacecraft docked with the Mir orbital station. Aleksandr Galkin and Valeriy Kubasov report from Flight Control Center.

[Video opens with shot of Flight Control Center. On a big screen to the left one can see the earth's curve and what Kubasov says is the station viewed from the Soyuz-TM camera. Former cosmonaut Kubasov is seen watching the screen with Galkin. The camera returns to the screen as the Soyuz-TM maneuvers until docking is completed.

[Galkin] So, we have flight control center on the air. Now the big screen on the left has a picture of the earth, and against its background, Valeriy Nikolayevich, what is it, the spacecraft or the station?

[Kubasov] The station.

[Galkin] So the television camera on the Soyuz-TM is now in operation. Valeriy Nikolayevich, to be honest, you have seen this kind of picture more than once, what is the difference between spacecraft of the SOYUZ-T series and the new TM ship?

[Kubasov] Well, at the moment we are at a distance of about 200 meters; the outlines of the design of the station are still not clear enough to see, but at first glance there seems, in fact, to be no difference. In fact, however, there is one fundamental difference in this system of radio-technical measurements for the approach [to the station] in comparison with what there was before. This means that this system does not require relative orientation of the station toward the ship, so this orientation can be arbitrary. The ship approaches the station, then, depending on which unit has been selected for docking -- that is, this is correspondingly communicated to the ship -- the ship itself flies around the station and seeks the required unit. [Screen shows a camera angle changing]

[Galkin] We can see how the picture is changing, how the field of view is changing. Does that mean that the ship is maneuvering around the station?

[Kubasov] Well, I would say that now we are at the final stage of the fly-around, so the ship is already close; it has basically already flown around. A small part of the maneuver remains to be done.

[Galkin] Let us watch, now, how the picture of the Mir station is rushing up on the screen. [video shows closer picture of station's solar panels]

[Kubasov] Yes, you can see its solar panels, which are considerably longer than on the Salyut-7 stion.

[Galkin] The final meters. [Camera moves right in to contact; details on the station are clearly visible on the screen]

[Kubasov] Well, I think that we are not seeing it for the last time. We hope that this station will serve us for a long time and that we will have the opportunity of seeing it often and continually from space.

[Galkin] How precisely and calmly the approach is going. Here... we have contact.

[Kubasov] We have contact, and probably the lock-on has taken place.

[Flight control announcenment in background] Attention. According to telemetric information, mechnaical lock-on has been established.

[Kubasov] The mechanical stage is the beginning of docking.

[Galin] So it as all over, successfully completed?

[Kubasov] We can say yes. The testing of the new radio-technical approach system has taken place successfully.

[Galkin] Congratulations, Valeriy Nikolayevich.

[Kubasov] Thank you.

Futher Details

LD231200 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- The unmanned transport craft "Soyuz TM" docked with an orbital complex consisting of the research station "Mir" (Peace) and the freighter "Progress-26" at 14 hours 12 minutes Moscow time today.

The "Mir"-"Progress-26" complex has been in unmanned autonomous flight since May 5.

During "Soyuz TM"'s two-day autonomous flight, its on-board systems, equipment and structural elements were tried out and then its trajectory was corrected in insert it in the linkup orbit.

The mutual search, rendezvous, approaching and docking of "Soyuz TM" and "Mir" were carried out with the help of the on-board automatic systems of both space vehicles. The spaceship docked with the station on the side which has the airlock compartment.

A program for their joint flight provides for testing the upgraded "Soyuz TM" spaceship as part of the orbiting complex.

There are two research complexes currently functioning in near-terrestrail orbits, the unmanned "Mir"-Soyuz TM"-"Progress-26" one and a manned one consisting of the station "Salyut-7", the spaceship "Soyuz T-15" and the satellite "Cosmos-1686".

The flights of both complexes are procedding normally.

Cosmonauts Lenonid Kizim and Valadimir Solovev are in good health and feeling well.

New Docking System Explained

LD242026 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 24 May carries a 3 and 1/2 minute report on the Soyuz-TM space ship.

The report begins by stating that the Flight Control Center has begun testing the Soyuz-TM spaceship now that it has docked with the Mir space station. Then Vladimir Viktorovich Aksenov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is interviewed on the ship's new piloting system ("kurs"), following the docking.

Aksenov says that the Soyuz-TM differs from the Soyuz-T, which he flew, in its improvements in certain systems on the ship such as the rendezvous and docking system: It is a new system, called ("kurs") and replaces the old ("igla") system. According to Aksenov the new system makes it possible to dock in a new mode: Whereas before the station and the ship had to dock with each other docking-port to docking-port and thus had to be located parallel to each other with communications aerials parallel, now the new system pilots the ship toward the station without the need for the station to line up with it. The new system locates the station's position in space, pilots the ship to approach the station to a certain distance; it then flies round the station and finds itself a docking-port on the station and thus docks onto the station either on the crew's command or automatically.

Aksenov states that other systems have been modified: The motor installation has been altered and improved; the control system includes improved algorithms in many control operations; there is a new parachute system; the docking-port and docking unit have been somewhat modernized; and the layout inside the cabin has been improved. He concludes by saying that the tests have been successfully completed and the Soyuz-TM is now expected to replace the Soyuz-T on manned flights.

Mission Director on System

LD231804 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- The firstling [as received] of a new series of transport spaceships -- "Soyuz TM" has successfully stood the test: It was linked up with the orbital complex "Mir" -- "Progress-26" today.

The new spaceship was launched to comprehensively test it in conditions of a real spaceflight, journalists have been told by director of the mission, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Ryumin. The primary aim is to test its possibilities in the joint work with the multipurpose module-type complex, with the "Mir" station bound to become its foundation.

The new spaceship was designed on the "Soyuz-T" basis, and therefore it has the same overall dimensions, and is also designed to deliver a crew of three. But specificity of the tasks to be resolved with its help required considerable modernisation. In the future, when "Mir" is fitted out with side scientific modules, the whole bunch will prove to be asymmetrical. The traditional link up system is therefore no good: It will require great energy input. Usually we orient both the complex and the ship, said Valeriy Ryumin.

If the complex becomes "ramified", a considerable quantity of fuel will be spent for its orientation alone, therefore, instead of the "igla" ("needle") system, we used a new link up system -- "kurs" ("course").

Owing to the new system, the position of the station is of no significance to the ship. It approaches it on its own, flies over it and links up with the unit it chooses. Fuel aboard "Mir" is not spent at all.

Besides, the modernised spaceship has a new, more reliable propulsion unit, and a new system of communication with the earth, which enables the crew to talk with the earth via a geostationary sputnik. The parachute system was changed: It is made of lighter and stronger materials. And it means a net volume saved for the return of cargoes from the orbit. The crew will now be able to bring back the earth not 50 but almost 150 kilograms of scientific materials and instruments. And up to 200 kilograms additionally could be put into orgit. To facilitate the spaceship construction, a new accident rescue propulsion unit was designed. Instruments in different systems of the ship became more perfect. We believe that "Soyuz TM" opens up real prospects in successful development of orbital multimodule complexes, said the mission director.

Touching upon the work being done by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev aboard "Salyut-7", Ryumin said that they had lately been busy with reactivating the station, and conducting visual observations of the surface of the earth. In the near future the crew will get down to scientific research. I would like to note that the crew produced the most pleasant impression upon us. For us it is convenient to work with them. We had no complications with them over a period of 70 days they have been in outer space. This is owing to their great experience acquired during an almost eight-month-long expedition aboard the same station. The cosmonauts feel well.

RESEARCH, TELEVISION SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1744

LD221109 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The Soviet Union on Wednesday launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1744, next in the series, to continue research in materials study. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of revolution - 90.4 minutes,
-- maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) - 395 kilometres,
-- minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -227 kilometres,
-- inclination of the orbit - 62.8 degrees.

The satellite's on-board equipment is funcioning normally.

Cosmos-1745

LD240809 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0720 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- The launch of the latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1745, was on 23 May 1986 in the Soviet Union.

Scientific equipment intended for the continuation of space exploration has been installed on board.

The satellite has been launched into the orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of revolution: 104.9 minutes;
-- maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee): 1024 km;
-- minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee): 984 km;
-- inclination of the orbit: 83 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite contains radio equipment for precise measurement of orbital parameters, and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting data about the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment to the earth. The equipment installed on the satellite is working normally. A coordination and computing center is processing incoming information.

Ekran

LD241616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- In accordance with the program for the development of television broadcasting systems using artificial earth satellites, there was a launch today in the USSR of a routine television broadcasting satellite, "Ekran" with on-board relay equipment facilitating the transmission in the decimeter waveband of central television programs for the collective receiver network.

The "Ekran" satellite has been put into a near stationary circular orbit with the initial parameters: distance from the surface of the earth -- 35,500 km; period or rotation around the earth -- 23 hours 44 minutes; inclination of orbit -- 0.3 degrees. The equipment installed on the "Ekran" satellite is working normally.

BRIEFS

EARLY ARCTIC NAVIGATION -- Moscow April 24 TASS -- Soviet sailors intend to open this year's navigation in the eastern sector of the Arctic unusually early, in mid-May, although heavy ice still remains there. In the past the first transport caravan used to appear there in summer. In planning this experiment the seamen count on the exceptional qualities of the new Soviet atomic-powered icebreaker "Rossiya" (75,000 h.p.) that was built in Leningrad early this year, a TASS correspondent was told at the North Sea Route Administration. Fitted out with an original pneumatic system of coping with ice, the ice breaker has already logged more than 15,000 service miles in the Arctic, confidently crushing ice 1.5 metres thick. The final trials are now under way before the experimental sailing: The ship's crew is testing the strength and reliability of all the onboard systems in an area above the 80th parallel, to the north of Franz-Josef Land. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 24 Apr 86 LD]

DRIFTING ICE STATION -- The new Soviet drifting station Severnyy Polyus 28 will begin operating in the Artic Ocean. For the first time, it will be "organized from the air, using parachute drops." A series of flights will be carried out from Tiski to the station site by two I.:76's with special loading platforms, on one of which a bulldozer will be mounted for building a landing strip. The others will carry fuel -- diesel oil in barrels. The parachutists will accompany the cargo that will be dropped onto the ice; they will then unload it from the platforms and build an airstrip for light-motor aircraft, which will deliver the equipment that cannot be dropped. The technique will cut total flying time "more than 20 times," and costs by "more than 2-2.5 times." It will also be applicable elsewhere. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 27 Apr 86 LD]

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TASS: WHITE HOUSE PLANS TO EXCEED SALT II LIMITS

LD280909 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Washington, 28 May (TASS) -- President Reagan has announced his decision to dismantle two obsolete Poseidon nuclear submarines in connection with the forthcoming start of trials for the new Nevada submarine (of the Ohio type), equipped with 24 launch units for Trident I ICBMs. This means that for the time being the United States formally remains within the framework of the limit allowed by the Soviet-American SALT II treaty of 1,200 units for ICBMs and ballistic missiles on submarines, equipped with multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles.

As observers point out, the White House decision was forced on it. It was made under powerful pressure from American and international public opinion which demand that existing Soviet-American accords on arms control not be undermined; the world must not slip toward a thermonuclear catastrophe. Proof of how widespread such feelings are is the fact that all the U.S. allies support observation of the SALT II treaty. According to an opinion poll, over 75 percent of Americans support strengthening the arms control mechanism. Fifty-two senators have demanded that the U.S. President observe the provisions of the SALT II treaty. A similar letter was also sent to the White House by over half (221) of the members of the House of Representatives. The U.S. State Department also recommended that the SALT II treaty not be undermined.

Announcing the dismantling of the old submarines, the White House at the same time clearly made it understood that in future it will not consider itself bound to the provisions of the SALT II treaty, and retained for itself the "right" to go beyond the limits established by the treaty when carrying out the program to arm B-52 bombers with cruise missiles.

DOBRYNIN WARNS U.S. AGAINST SDI, CHEMICAL ARMS

LD271218 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State highly values the scientists' contribution not only to unravelling the mysteries of nature, but also to the concerted efforts designed to guard mankind against the unwise use of scientific achievements, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has declared.

He made a report at the second conference of Soviet scientists on problems of peace and prevention of nuclear war here today.

159 scientists from 47 countries are taking part. Dobrynin conveyed to the delegates of the conference a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wish of fruitful work.

Noting that it was the USSR that initiated a far-reaching programme of ridding mankind of nuclear armaments by the turn of the century, the speaker said, "this plan gives an opportunity for a total elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide to be carried out under strict international control.

This equally applies to the elimination of chemical weapons, their stockpiles and industrial production base, and a ban on the development of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles, whose destructive powers are comparable to those of other weapons of mass annihilation.

Now this programme has been supplemented with a proposal to reduce conventional arms and armed forces in the entire European zone from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The historical importance of the latest Soviet proposals is clear. These proposals are realistic because they do not pursue the aims of gaining any unilateral advantages to the Soviet Union, and meet the vital interests not only of our country, our allies and friends, but also of the United States, NATO countries and the peoples of the entire world."

Dobrynin said that peace and military-strategic balance were threatened by the implementation of the Reagan administration's "Strategic Defence Initiative", a graphic example of yet another reckless "escape into technology" in the hope of regaining erstwhile American superiority.

The Soviet response to the development by the U.S. of a large-scale partially space-based anti-missile system would be, as Gorbachev put it, referring to works by Soviet scientists, effective and less costly and could be implemented within a shorter period.

Besides, that in no way implied that the response would necessarily take place in outer space. "We are consistently opposed, however, to the arms race in outer space," the speaker said, "Primarily, because we realize full well what dangerous consequences it may lead to."

The SDI advocates were using arguments with an eye to the scientific community, in particular, claiming that the programme would ensure another breakthrough in technology and stimulate the scientific thought.

"But is it possible to achieve progress in science and technology by subordinating them only to military objectives? On the contrary, only peaceful objectives open up the broadest vistas for scientific endeavours and the application of their results, all for the benefit of man."

On the results of the meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva, Dobrynin emphasized that the USSR had done and would continue to do everything within its power so that the "spirit of Geneva" be embodied in concrete accords. As to the Reagan administration, "it has not made a single, however symbolic, gesture of good will."

Fortunately, the speaker went on, "far from all question of world politics are being handled at the White House alone. We are witnessing the emergence and consolidation of a new mode of thinking, a new approach to peace problems.

A great international response was evoked, for instance, by the results of the concerted activity by Soviet scientists and their foreign colleagues within the organization International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and the Pugwash movement of scientists."

"A new mode of political thinking presupposes a new, qualitatively higher level of flexibility in foreign policy and a readiness for reciprocal compromises with one's partners in talks. Many political leaders in the West, above all in the United States, often lack, regrettably, this readiness."

"The unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, recently extended one more time by the Soviet leadership till August 6; this year, is another demonstration of this new thinking. We repeat our appeal to the American state leaders to agree on a ban on nuclear testing."

On new trends in the military-political sphere, currently in the making, Dobrynin said, "our attention should be concentrated on all all-round solution of problems stemming from the task of blocking all channels along which military conflicts are developing."

"This is, firstly, the problem of the norms of conduct of states, including their military activity. Secondly, these are the problems of reducing the military potential, limiting and destroying means of warfare and dismantling the material apparatus of war.

Thirdly, this is the problem of settling local conflicts fraught with the threat of growing into a world war."

The Soviet concept of comprehensive system of international security organically comprised the economic sphere, the speaker pointed out. Study of the diverse problems related to this issue was of great value.

"An answer to the following question is important: How do we see the ways of settling the foreign indebtedness of the developing countries? Yet another problem, important in the long run, is what are the top-priority needs where it would be advisable to direct the means released as a result of disarmament?

"The most effective solution and, probably, any solution in general of the global economic problems can be achieved only by way of combining the national efforts on an international scale, by way of collective actions by all members of the world community of nations," the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasised.

"This cooperation, naturally, calls for the elimination of the elements of discrimination and diktat in economic relations, normalization of the international situation and a reduction in the level of military confrontation."

The speaker said that the Soviet side attached most serious importance to the problem of human rights as an essential factor of peace and international cooperation in this field.

This problem should only be made free of hypocrisy and speculation. Anti-Soviet slander compaigns around the issue of human rights in the USSR became one of the most favourite means employed by the world reaction to whip up international tension.

"We attach immense importance," Dobrynin concluded, "to cooperation that has been growing in recent years between scientists of various countries in the struggle against the nuclear threat.

We believe that by multiplying their efforts, the scientists will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle for human survival, for the happiness of man and for his future."

ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV ADDRESSES FORUM ON ARMS CONTROL

LD272039 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The nature of modern weapons is such that even the most powerful and refined defences cannot ensure the security of any country, stated Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He spoke in Moscow today at the Soviet scientists' current all-union conference which is dealing with the problems of peace and the prevention of nuclear war.

Academician Velikhov pointed out the coincidence of the views of scientists of various countries on key problems of our times. He said, in particular, that U.S. colleagues from the Federation of American Scientists are also of the opinion that nuclear war would be the greatest disaster to mankind and that there exists no effective defence against a nuclear attack.

The "limited" war concept, he went on to say, does not hold water, since a nuclear disaster, happening, for example, in the Northern Hemisphere, would inevitably move under the influence of atmospheric processes to the other side. Therefore a nuclear war would have no living witnesses, and it would affect all countries.

A particular danger, Academician Velikhov said, would be posed by a transfer of the arms race to outer space. Soviet and American scientists independently arrived at the same opinion: The U.S. plans for the development of an impenetrable anti-missile defence system with space-based elements are an illusion. The idea is not backed up by any modern scientific or technical notions. "It is quite evident to us that the development of an anti-missile defence system is oriented towards ensuring the impunity of a first strike on the part of the United States. The SDI programme", Velikhov explained, "is part and parcel of Washington's overall military plan based on an offensive nuclear strategy".

PRAVDA REPORTS AKHROMEYEV-BESSMERTNYKH NEWS CONFERENCE

PM261641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] A press conference on nuclear arms limitation issues was held for Soviet and foreign journalists on 23 May at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Taking part in it were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister.

A statement read at the opening of the press conference pointed out that, according to statements by U.S. officials, the U.S. Government is currently considering revising its attitude toward the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II). Washington, it is reported, is weighing different options: to continue formal observance of the treaty's provisions for a little while yet, to withdraw from the treaty officially, or to "creep" out of it by renouncing the existing limitations as they become an impediment to the development [razveriyvaniye] of U.S. strategic programs. Different options, but amounting to the same thing: one way or another, today or tomorrow, to throw the doors wide open to a race for the most powerful armaments.

In the meantime, the U.S. Administration is again endeavoring to cast a shadow on Soviet policy toward this treaty. The aim is patently obvious: to create a pretext both for U.S. violations of SALT II and for justifying its gamble on a further strategic arms race.

The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that, despite its formal expiration on 31 December 1985, the treaty remains a living and effective document that embodies the results of the many years of USSR-U.S. cooperation in the seventies on halting the nuclear missile arms race and strengthening strategic stability. Of course, the treaty can retain this status for as long as the U.S. side refrains from actions that undermine the basic provisions of this treaty -- which has not been ratified through the fault of the United States.

The predominant significance of SALT II lies in the fact that, founded as it is on the mutually acknowledged principle of equality and identical security, it binds the sides to observe both quantitative and substantial qualitative limitations on the sides' strategic nuclear means. It established not only an initial total level of 2,400 units but also the reduction of this level to 2,250 in the event of the treaty's ratification. Corresponding "ceilings" were stipulated and are in force for the basic groups of strategic systems: 1,320 units for MIRVed ballistic missiles and for heavy bombers with their armament; 1,200 units for MIRVed ballistic missiles (excluding bombers); not more than 820 units for MIRVed ICBMs.

The Soviet side advocates the retention of everything positive hitherto achieved in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. It proceeds from the premise that the observance on a mutual basis of the provisions of SALT II would continue to be of no little importance for the maintenance of the strategic balance and for ensuring favorable conditions for the elaboration of new accords on arms limitation and reduction.

Naturally, we cannot fail to take into account here also the future situation regarding preventing an arms race in space, and U.S. observance of the ABM Treaty -- which the United States is now also undermining. In other words, we will take into consideration the actions of the American side from the viewpoint of their influence on a change in the strategic situation.

If the SALT II Treaty is undermined, then the United States will bear full responsibility for such a course of events.

In these circumstances the Soviet Union will draw the necessary conclusions and adopt measures for the effective assurance of its own security and that of its allies.

The U.S. Government must be aware of this.

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

Question: Previous U.S. Administrations have stated that the SALT II treaty meets the interests of the United States. Why then has it still not been ratified?

Answer: The SALT II treaty undoubtedly meets the security interests both of the Soviet Union and the United States. Assessing the significance of the SALT II treaty, President J. Carter emphasized in his time that "This treaty is the most important step of all those ever made in the context of establishing control over nuclear armaments." The rejection [otkloneniye] of SALT II, Carter observed, would be "a serious blow to peace and the security of the United States." However, during the debate in the United States over the treaty's ratification those circles opposing detente and advocating the buildup of military power and the achievement of military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union prevailed.

As we know, the treaty consolidated the strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. The U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty untied the hands of these circles. Graphic confirmation of this is the "General Strategic Program" proclaimed 2 October 1981, whose implementation has now reached the stage whereby Washington has been forced to choose: either a further arms buildup or SALT II.

Question: Does the SALT II treaty have any significance at all for curbing the arms race if it has not been ratified and is not being implemented by the sides in full measure?

Answer: Even in the form in which it is in force today the SALT II treaty limits the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of the sides' strategic offensive forces.

At the end of last year, in connection with the commissioning of the seventh "Ohio" class missile submarine, the United States dismantled one "Poseidon" submarine. An eighth "Ohio" class vessel is shortly to begin sea trials. In order to observe the established level of MIRVed missiles the United States will have to dismantle two "Poseidon" submarines.

The Soviet Union has also been cutting its armaments. We regard this as normal. Since the treaty was signed the USSR has dismantled 72 ICBM launch installations and 21 heavy bombers, and overall, in line with the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II Treaty, the USSR has dismantled 540 strategic delivery vehicles while the United States has dismantled 168 units.

Question: Have there been violations of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. side, and what have they consisted of?

Answer: Yes, there are violations. They were dealt with in detail, in particular, in the 27 January 1984 Memorandum, the 12 June 1985 TASS Statement, and in the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission.

For example, by deploying in Western Europe its Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles the United States is acting in contravention of Article XII of the treaty, which prohibits the circumvention of its provisions in any way. In terms of reaching our territory these missiles are, with regard to the Soviet Union, a strategic weapon whose capabilities are not inferior to those of an ICBM or submarine-launched ballistic missile.

Question: People in the United States claim that the USSR has created [sozdayut] and is deploying [razvertyvayet] a second new type of ICBM. What is the substance of these claims?

Answer: The Soviet Union has tested [ispytal] only one new type of ICBM -- the RS-22. This is permitted under the SALT II treaty.

In talking about the testing of a second new type of ICBM in the USSR the United States has in mind the RS-12M missile, which is a modernized version [modernizatsiya] of our old RS-12 ICBM. This story is being constructed on a distorted interpretation of the SALT II treaty provisions concerning the composition of the elements included in the so-called "throw-weight" of a missile. These people do not include in the weight of the old RS-12 missile the weight of some of its elements, while on the other hand, in the throw-weight of the modernized RS-12M ICBM, they illegally include all the equipment used only during tests. The aim is clear. The United States has created [sozdali] one new type of ICBM (MX). Now it is creating [sozdayut], in contravention of the treaty, a second new type of ICBM (Midgetman) and it is trying to find a justification for this.

Question: What might be the consequences of a U.S. refusal to observe the SALT II treaty?

Answer: If the United States renounces the treaty, this will remove the limiting devices that for several years now have ensured the maintenance of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. The growth in the sides' strategic potentials in both the quantitative and qualitative respects will be practically unpredictable.

The development of armaments has already rendered the task of their limitation and reduction extraordinarily difficult. If the last remaining limits are eliminated, this task will become many times more complex. Who knows if we will then succeed in achieving an effective agreement curbing the strategic arms race.

Question: Where do you see any differences -- if there are any -- between the approaches to the problems of strategic arms limitation and reduction on the part of the current and previous U.S. Administrations?

Answer: There are differences, and not inconsiderable ones. We have experience with nuclear arms limitation negotiations with the United States under the Nixon, Ford, Carter, and incumbent administrations. We had our differences with the earlier administrations, but there was also the mutual desire to find solutions. The main element that formed the foundation of the negotiations was the principle of equality and identical security. The sides realized that the negotiations were being conducted by states that were approximately equal in terms of strength [po silam] and of issues constituting their fundamental interests. The SALT II treaty was a balanced accounting of the interests of both sides.

The Reagan administration has nullified this foundation. It has abandoned the principle of equality and identical security. Its negotiating line is to compel the USSR to accept its terms and thereby to attain military superiority, to start an arms race in space and continue the arms race on earth. During the 6 years the present administration has been in office nothing has been achieved in questions of arms reduction -- while much has been destroyed.

Question: The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium. The United States is continuing its nuclear weapon tests. Will this not harm the security of the USSR?

Answer: Indeed, if one side is testing and improving [sovershenstvovat] its nuclear weapons while the other refrains from doing so, then clearly the side that is testing is seeking to obtain definite advantages from this.

But there is yet another important aspect. The side that has introduced a unilateral ban on nuclear tests in the current world situation acquires a great moral and political advantage. The General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces also proceeds from this premise. Yet in order to prevent the dismantling of the military equilibrium in particular, there will be further improvement in the combat training of the Soviet Armed Forces and further enhancement of their capability to reliably ensure the motherland's security.

Question: Reports have appeared concerning the Soviet side's submission at the Geneva talks of a draft agreement on medium-range missiles. Could you explain the substance of this proposal?

Answer: The Soviet delegation had barely placed a draft agreement on the negotiating table when the U.S. side made it public, and moreover gave it a distorted interpretation.

The Soviet Union has indeed undertaken a new constructive step in order to break the deadlock at the talks.

The central provision of the draft is a commitment by the USSR and the United States to eliminate their medium-range missile in Europe -- ballistic and cruise. Measures are envisaged to prevent the circumvention of a future agreement -- in particular the non-transfer of medium-range and strategic missiles to other countries. Moreover, the Soviet side has expressed the readiness to make such a commitment reciprocal. Naturally, the U.S. nuclear allies in NATO would not build up their own corresponding armaments. A broad range of verification [kontrol] measures, up to and including on-site inspection, is provided for.

The draft submitted by the Soviet side represents a serious document. It constitutes a good departure point for Europe's complete liberation from nuclear weapons and provides a powerful stimulus for the galvanization of the talks as a whole.

PRAVDA REPORT ON 16 MAY FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE

PM201110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and Foreign Journalists on questions concerning nuclear and space weapons talks was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 16 May. It was attended by A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

A statement at the opening of the press conference said that of late the U.S. Administration has again been spreading fabrications about the USSR's position at the talks on nuclear and space weapons. Official U.S. spokesmen, including the President himself, claim that the U.S. side has made new and far-reaching proposals at the Geneva talks, but Moscow is still failing to reply to them.

Proceeding from the urgent task of releasing mankind from the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union has put forward in the last few months alone an integrated program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. It has put forward new proposals on destroying chemical weapons and on considerably reducing all components of ground forces and tactical aircraft in Europe. In the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev presented the innovative and creative Basic Principles of an All-Embracing International Security System. More than 9 months ago the Soviet leadership, displaying state wisdom and a high sense of responsibility, announced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and, as M.S. Gorbachev said on 14 May, it has decided to extend it to 6 August this year.

What has the United States done in this time? It has done a great deal, not in the sphere of limiting and reducing arms, but in the sphere of building up all types of arms and in the elaboration of concepts and doctrines to justify the militarization of space and strong-arm aggressive foreign policy methods. The U.S. reluctance to do anything real to curb the arms race was laid bare on the question of halting nuclear weapon tests. As for the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments, in the previous four rounds the U.S. side came up with nothing new compared with what it had said earlier, which it knew to be unacceptable. Therefore, the U.S. figures' claim that the United States submitted something new at the talks on 1 November 1985 and 24 February 1986 does not square with the facts.

Equally far from the truth are the U.S. Administration's claims that the aforesaid U.S. proposals have been left unanswered by the Soviet Union.

First, the Soviet side's principled reply consists in the abovementioned far-reaching, large-scale, and well considered proposals. Second, the Soviet side carefully analyzed the proposals submitted by the United States on 1 November 1985 and during the talks with Secretary of State G. Shultz in November 1985, and at the actual talks an official evaluation was made of the proposals and it was demonstrated in detail why they are unacceptable.

In particular, it was stressed that the U.S. proposals sidestep the main issue in the current strategic situation -- how to prevent an arms race in space, because without a ban on space-strike armaments, strategic nuclear arms limitations, not to mention deep cuts, would be meaningless.

As for the U.S. side's thoughts on strategic offensive aramaments, what it in fact has in mind is a buildup of strategic arsenals, although it is supposedly talking about a 50-percent cut.

Instead of the total level mentioned by the U.S. side of 6,000 nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles, a level which both sides are supposed to reach, the United States would in fact increase its number of nuclear charges to 15,000, by, for example, omitting the counting some of the nuclear charges on heavy bombers and failing to include long-range sea-based cruise missiles in the cuts.

In connection with the "intermediate agreement" on medium-range missiles contained in the U.S. side's 1 November 1985 proposals, we stated clearly that, under the proposed formula, the United States, in particular, would be able to sharply increase, by more than 100 percent, the number of nuclear charges on its medium-range missiles in Europe, whereas the number of Soviet medium-range missiles would be reduced. Washington's 24 February proposals contained nothing constructive either. In reply to the Soviet proposal on the total elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the U.S. side reiterated its notorious "zero option," which results in one-sided advantages for the United States and NATO.

Thus, the U.S. line at the talks on nuclear and space armaments is not geared to accords, in fact, it undermines the possibility of reaching any. Basically, the U.S. side has done its best to kill the impetus that was imparted to the talks on nuclear and space armaments by the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

If Washington really wanted to help the USSR's efforts to lead the nuclear and space armaments talk out of the impasse, it could do this by switching to a businesslike and constructive discussion of questions at the fifth round of the talks, which started recently.

Question: Could you clarify the USSR's approach to resolving the question of medium-range missiles in Asia?

Answer: Our approach to medium-range missiles in Asia is laid down in the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons -- at the second stage these missiles would be eliminated in the eastern part of the country. In that region our medium-range missiles are oppossed by corresponding U.S. medium-range weapons. The USSR is prepared to resolve the question of its medium-range missiles in Asia. But at the same time it is necessary to decide the question of what to do with the U.S. medium-range weapons in the Far East.

Question: In recent days Americans have been talking a great deal about a possible change in the U.S. approach to the SALT II treaty. What can you say about this?

Answer: The Soviet side's view is that observance of the principles of the treaty, which creates barriers to the quantitative growth and qualitative improvement of the most powerful armaments -- strategic arms -- would continue to be of considerable importance for maintaining the strategic balance and ensuring favorable conditions for the elaboration of new accords on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments.

Our position on the SALT II treaty will also depend, of course, on how things stand with regard to preventing the arms race from spreading to space and U.S. observance of the ABM Treaty. The first test of future U.S. intentions with regard to SALT II should come when the next U.S. "Ohio"-class submarine begins sea trials. Unless the United States takes appropriate steps it will exceed the treaty's armaments limit of 1,200 units on ICBM's and MIRVed submarine-launched ballistic missiles. To observe the limit, it will have to dismantle the appropriate number of existing armaments.

The second test of the U.S. side's intentions will obviously come twoard the end of the year, when, by equipping bombers with long-range cruise missiles, the United States will reach the treaty ceiling of 1,320 units for MIRVed ballistic missiles and heavy bombers with cruise missiles.

Washington is now saying that whereas in the first case the United States may still observe the limit, in the second case it will not. At the same time it is intended to launch a propaganda campaign accusing the USSR of alleged "noncompliance" with SALT II. The purpose is to find a pretext for relieving the United States of the restrictions that were agreed by the sides under the treaty.

Thus it is a matter of an intention to grossly violate the treaty and "wriggle" out of it by getting rid of provisions as they become obstacles to new U.S. military programs. If this happened, the United States would bear full responsibility for the consequences. The USSR would draw its own conclusions and take steps to protect its own security and the security of its allies and prevent the balance established by the treaty from being upset.

Question: The U.S. President says that he has instructed the U.S. delegation at the talks on nuclear and space armaments to "act flexibly." How do you view this statement and what instructions have been given to the Soviet delegation?

Answer: The word "flexibility" seems to be all the rage with the current administration. Before each of the previous four rounds the U.S. President maintained that he was instructing his delegation to behave "flexibly." But as the talks themselves have shown, either the U.S. delegation did not carry out its President's instructions, or the concept of "flexibility" has been given a new meaning. For why, round after round, has the United States maintained an ossified, paralyzed stance?

As for the soviet delegation, as is done before each round, it has been given creatively worked out instructions.

If the U.S. side behaves responsibly, seriously, and really flexibly, the talks will immediately be specific and fruitful.

Some other questions posed by journalists were also answered.

'TOP PRIORITY' PANEL DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

LD261733 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 May 86

["Top Priority" discussion program hosted by Pavel Kuznetsov with Prof. Radomir Bogdanov and Prof. Sergey Plekhanov, both from the USSR Institute for United States of America and Canada Studies -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Hello, I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host on today's edition of "Top Priority." Our usual panel are Professors Radomir Boganov and Sergey Plekhanov, of the Moscow-based Institute for USA and Canada Studies. And the topic for today is the Soviet plan for nuclear disarmament by the end of this century, which was advanced on 15th January by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. We all remember the tremendous response the Soviet proposal has generated. Interest in it has not subsided even now, although much has been done by the critics of the three-stage plan to kind of neutralize the effects of this proposal, its impact on world opinion. You know, the terrible misfortune at Chernobyl was used to give a blow to arms control, although that accident had dramatized our common vulnerability to the sinister force of the atom when it gets out of control.

Anyway, at Radio Moscow we still keep receiving many letters concerning the Soviet plan and the overwhelming majority of these letters are very, very positive. However, we do receive some letters which I will describe -- which I would describe as kind of negative or responses containing fairly strong reservations. Approximately, out of 10 or 15 letters, positive letters, 1 is negative and they fall into what I believe are three basic categories. I suggest that we discuss these categories one by one. Well, I'd like to begin with the people who are -- who sound the most aggressive. They accuse us of almost every mortal sin and they say that as long as we are different, socially, politically, no disarmament is possible. What is your opinion to such an approach in Soviet-American relations, Dr. Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] You know, I quite understand our American listeners over there, with their doubts, with their, you know, worries. They would be surprised, our American listeners, if they will find out at this end as many people, like them, also putting the same question: Are we really able to have any normal, decent relations with the Americans? I agree that mistrust, mistakes, some very unfortunate developments in Soviet-American relations, are really building a kind of a mountain of mistrust which is very unhelpful in building, you know, real base for cooperative Soviet-American relations. And if we concentrate on how to avoid that, then it's one thing. If we concentrate our efforts on how to build another mountain of this mistrust, it's another thing. What we suggest to the United States, what we suggest to the whole world, that's our belief how we should deal with this ominous common danger. [sentence as heard] If somebody else has other suggestions of a positive kind we are open to discuss it, we are open to integrate it into our plan. But the problem is that so far what we hear from the administration people, you see -- we hear only no without any constructive proposals, you know, any constructive proposal. They take our plan stage by stage and criticize it without contributing into, maybe, what to change, to correct, what else to suggest, and things like that.

[Kuznetsov] What I had in mind when I described the people of this category was that they go by a very simple, simplistic rather, formula: Now you support national liberation movements, we don't; let's have no business with the Soviet Union because, for example, it supports Nicaragua or stands by Libya.

Now, I haven't heard a single Soviet official say that since the White House is on the side of South Africa, of the regime of apartheid, which kills hundreds and hundreds and thousands of people, let's have no business with America.

[Plakhanov] That's right. Well, there is an English saying: Cutting one's nose to spite one's face; and this is what, I think, this viewpoint boils down to. There are many differences that we have with the United States but we have overriding common interests and the major area of common interest is survival. Either we die together or we survive together, and we can survive only by means of limiting, reducing nuclear weapons and eliminating them altogether in the final analysis before they eliminate us. But the problem of trust, I think, is very important, very important. When our listeners in the United States raise this problem, I think they should do a little soul-searching and ask themselves where do they get information about the Soviet Union? The way the American media has monopolized control over the minds of the American people is astounding. No other country is that isolated from alternative sources of information about the world as Americans are. And, well, there are examples of good media work but I'm afraid that for each example of objective reporting about the Soviet Union, one can find dozens of examples of blatant untruths, distortions, and so on. But the glaring example is coverage of the Chernobyl accident. I saw the other day the front page of the New York DAILY NEWS from early May and there in bold type, you know in huge letters, there is: 15,000 Dead in Mass Graves. Yes, there is an anti-Soviet bias in the way news from the Soviet Union is reported by the American media.

[Bogdanov] But, but -- I'm sorry for interrupting you -- not only anti-Soviet bias, there is a lack of simple human logic.

[Kuznetsov] Let's go back at this point to the Soviet disarmament plan, and I'd like to describe in a nutshell the kind of people that I put in the second category. Well, by and large they agree that we would be better off with the nukes, but they say that the Soviet plan is pie in the sky, it's utopia, and -- as one listener put it -- we'd much rather have disarmament happen today than in 15 years, because with time more problems will develop. And he went on to say about what you've touched upon already, he mentioned mistrust between governments, and it is the major stumbling block, so he suggested instead of governments the whole issue of disarmament should be put in the hands of the working man, rank and file people.

[Bogdanov] I cannot believe that mistrust in that [as heard] plays a very big role. But let me put it the other way round: You know, what is the new phenomena of today? Say, before the Second World War bad politics was a source of arms race, now it's vice versa. Arms race is a source of bad politics, you know. Arms race generates bad relations between the states; that's why we say that's the source of the danger. Let's deal with the arms race -- by the way, let me remind our listeners that disarmament, arms control, is a reality. We have some very major achievements in our Soviet-American relations. ABM Treaty: that's the major thing we have achieved on which still the whole system of arms control is based. We have some other very important treaties. So if somebody is disillusioned -- I'm also not very much optimistic but still it is possible; I believe it is possible. What is really needed is peace, words we have more than enough.

[Kuznetsov] Let's go back to the final category of listeners who object to the Soviet disarmament proposal. It's a rather curious category of people. They say: Well, you over there in Moscow, in the Soviet Union, don't know whom are you dealing with. As long as we have this administration you will have no success with it. I tend to agree with these people in view of some latest reports concerning some major Soviet-American agreements.

It's the SALT II treaty, a tentative decision by the White House to break out of it at the end of the year when they add more long-range cruise missiles to their existing fleet of B-52 strategic bombers. Now the latest report last Monday, one of the top government officials, administration officials, suggested that if Congress does not support the SDI the United States will break out of the ABM Treaty, will reconsider its commitment to the ABM Treaty of 1972. Now take the decision to produce and deploy chemical weapons, the so-called binaries, and the refusal to join us in the nuclear test ban, the moratorium on nuclear tests.

[Bogdanov] My answer -- I don't know whether you will agree with me or not -- my answer to all your questions is that this administration wants to bring their America into the next century with a very, very far, high superiority, military superiority, over the Soviet Union and over the whole world. That's why they are doing all that. That's my answer to you, I don't know, what is your opinion?

[Plekhanov] Well, I agree that this is their purpose but that doesn't mean that they will be able to do it.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, yes.

[Plekhanov] Everybody in this world faces a problem of intentions and real possibilities. Now, our position on disarmament is not based on a desire of doing something that will please the Reagan administration. Our position is based on our perception of what the world's reality is; it is based on what must be done by the world, by the Soviet Union, the United States, other nations in order to reduce the danger of nuclear war. And the fact that the Reagan administration has not responded positively to our proposals need not discourage us from continuing to advance and to develop our position on disarmament. (?In) the first place, Reagan administration is only a few hundred people and there are 5 billion people in the world. And so I think that there must be a lot of work done in persuading the people, the public opinion [words indistinct] explaining what we mean, explaining why it is necessary. We've got to be very very patient, very very patient, but very persistent: persistent in pursuing our principles, which we think are right, and if you're persuaded that you're right you will not drop your principles because somebody else decides [words indistinct]

[Kuznetsov] [Words indistinct] our strong belief is that arms control supercedes the social, political and whatever other differences that exist. This is problem no 1. I would not say arms, I would say disarmament. [Sentence indistinct].

LOMEYKO DISCUSSES IAEA, DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD271637 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The recently concluded session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna can be regarded as a concrete step along the lines of broadening international cooperation in the field of creating a regime of safe development of the nuclear power industry, stated Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He answered questions posed by Soviet and foreign correspondents here today during a briefing dealing with current policy matters.

This session, Vladimir Lomeyko pointed out, supported the Soviet initiative on convening a special international conference under IAEA auspices, a conference which is to work out a series of measures to create an international regime of safe development of the nuclear power industry on the basis of close cooperation among all IAEA member-countries. The Soviet proposals on establishing a system of prompt notification and provision of information in the event of breakdowns and malfunctions at nuclear power stations were supported as well.

In answer to a question about the visit of a group of British parliamentarians to the USSR, Vladimir Lomeyko said that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the conversation with the British parliamentarians had once again set out the USSR's stand on the problems of limiting nuclear arms and achieving disarmament. Soviet proposals, including those which are more detailed, had been once again brought up for Britain's consideration.

It had been emphasised, in particular, that if Britain officially takes a decision to eliminate nuclear weapons in its territory, the Soviet Union would be ready to reduce its nuclear potential in an equivalent manner. The proposal is of tangible concrete character. Besides, it had been added that if Britain simultaneously removes foreign nuclear weapons from its territory, the Soviet Union would also guarantee that its nuclear weapons would not be trained on Britain's territory and would never be used against that country.

Putting forward these proposals, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said, the Soviet Union takes into account the wishes of the British public at large, that is interested to know what guarantees can be there if Britain does not have nuclear weapons in its territory and what measures would be taken on the part of the Soviet Union if Britain eliminates its nuclear weapons.

Thus, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasised, the Soviet Union not only advances proposals on solving the problem of nuclear arms from the viewpoint of their elimination by the year 2000 but also develops the proposals with due regard for the wishes of other countries. Such a stand once again shows the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the problem of eliminating nuclear weapons as the core of the problem of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

LOSEV WRITES ON U.S., FRG ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD271352 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Official Washington and Bonn are now denying with affected indignation that on the first days after the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl they initiated an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign in the West and were lying deliberately, maliciously and disgracefully.

Yet, it was precisely so, deplorably, exactly the case, albeit delighting in other people's misfortune, the more so gloating over it, is in the eyes of any people sheer baseness, Sergey Losev points out in his article in the Moscow magazine "OGONYOK".

They put to use most unscrupulous and low-grade faked reports: From colour drawings of the fourth unit of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant to faked film sequences of a cement works shrouded in smoke in Trieste, Italy, which they were trying to present for a film of the Soviet nuclear power plant "on fire".

The FRG ruling circles were particularly zealous in assisting the Reagan administration in that sordid campaign. On the eve of the 45th anniversary of the Nazi Germany's attack against the Soviet Union some people in Bonn sank so low as to demand from our country "a compensation" for the losses they allegedly suffered. The Hitler relics have apparently forgotten that they owe an unredeemable debt to the Soviet Union for the crimes they perpetrated, the destruction and suffering they caused to our country, to every Soviet family.

Those who organised that malicious and extremely immoral campaign, apparently needed, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his television address, a pretext to try to discredit the Soviet Union, its foreign policy, lessen the impact of the Soviet proposals on ending nuclear testing, on eliminating nuclear weapons and simultaneously bring down the mounting wave of criticism of the U.S. conduct in the international arena and its militaristic policy, the author of the article points out.

As Sir Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary admitted in a BBC interview, some people in the West, and London was no exception, had proved to be capable of turning the human tragedy into political soccer.

Sergey Losev recalled that in 1979 it took the U.S. authorities ten days to notify the Congress about the catastrophe at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, although in the opinion of radiology Professor Ernest Sternglass of Pittsburgh University, radiation then was equal in its effect to a nuclear bomb explosion.

And now the same people, the article goes on to say, are impudent enough to accuse the Soviet Union of "imcomplete information", of "uncivilised" conduct, are calling in question the exact data about the number of casualties on the first day of the accident, when, as the readers remember, two persons died, the article continues. These Neanderthal men of the atomic age wished for some reason that there should be mountains of corpses near Chernobyl.

The organisers of all that song and dance, Sergey Losev stressed, could not care less either about truthful information or the destiny of Soviet people. Sergey Losev quotes Hans Blix, IAEA director general, as saying that in his homeland newspapers frontpaged a report that he had been allegedly exposed during his visit to the USSR to a dose of radiation exceeding the level permissible for a member of the personnel of a nuclear power plant in the course of a year. Hans Blix said that he had to undergo a medical check as a result of which it had been found that the dose of radiation in his body did not exceed the dose to which a person is exposed in the course of dental x-ray photography.

When staying in Moscow and in Chernobyl, Hans Blix said, we received truthful information about the state of things. The Soviet Union is ready for cooperation on the basis of our agency. This means that international cooperation may bring about valuable results.

The new Soviet proposals of May 14 are opening the way for true international cooperation with the aim of ensuring security in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6 this year, which is motivated by universal humane considerations, provides a unique opportunity to stop slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe and start the process of nuclear disarmament, Sergey Losev emphasized in conclusion.

BERNE CONFERENCE ON HUMAN CONTACTS CONCLUDES

Delegation Leader Addresses

LD272003 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Bern May 27 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Korzhev and Yuriy Vykhodtsev report:

Yuriy Kashlev, leader of the USSR delegation, speaking today at the concluding meeting of the conference of experts on people-to-people contacts, emphasised that the Soviet delegation throughout the conference had consistently came out in favour of a detailed, businesslike and balanced discussion, in a constructive, non-confrontational spirit, of all aspects of the item on the development of contacts between people, institutions and organizations, the way they are recorded in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and in the final document of the Madrid follow-up meeting.

Seeking the attainment of concrete results, and not propagandistic competition, the Soviet delegation consistently pursued this line, not yielding to vociferous and at times overtly provocative speeches by some Western representatives. Socialist countries submitted a whole number of concrete proposals covering practically the entire spectrum of mass contacts between millions of people, between institutions and organizations. The USSR delegation, in particular, suggested a recommendation of fundamental importance: on refinement of administrative rules and practice concerning matters of entry and exit for reasons of reunification of families and meetings on the basis of family ties with due regard for appropriate international agreements.

The Soviet Union, the speaker pointed out further, shows in its actions a new philosophy and a new thinking which correspond to the realities of the present-day with an eye to the future, which is necessary for all the peoples to ensure security, cooperation and mutual understanding and to move on to a new stage of international relations.

Yuriy Kashlev expressed satisfaction with the realistic approach by many other delegations and, first of all, by neutral and non-aligned countries, which made it possible for the first time collectively to work out a unique document on people-to-people contacts.

The actions of Washington which frustrated the adoption of a final document were described by the Soviet representative as 'political striptease' which convincingly showed for the whole world to see the U.S. hypocrisy and U.S. disregard for the interests of other peoples, including European ones. This is a continuation of the philosophy which manifests itself in the bombardment of other countries, in the killing of innocent ordinary people, in nuclear tests which are continued in defiance of the demands of the whole world, in the deployment of new "Pershing-2" missiles, and in "star wars" preparations.

The Soviet delegation holds that the final negative chord struck at the Bern conference cannot cancel out the entire amount of useful work done and the fact that the conference succeeded in working out a big and important document and in coordinating it unanimously -- with only one exception. This cannot but inspire optimism with regard to the Helsinki process which goes on and develops.

U.S. Creats 'Difficulties'

LD272310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Vladimir Dmitriyev report from Berne]

[Text] The conference of experts on human contacts ended today in Berne. It was held in accordance with the final document of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE states. One of the three main sections of the Helsinki Final Act determines the principles of cooperation between the European countries, the United States and Canada in the humanitarian fields, and it was these issues which were at the center of attention of the experts from the participant countries of the all-European conference, who gathered in Berne in order to exchange experiences and work out appropriate recommendations to their governments to ensure the further development of the Helsinki process. The U.S. representatives attempted to work at imposing on other states their own concepts that contradict the very spirit of Helsinki. At the same time they brought into play all kinds of speculation concerning alleged violations of human rights and the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act by the Soviet Union.

As for the Soviet Union, its attitude toward the Helsinki process as a whole determined our country's approach to the Berne conference. The USSR regards cooperation in the humanitarian field, along with the achievement of progress in the military, political, and economic spheres, as one of the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security. Guided by this, the Soviet delegation and the representatives of the other socialist countries put forward a whole range of important proposals aimed at deepening the development of the all-European process. It is thanks to the socialist countries' constructive and firm stance at the Berne conference that, despite the difficulties created by the U.S. delegation, a compromise draft final document was drawn up. However, the U.S. representatives used their right of veto to torpedo the adoption of this final document. It is indicative that even Washington's closest allies dissociated themselves from the U.S. delegation's irresponsible stance and expressed regret over the U.S. behavior. In their concluding speeches many heads of delegations pointed out that, despite this behavior, which runs against the interests of the European peoples, the exchange of opinions held in Berne was, nonetheless, useful and frank. On the whole, the conference gave a positive assessment of what has been achieved along the road of the many years of development of human contacts in the spirit of Helsinki, and showed the profound interest Europeans have in using the experience gained to improve the content and forms of humanitarian cooperation and expand the Helsinki process for the sake of strengthening peace and trust between the peoples of the continent.

U.S. Vetoes Final Document

LD271402 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Berne May 27 TASS -- An expert conference on contacts between people, institutions and organizations, which was under way here since April 15 in the framework of the Helsinki process, ended today.

The issues of multilateral cooperation in promoting such contacts occupy an important place in the European process and in strengthening security and trust among nations.

Proceeding from this, the delegations from the socialist, neutral and non-aligned countries sought the elaboration of mutually acceptable recommendations. But the U.S. representatives, acting on direct instructions from Washington, actually vetoed an agreed final document, disregarding thereby the clearly expressed desire of the other participants to take another step forward in the humanitarian field, which affects the interests of millions of people.

This approach to negotiations caused broad condemnation in the conference circles.

UN SESSION ON AFRICAN ECONOMIES OPENS

LD271530 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] New York May 27 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly's special session on the critical economic situation in Africa opened here today. The session is being attended by 22 foreign and financial ministers and by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The session has been convened with a view to comprehensively considering the socio-economic problems of the continent. The African countries' attempts at ensuring genuine economic independence encounter the resistance of imperialist powers and monopolies which predatorily exploit the natural, manpower and financial resources of African countries.

'Economic Terrorism' Condemned

LD272323 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] New York May 28 TASS -- Yesterday's colonialists would like to barter loans and credits for African countries' political independence gained in a persistent struggle against imperialism. This is economic terrorism on the part of imperialism, stated Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. He spoke at the U.N. General Assembly's special session aimed at considering the critical economic situation in Africa. The session opened here on Tuesday.

The Soviet representative condemned any attempts at making use of the critical economic situation in African countries for interfering in their home and foreign policies, for ultimately blocking the process of economic emancipation of the continent, and for undermining its economic security. He stated full support for the African countries' just demands, addressed to the industrially developed countries of the West, for the compensation of the damage being done by their selfish policy to the economic and social development of the continent.

Many African countries, owing to the USA's and South Africa's policy in Africa, find themselves drawn into the arms race which has a painful effect on their economies, Vorontsov pointed out. If the funds which are now siphoned off by the arms race -- and they amount to an astronomical sum of almost 1,000,000 million dollars every year -- were used for peaceful purposes, hunger, epidemics, illiteracy and economic backwardness could have been done away within the shortest possible time, the leader of the Soviet delegation pointed out.

Touching upon the USSR's proposal to create an all-embracing system of international security in the military, political, economic and humanitarian fields, the Soviet representative said: "We also thought of African countries whose economic security is in jeopardy, remembered numerous facts of the use of the economic difficulties of African countries by imperialism for interference in their internal affairs, and bore in mind the unlawful 'sanctions' by a number of other Western countries against Libya, the establishment of an economic blockade of Lesotho by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, and many other such actions".

The representative of the USSR came out in support of the proposal on the convocation of an international conference on the foreign indebtedness of Africa and in favour of considering this problem in the context of the search for just ways for a global settlement of the foreign indebtedness of the 'Third World' as a whole, and expressed solidarity with the African countries' struggle for the strengthening of sovereignty over natural resources and over all economic activities.

Not to curtail, as the West insists, but, on the contrary, to strengthen the role of the state sector, to give greater scope to planned economic management methods, and to raise the efficiency of managing national economic transformations, including democratic agrarian reforms -- this is the way radically to solve the task of overcoming backwardness at an accelerated pace, Yuliy Vorontsov said.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD251817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 May 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, deputy editor in chief of MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHOUNARODNYYE OTHNOSHENIYA; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, Central Television and All-Union Radio Political Observer]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. At the center of attention of international observers last week was the visit to our country by the head of the Spanish Government. As you know, at its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the constructive nature of the talks, meaning the talks between the Soviet leadership and Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, provide the opportunity for the continued broadening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the strengthening of peace, trust and security in Europe and beyond.

I think that overall the Soviet-Spanish talks in Moscow went beyond the framework of just bilateral relations. Indeed, during the Soviet-Spanish talks, and particularly during Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with Felipe Gonzalez, note was made of one of the most important features of the world today: the rapid growth of the mutual links and mutual dependence between the countries of our planet. There are a whole number of vitally important questions that are posed for all countries by our nuclear and space age. Chief among them is the ending of the arms race and elimination of the threat of nuclear war. What is needed to solve these problems is new thinking and new approaches in world politics. Our country vividly demonstrates both. We propose embarking on the steps that are easiest to take -- the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and the ending of nuclear tests -- but what at the same time do we see in the West?

[Lebedev] Yes, there is now a colossal difference in this approach to the world situation, and there are in general fundamental differences in the degree of responsibility for what is happening.

As far as our country is concerned -- and you have already mentioned this, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, but I will simply recall -- there has been a very broad response and positive discussion throughout the world on our new pledge, which was adopted unilaterally, for a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests which the Soviet Union is unilaterally extending until 6 August -- in other words, the anniversary of the day that the Americans subjected Hiroshima to nuclear bombing.

Of course our country is right to expect at least some sort of good-will gesture from the other side. So far the reply is unambiguous: In Nevada there has been another nuclear weapon test designed, by all appearances, for the star wars program. Since we unilaterally annouaced the moratorium last year, 11 explosions have been carried out in Nevada. Currently the United States and its allies are trying to conceal this stance of theirs by making unseemly use of speculation about the tragedy that happened at the Chernobyl AES. The speculative nature of this stance becomes particularly striking when at the same time moralizing phrases are pronounced to the effect that Washington is concerned for the safety of its own citizens, the citizens of other countries, and so on.

However, this tragedy has led many seriously minded politicians to recognize one very important truth of our age -- namely the need for new political thinking and the new approaches that our leader is calling for. That understanding was shown in particular in something that was said by Egon Bahr, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] in the FRG. He said: The conflagration in Chernobyl showed vividly what many people did not want to see -- that Europe has a home, and its inhabitant share both its security and its dangers. That very important conclusion is, of course, significant and symptomatic, but at the same time, unfortunately, far from everyone thinks in the same way as the SPD leader.

[Kolchanov] During the Chernobyl tragedy I was in the Uhited States, and I witnessed how shamelessly and inhumanly U.S. official propaganda, not to mention the gutter mass media, misrepresented the event and distorted it in how they presented it. That event pushed aside other events, as if no nuclear weapon tests were being conducted, as if there were no aggressive attacks being carried out against Libya, as if there were no other manifestations of the banditlike, inhuman face of U.S. imperialism. And yet for all the tragedy of Chernobyl, if you compare what could happen in the event of a nuclear war being unleashed -- although the comparison here is wrong because they are so striking...

[Zholkver, interrupting] You were speaking, Rudolf Georgiyevich, about the unscrupulousness, so to speak, of the major U.S. press -- and the same thing goes for U.S. television, too. It is interesing that now, under the pressure of self-evident and sometimes scandalous facts, the U.S. mass media are having to beat a retreat. Two U.S. television companies -- NBC and ABC -- have now apologized for showing what was in fact an evident fraud. They showed pictures allegedly depicting the fire in Chernobyl, but afterward it turned out that the pictures were taken in Trieste and that they showed clouds of gas and smoke in that Italian city. Now U.S. television companies have apologized to their viewers, while the UPI agency has just reported that after a thorough investigation it can no longer support what it worte about the incident at Chernobyl AES when it said that 2,000 people were killed as a result of the accident.

[Kolchanov] The U.S. mass media were pursuing several aims at the same time, or rather the single aim of slandering the Soviet Union. Particularly wide currency was given to the view that the Soviet Union was creating a threat not only for itself, but for other peoples as well.

But what about the nuclear tests in Nevada? Is that not a threat to other peoples? And what about the preparations for star wars? Is that not a threat to other peoples? And is not the NATO decision on chemical weapons a threat to all peoples? -- in particular to the European peoples, because it was especially about the manufacture of binary weapons designed to be deployed in Western Europe. On 1 October the conveyor belt of chemical death will be started up in the United States, and...

[Lebedev, interrupting] Incidentally, Rudolf Georgiyevich, excuse me, but I would like to ask you a question. Can one really seriously believe the statements resounding across the ocean, in the United States, that for 17 years that conveyor belt has not produced anything, that no chemical weapons have been produced at all, that the production of allegedly...

[Kolchanov, interuppting] Of course a very great deal of them have been produced, and this is shown, among other things, by the numerous leaks of chemical substances, both in the United States and in Europe itself. Now a new program is being put forward, one that will cost many billions of dollars and will bear a correspondingly great danger.

[Zholkver] Yes, there are the old chemical weapons, so to speak, and the new ones. I have read in the West German press a number of reports that the U.S. chemical weapon depots in the FRG now contain enough chemical charges to annihilate the entire population of Europe. It is interesting how the NATO leadership and the Pentagon are now playing on the mood of the Europeans who are demanding the liquidation of chemical weapons. They are promising the Europeans that they will remove these old weapons that have gone rusty in a number of cases, thus leading to leaks, and that the new chemical weapons will be brought into Western Europe from the United States only in a crisis.

[Kolchanov] But who, Aleksandr Vladimirovich -- and a question for you, too [referring to Lebedev] -- who determines this crisis?

[Zholkver] And who creates it? The analogy is quite obvious, and people in Western Europe itself have started speaking about it. As everyone knows, the raids by the U.S. Air Force on Libya were carried out from NATO bases in Britain. The U.S. aircraft carriers from which the raids on Libya were carried out used NATO ports in Italy as a base. In this case the Americans acted without asking the agreement of their NATO allies, and now very many people are emphasizing that the Americans themselves will create a fresh crisis, and on this basis bring new, additional chemical weapons into Western Europe. This greatly worries many people there.

[Kolchanov] A crisis can be created, or it can simply be proclaimed, and the chemical weapons can be brought in on this basis. But incidentally, what exactly is the attitude of the European states toward checmical weapons? It is not the same everywhere, is it?

[Zholkver] Indeed, an unusual situation has developed. At the latest NATO sessions almost half of the U.S. allies, or more accurately, 6 out of 13, spoke out against the plans for chemical modernization. It is true that after that, Perle, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, bluntly said: We do not intend to grant to any country the right to veto U.S. programs for binary weapons.

[Lebedev] Yes, at the moment discussion of banning chemical weapons and the attitudes toward this problem once again demonstrate the same two approaches to key problems in world politics.

Moreover, what is important in my view is that the division does not simply set apart, so to speak, world socialism, the socialist community, and NATO countries. No, this division goes deeper than a differentiation. We see that a realistic approach, a responsible approach, is also being demonstrated by a number of political forces in the West. In particular, the recent meeting in Prague of representatives of the CPCZ, of the GDR's SED and the FRG's SPD, also became evidence of this. There was discussion at this meeting of a very interesting joint initiative of these political forces to create a zone in Europe free of chemical weapons. The SPD, as we all know, is one of the most influential political forces in Western Europe.

As far as the Soviet Union and its allies are concerned, then, our position is clear. Recently at the Geneva disarmament conference Soviet representatives again put forward constructive proposals that could lead to a very rapid conclusion of a convention on banning chemical weapons and liquidating their stocks; monitoring measures do not create any kind of difficulty here -- despite what the Americans try to affirm -- because we are ready to accept very effective measures of monitoring and inspection, including on-site inspection.

[Kolchanov] In my view this is another fact that proves that Europe can and should do a great deal. It should, because it ought to remember its history. It is there that both World Wars I and II began. It can do a great deal -- this is also proved by its historical experience. It suffices to remember the Helsinki accords, the Final Act, and subsequent events. Political contacts between European states have become more intensive. Scientific, technological, and economic ties have become even wider and deeper, and cultural and sports ties. Europe has become closer. Europe has become nearer. Europe can do a great deal.

[Zholkver] Yes. This very fact is confirmed by the example of one of the latest sessions of the West European Parliament in Strasbourg. For the very first time the question of all-European cooperation in the sphere of security was considered there. The West European Parliament came out for holding consultations with the Soviet Union on this question and came out in favor of considering, in this West European community, the proposal by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on banning chemical weapons.

[Kolchanov] Of course there are many paths toward strengthening European peace and security, and in my view one of the important ones is the successful completion of talks in Vienna and Stockholm. I will touch on the Vienna talks for a moment. I have had many opportunities to be in the Vienna Hofburg Palace, and at various times to be an eyewitness at these talks. You know that they have already started calling these sections or sessions of these talks "rounds", hinting both at the hardening...

[Zholkver, interrupting] You mean the talks on reducing armed forces and weapons in central Europe?

[Kolchanov] Yes, quite right, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. And you know, nonetheless, despite the tough position of the West and the constant resistance of socialist countries, the Soviet Union is constantly looking for ways to overcome these obstacles in order to reach a positive result. I will recall the socialist countries' draft that we introduced on 20 February. This is a draft agreement on the initial reduction of ground troops and weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States, with a subsequent non-increase of the levels of armed forces and weapons by the sides, and related measures in central Europe.

Insofar as Western countries are not ready for a major reduction in ground troops, we propose that the troops of the USSR and the United States be reduced by 11,500 and 6,500 people respectively; moreover, what is very important, not by pulling out individual soldiers or officers from the various subunits or auxiliary services, but by cutting whole military units, along with their weapons and combat equipment. After the completion of this action, all the participants in the agreement should take on the obligation not to increase during the next 3 or 4 years the levels of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. It is a concrete and realistic step that would make it possible to shift matters from a standstill.

[Zholkver] Of course such reductions would be very important from the point of view of creating that trust in Europe that is so essential and that is being discussed primarily at another important all-European meeting -- the Stockholm conference. Last week the latest session of that conference ended. As yet there are not any major positive results, although here too, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries put forward concrete proposals both on concluding a treaty on the nonuse of force and on measures to strengthen mutual military trust. But under various kinds of pretexts, far-fetched pretexts, the West is holding up the working out of mutually acceptable accords, although the success of Stockholm would be a touchstone for the readiness, not in words but in deeds, to strive for a reduction of the danger of war on our continent. This is doubly important since, as you know, Rudolf Georgiyevich, other talks are due in Vienna this autumn, along with the talks on reducing conventional weapons; this is to be a new all-European meeting, after Helsinki.

[Kolchanov] Yes, by 19 September participants in the Stockholm conference should complete their work on the final document. Following this, evolving out of the Stockholm conference, the conference in Vienna should take place.

[Zholkver] Questions will also be discussed there about disarmament in Europe, since at the moment in Stockholm the discussion is mainly about measures of trust.

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have a concrete program of peace for Europe. The USSR is proposing that agreement be reached on a significant reduction of all components of ground troops and tactical aviation of the European states and also corresponding forces of the United States and Canada that are deployed in Europe. Moreover, the military formations and units being reduced would be subject to disbandment while their weapons would be destroyed or stored on national territories. The geographic zone of reduction should obviously become the territory of the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. At the same time as conventional weapons, operational-tactical nuclear weapons would also be reduced. This is a businesslike, concrete, and constructive approach to solving European problems.

[Zholkver] Across the ocean attitudes toward the development of events in Europe vary. In this respect an article by Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state and a well-known U.S. politician, published recently in the British OBSERVER newspaper, is very interesting. He admits pretty frankly here that in the United States they are worried by the almost unanimous nonapproval -- in Western Europe, including even Britain -- of U.S. policy, in particular its latest Libyan aspect. He notes that Thatcher was almost isolated in Britain. And Kissinger writes about a new source of tension in NATO, noting, it is true, that these conflicts between the United States and Western Europe have their roots in events of at least 30 years ago. What are we talking about here? Kissinger recalls that NATO was formed in a period when the United States had superiority, first and foremost in nuclear weapons, and when it persistently intimidated West Europeans with the Soviet threat.

Well, times are changing now. Fear of a Soviet invasion has diminished somewhat, Kissinger admits; approximate parity with the Soviet Union has replaced the U.S. nuclear supremacy; and now, he complains, Europe believes it has the right to dissociate itself from U.S. actions. And he comes to the following conclusion: In dissociating itself now from the United States, Europe is thereby challenging the concept of U.S. global interests.

[Kolchanov] I do not think it will be at all difficult to predict how the United States will behave in this situation. It will try even more vigorous arm-twisting tactics than before.

[Zholkver] Yes, for these global interests of the United States actually come into conflict with the interests not only of the West European countries, but also of countries in other regions. Take a look at one of the latest statements by John Poindexter, deputy assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs. He starts with U.S.-European relations, declaring that U.S. security is indivisible from that of Western Europe. He goes on to say that the United States has likewise linked itself with Japan. South Korea is mentioned further on, which also comes into the chain of U.S. strategic interests. All this ends, however paradoxical it may seem, with southern Africa. We are undertaking efforts, Poindexter declares, aimed at bringing about a diplomatic settlement in the southern African region. Well, in the light of the latest events, in the light of the barbaric raids that the racist RSA [Republic of South Africa] carried out against the neighboring so-called frontline states in southern Africa, I think this diplomatic settlement in the region, so to speak, appears particularly odious.

[Lebedev] Altogether, of course, this whole situation you referred to, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, looks quite simply provocative, to put it bluntly, because it is not a matter of whether there was any specific cooperation between headquarters in Washington and Pretoria, but the Americans alone...

[Zholkver, interrupting] Yes, though questions were asked about this at the Washington press conference, and not by chance, either.

[Lebedev] Not by chance, indeed, because one strike is carried out in the north of the continent, against Libya; and after a relatively short time, a similar strike is carried out in the south of the continent, and the racist Pretoria regime, in so doing, did not even conceal its political grounds, so to speak -- if one could call this a policy, of course -- stating that the reasons and grounds are the same as those for the bombing carried out during the U.S. aggression against Libya, allegedly the fight against terrorism. All this, of course, suggests that these actions were coordinated.

But it is not by chance, either, that we have just been referring to these events taking place on the huge African Continent, I think, because today African Liberation Day is being marked. And against the background of those bloody events that are unfolding because of the interference of imperialism and racism and their aggression against the African peoples -- against this background, in particular, some figures on the situation of Africans and their standard of living sound simply terrible. I shall cite a few statistics based on official UN figures. In Africa, the average life expectancy is 47 years; 75 percent of Africans have no potable water, to say nothing of food. Stern, vice president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, admits that today the average African is worse off than, for example, in 1970. It is no accident that Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, has stated that the current crisis in Africa has its roots in the colonial past, and this is indisputably the case.

But there is no doubt that these misfortunes do not exhaust the legacy of colonialism, for a mighty weapon of neocolonialism has emerged in the form of multinational corporations. The operations of these multinational corporations cost the African states somewhere around $6 billion every year -- and I think this is a very modest estimate. It is no surprise that the foreign indebtedness of the African states -- more accurately, in the last 10 years -- has risen seven-fold altogether, and last year it amounted to over $1.7 billion.

[Kolchanov] Yes, this figure is put at $174 billion now, but that is probably also already out of date compared to the real state of affairs, as indebtedness is rising so rapidly. While the prices for traditional African exports were still more or less high, the African countries were able to spend these funds on developing the economy and improving the social situation of the working people in their countries. But since prices have to a considerable degree been artificially lowered on the world market by the multinational corporations, the incomes of the developing countries of Africa have been falling, and the degree to which the multinational companies and the imperialist forces as a whole are plundering these countries, if you like, has been increasing.

[Lebedev] Meanwhile, the USSR is rendering assistance to African countries, not just in words but in a practical way. To date, for instance, the Soviet Union has helped to irrigate as much land in Africa as will make it possible to produce almost 8 million metric tons of grain. Is this not concrete assistance? Or, for instance, the fact that to date a total of over 300 projects have been built with our assistance, and approximately as many are currently under construction or at the design stage.

[Kolchanov] And what about help with cadres? Some of you were probably at the press conference that was held at the Foreign Ministry in connection with African Liberation Day. Figures were cited there, and I will quote them: 50,000 experts from African countries attended study courses at advanced education institutions in the USSR; 3,000 of them received a degree. To say nothing of the fact that 150,000 qualified workers have been trained locally in these countries, and 250,000 specialists in various fields.

[Zholkver] I would add to this that other socialist states, too, render this assistance to African countries. Just recently a session of the mixed cooperation commission of CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique was held in Maputo. What sort of issues were examined? Rendering assistance to Mozambique in the sphere of agriculture, light industry, the food industry, health care, and education -- that is, the most urgent problems both for this African country and for many other African states. It should be said that African states are of course trying to solve these problems using their own resources, uniting their efforts. For African Liberation Day marks today what is already the 23d anniversary of the formation of the OAU.

And just now the defense ministers of a number of countries on the African Continent are meeting in Harare to discuss specific measures to organize collective defense. This is now doubly important in the circumstances of this latest direct armed aggression by the RSA, in particular in connection with the incursion into Angola.

How diverse and full of anxieties and problems is our modern world, then! The main thing, however, is the fact that mankind is confronted by a harsh choice. What is involved is the preservation of life itself on earth.

In these conditions, the Soviet Union is struggling for the sole sensible historic prospect, rejecting war as a means of resolving ideological and political disputes and putting forward a specific program for all mankind of strengthening peace, banning nuclear weapons and creating an all-embracing system of collective security.

Thank you, comrades, for taking part in this conversation.

UN ECOSOC DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

LD232252 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] New York May 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Baybakov reports:

The spring session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) ended here. Its participants discussed such important questions as the implementation of the international covenants on economic, social and cultural rights, the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, the struggle against racial discrimination and others.

On the initiative of the Soviet delegation the session unanimously approved the resolution marking the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the covenants on human rights -- all-embracing international treaties which bind all states to observe social, economic and political rights of citizens. During the discussion of the resolution the delegates of many countries noted that the Soviet Union which was among the first countries to sign the covenants have long since implemented their provisions.

The ratification of the covenants in the USSR has been a natural and logical step, since the main aim of the Soviet state is the care for man, for his living and working conditions, his spiritual development.

The discussion of the functions connected with the International Year of Peace which, on the decision of the United Nations General Assembly is observed in 1986, held an important place in the work of the ECOSOC session. A great response in the participants in the forum was evoked by the Soviet programme of ending the nuclear arms race, the most serious threat to peace, human rights and life on earth, the programme advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress. On the initiative of delegations of socialist countries the participants in the session adopted a resolution urging all nations and the international community to participate intensively in the implementation of the International Year of Peace.

The ECOSOC session also adopted an important resolution against the criminal policy of the training and use of mercenaries. This document proposed by a large group of African countries and other non-aligned countries qualifies mercenarism as a threat to international peace and security, as a crime against humanity. The overwhelming majority of delegates demanded that an end be put to the practice of the use of gangs of mercenaries, the instrument of imperialist aggression and interference, the practice that contradicts the United Nations Charter.

The participants in the session condemned the attack of the South African racists on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They demanded an end to the policy of terror and violence conducted by Pretoria and endorsed the decisions on stepping up the struggle against apartheid and racism, against the aid to the apartheid regime by a number of Western countries and transnational corporations.

TASS REPORTS ON GROMYKO TALKS WITH U.S. LAWYERS

LD271808 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation of the leadership of the American Bar Association (ABA), headed by William Flasgraf, in the Kremlin today. The U.S. guests are currently in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

During the conversation Mr Falsgraf described the activities of the ABA which has a membership of over 300,000 and expressed the wish of broader cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

A firm opinion was expressed on both sides that successful contacts between the Soviet and American associations might in many respects contribute to improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Lawyers, Andrey Gromyko emphasised, could say their weighty word, without detriment to their direct legal activities, in favour of international security and peaceful cooperation between the two powers.

The difference between the two countries' state and legal systems should not be an obstacle to such cooperation between countries. On the contrary, rather. The difference calls for mutual exchanges of experience and opinions so that those who participate in international cooperation would be guided by the supreme interests of the two peoples to live in peace with each other.

From the American side, it was stated that the two great powers which had won the great war could achieve a great peace -- this is the opinion of many in the United States. Lawyers can also make their contribution to achieving mutual understanding on individual problems which are now acquiring an increasingly wide and even global character.

The Soviet side, at the request of spokesmen of the U.S. delegation, gave explanations of the USSR's foreign policy on a number of matters.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES CANADIAN JOURNALIST

PM231343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received R. Lever, a representative of the editorial board of the Canadian magazine (MAKLINZ), on 21 May at his request and had a talk with him.

TV REPORTS VOROTNIKOV'S ARRIVAL, TALKS IN ULAANBAATAR

LD271913 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Vorotnikov arrived in Ulaanbaatar today at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee to take part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress.

[Begin V. Korzin, Ye. Shmatrikov, and N. Moskvitin recording -- identified by caption]

The new airport terminal serving the Mongolian capital, opened literally a few days ago, is receiving the guests -- the delegations of communist and workers parties that will participate in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress. A CPSU delegation, led by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, arrived here today at the MPRP Central Committee's invitation. The guests from the Soviet Union were warmly greeted at the foot of the aircraft steps by Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium; Sodnom, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers; and by other party and state figures of the country.

Numerous achievements of today's Mongolia have become possible thanks to its strong ties with the Soviet Union. It is with pride that people here say that the great Lenin was the inspiration for Soviet-Mongolian friendship. One of the most beautiful buildings in the capital houses the museum to the leader of the world's proletariat. The CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the extensive exhibition staged in the museum and with the documents telling how Ilich's ideas are being implemented on Mongolian soil.

The CPSU delegation was received by Comrade Batmonh in the MPRP Central Committee. Cordially welcoming the CPSU delegation, Comrade Batmonh acquainted the guests with the results of the party's work carried out during the period before the congress. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov related how the 27th CPSU Congress decisions are being fulfilled, and how the process of restructuring the national economy along the path of accelerating the economic and social development is proceeding in our own country. Prospects for further development of the Soviet-Mongolian cooperation were examined in a comradely atmosphere. [end recording]

Comrade Vorotnikov, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, conveyed cordial greetings and wishes for success in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress.

Also today, the delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the leader of the Mongolian revolution, Suhe Bator and Marshal Choibalsan. The guests also laid a wreath at the foot of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument. [Video shows Vorotnikov and Biryukova greeted by officials at airport; pioneer girls giving flowers to Vorotnikov; Lenin museum; Vorotnikov and Biryukova inside museum; two sides seated at oblong table]

19TH MPRP CONGRESS OPENS IN ULAANBAATAR

LD280451 Moscow TASS in English 0449 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 28 TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party began its work in Ulaanbaatar today.

Its delegates will discuss the party Central Committee's report to the congress, delivered by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The delegates will also consider the guidelines of the country's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and elect leading bodies of the party.

Representatives of more than seventy foreign communist and workers' parties, revolutionary democratic and national liberation movements are taking part in its work.

Batmonh Delivers Report

LD280459 Moscow TASS in English 0434 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 28 TASS -- The economic and social tasks set by the 18th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) have been, on the whole, successfully accomplished, points out a "report of the MPRP Central Committee to the 19th Congress of the party and further tasks". The report was delivered at the MPRP's 19th Congress, which opened here today, by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP MPRP Central Committee. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), the speaker said, the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) made new strides in socialist construction. The key assets of the national economy increased by 70 per cent. The national income produced grew by 37 per cent. Approximately four-fifths of the increment in national income was resultant of a rise in labour productivity. Agricultural development matters were the central ones in the party's economic policy. The average annual agricultural output grew by 18 per cent. The fixed assets of industry doubled.

The party secured a consistent accomplishment of the main tasks set at the 18th Congress in the field of raising the people's living standard. Real per capita incomes grew by 12 per cent. The housing conditions of urban and rural population improve. The network of medical institutions has broadened. In Mongolia, there are now 24 physicians and 111 hospital beds per 10,000 people. Science, culture, art and literature developed successfully.

When determining economic and social tasks for the coming years, the MPRP Central Committee orients itself towards the intensification of economic development, the report emphasises. During social industrialisation of Mongolia, a process of its gradual development into an industrial-agrarian country takes place. In the eighth five-year period, it is planned to channel 24,700 million tugriks into national economic development, to increased fixed assets by approximately 50 per cent. About 1.2 million square metres of housing is to be turned over for occupancy in five years' time. Public education, health care and culture will receive further development.

The main line, which the MPRP invariably adheres to in the field of foreign economic relations, is to draw closer to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in every way and to join hands with them, the speaker pointed out. "Our relations with the fraternal countries successfully develop on the principles of socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the main documents of the CMEA member countries' economic summit conference".

Touching upon the international situation, the speaker said that the political climate in the world had become sharply aggravated and that the threat of nuclear war had grown in recent years. He said the aggressive circles of imperialism and above all the United States, rejecting the course towards detente, had embarked upon the path of upsetting the military-strategic parity which had developed in the world, the path of stepping up the nuclear arms race, and of militarizing outer space.

In this connection the speaker emphasised a great importance of the peace initiatives of the USSR. Special place among them is occupied by a wide range of concrete measures of stage-by-stage elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the measures which were set out in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, as well as the peace action programme adopted by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Jambyn Batmonh said.

The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as well as its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, the moratorium which was observed for many months and which was recently extended until August 6 of this year became exceptionally important practical steps along the lines of preventing nuclear war and bringing about an end to the arms race. However, the U.S. Administration does not listen to the voice of reason and pays no heed to the insistent demands of the world public. On the contrary, through nuclear tests in Nevada, through the piratic attack on Libya, and through other numerous provocative actions Washington torpedoes the spirit of Geneva and blocks ways leading to an improvement of international relations.

The speaker emphasised that all-round promotion of the cause of strengthening security in the Asian Continent is the major direction of the foreign-policy activities of the party and the state. The USSR-advanced idea of a comprehensive approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia presupposes the pooling of the efforts of Asian countries and a joint search for ways to consolidate peace in the region. The idea serves as a basis for the solution of the complex problems of the continent in the interests of peoples inhabiting it.

Consonant with this approach is the proposal made by the Mongolian People's Republic on the creation of a machinery which would rule out the use of force in relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean area, the report says.

Imperialism's attempts at knocking together military-political blocs or a closed community in the Asian-Pacific region run counter to the basic interests of peoples and to the ensurance of their peaceful future, the leader of the Mongolian Communists emphasised.

Touching upon relations between Mongolia and the PRC, the speaker said that the Mongolian People's Republic consistently pursued its principled course towards normalizing relationships with the People's Republic of China. "We proceed from the assumption that the development of goodneighbourly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries on the basis of strict observance on the principles of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other meet the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples and the interests of socialism".

The speaker stated that Mongolia invariably came out in support of the national-liberation and revolutionary movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, for national freedom and social progress.

IZVESTIYA ON IDEA OF ADMITTING TWO KOREAS TO UN

PM201440 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Chugrov "International Commentary": "Who Is Striving To Perpetuate Split"]

[Text] The recent conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries in Tokyo featured, in particular, the so-called "Korean question."

The leaders of the "Big seven" were unable to bypass such an important problem as the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. But they approached the problem in their own way: Instead of promoting an easing of tension in the region, the Tokyo summiteers agreed to "strive for the simultaneous admission of North and South Korea to the United Nations." One need not be a seer to find the trap in this decision -- an attempt to perpetuate the wall of concrete cutting the Korean peninsula in two. This sorry "initiative" is just one of the tricks used by Washington in order to maintain the status quo on the peninsula and drive the political wedge between the two parts of Korea even deeper.

In 1975, at the 30th UN General Assembly session, the United States tried to arrange for the separate admission of South Korea into the United Nations. Only when this nameuver by Seoul and Washington failed did people on the Potomac invent the "viewpoint" of the simultaneous admission of North and South Korea into the United Nations and their "cross recognition." But even then this "viewpoint" was rejected by the world community, which approved direct talks between the two parts of Korea.

As we can see, the question has a long history. So why are the United States and its allies now once again pushing the idea of the "simultaneous admission to the United Nations" of the two parts of the country?

The essence of the matter is that at the start of this year the DPRK Government made a number of constructive new proposals. They were aimed at creating conditions for a North-South dialogue. The problem of the peaceful unification of Korea was able (threatened, in Washington's opinion) to get moving. Naturally, however, unification and the presence of U.S. troops on the peninsula are incompatible. People overseas became alarmed: The prospect of leaving South Korea was very scary. The United States has expended considerable effort in sketching out on the map of the world the military-political contours of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle. In it South Korea is given an important role as a U.S. nuclear springboard. But without one side the entire geometrical figure naturally collapses.

The DPRK's proposal that major military exercises in the North and South be abandoned was answered with the unprecedented scale of the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers. And the fabricated pretext of the "threat of aggression from the North" is used to justify the new militarist preparations.

The "Big Seven's" decision to seek admission of the "two Koreas" to the United Nations was answered in a statement by a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman published in Pyongyang. The Republic's government and the entire Korean people will resolutely oppose the attempts to perpetuate the split in the country and will struggle for its peaceful, democratic unification, the document says.

Should Korea become a UN member? Certainly, and as soon as possible. But as a single state or a confederation. Any other option would mean a deepening of national division.

FISHING ACCORD WITH JAPAN REACHED, QUOTA REDUCED

For the KYODO account of the USSR-Japan salmon fishing agreement in the northwestern Pacific, reached on 24 May, see the Japan section of the 28 May Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PRAVDA CITES NAJIBULLAH SPEECH TO PDPA JOURNALISTS

PM280752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Special correspondent V. Okulov report: "Meeting With Party Journalists"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 May -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, met today with the collective of the editorial office of the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, the PDPA Central Committee organ. Addressing the journalists, Comrade Najib gave an assessment of the military-political situation in the country and stressed the newspaper's important role in mobilizing the Afghan people to fulfill the tasks of the people's democratic revolution under the conditions of confrontation with the forces of imperialism and regional reaction, which are waging an undeclared war against the DRA. Comrade Najib noted the successes of the DRA's young party press. The daily circulation of HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR has reached 90,000 copies -- an unprecedented level for a country where to this day the overwhelming majority of the population is illiterate.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary urged the journalists to be more active in fulfilling the newspaper's role of collective agitator, propagandist, and organizer of the masses and gave practical advice and recommendations on improving the work of the party's central press organ.

DEMOCRATIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

LD280412 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 86

[Leshchinskiy report on festivities marking the 10th anniversary of the Democratic Youth Organization in Kabul on 27 May; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Two hundred thousand members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] are today receiving the congratulations of their people and co-equals from many countries of the world. Among the foreign delegations, there are also representatives of our country headed by Vladimir Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR.

Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, warmly congratulated the militant vanguard of Afghan youth. He noted the great contribution of this reserve of the party to the cause of defending the revolution and building a new life on Afghan soil. Comrade Najibullah handed the Order of the Red Banner to the youth organization. [Video shows Leshchinskiy standing at a central Kabul square among playing children who are dressed in young pioneer uniforms that are almost identical to those of their Soviet counterparts. Next, the camera shows top Afghan officers among young officers and uniformed children listening to Najibullah's address. Finally, Najibullah is shown handing over the banner.]

REPORTAGE ON UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Talks with Voss

LD271634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- A meeting took place today in the USSR Supreme Soviet with the British parliamentary delegation led by Lord Whitelaw, lord president of the council

Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told the guests about basic trends in the social, economic, public, and political life of Soviet society at the current stage, and spoke about the activity and structure of the country's supreme organ of state power.

We greatly appreciated the opportunity to meet with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and are deeply grateful to him for the time he gave us and for the exchange of opinions which took place, the head of the delegation said.

David Crouch, Renee Short, Robert Jackson, Tom Clarke, and Alan Beith, the delegation members, spoke about various aspects of the British Parliament's activity.

During the conversation, great attention was paid to the theme of international security and disarmament. Despite differing approaches to several issues concerning this problem of paramount importance to humanity, both sides agreed on the need for an end to the arms race.

The British MP's explained the various points of view of the parties which they represent on domestic and foreign policy issues. It was stated in particular that the Labour Party opposes British participation in the American SDI program, including its research section, and opposes the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the country. D. Healey described as a new and valuable initiative the proposal expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his meeting with the delegation that if Great Britain officially decides to eliminate its own nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will be prepared to reduce its nuclear potential correspondingly.

The participants in the talks remarked that the exchange of opinions that took place made a positive contribution to the development of Soviet-British parliamentary links.

Taking part in the talks were deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Georgiy Arbatov, Vadim Zagladin, Yuriy Izrael, Sergey Losev, and Vladimir Terebilov.

Lunch was provided in honor of the delegation on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The British members of Parliament visited the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin.

Whitelaw Comments

LD271753 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 27 May 86

[Interview with UK parliamentary delegation leader Lord Whitelaw by Aleksandr Barabeychik in Moscow on 26 May; from the "Guest Speaker" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Barabeychik] Lord Whitelaw, you have just been received by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin. How would you describe the meeting, what did you learn about the Soviet stand on major international problems?

[Whitelaw] The meeting was long and very friendly and conducted in a good spirit throughout. We discussed both those issues on which we agreed and those issues on which we differed, I think, in a very friendly spirit.

[Barabeychik] During the meeting did you feel the Soviet leader's concern for the present tense international situation?

[Whitelaw] Yes, indeed. They feel that they have made various proposals, they don't feel that in all cases they've had a sufficient response from the West. Obviously that's a matter on which we might argue but that is their feeling.

[Barabeychik] What remedies does he suggest for rectifying it to the better?

[Whitelaw] I think that Mr Gorbachev is very keen to have a summit meeting but he wants to be sure before he has such a meeting that there are positive areas where the groundwork has been done leading to an agreement.

[Barabeychik] Did Comrade Gorbachev familiarize you with the major Soviet peace initiative of 15 January?

[Whitelaw] Yes, indeed he did, and he hopes that that will be followed up and he feels that so far it hasn't been followed up as much as he would have liked.

[Barabeychik] Mikhail Gorbachev also dwelt on Soviet-British relations. What points did he make, how does he see the priorities here?

[Whitelaw] Well, he was grateful for the prime minister's letter. He said that it showed that the British Government wished to continue the dialogue. He hoped that that would be further developed. He would reply to it. He had some reservations as to the extent with which we had reacted to various events but on the whole he clearly wanted an improvement in British relations and he wanted to see the Soviet Union and Britain closer together on many of these issues. And that was the whole burden of a meeting which went on for so long, was conducted in such a friendly spirit. It showed the feeling that everyone wanted to make progress.

[Barabeychik] General Secretary Gorbachev's approach to subjects of your discussion, did it reveal new political concepts, new political thinking so vital in our nuclear age?

[Whitelaw] He had various proposals to make about the future of nuclear weapons, about a comprehensive test ban treaty which he wants to put to the other nations, and no doubt that will be done.

[Barabeychik] Surely you must have recalled the Soviet leader's successful visit to Britain in December of 1984?

[Whitelaw] Yes, we did indeed, and we pointed out to him how much we'd appreciated his visit then and how much we believed that had led to an increase in mutual respect between our two nations. We also pointed out to him that our visit now, we hoped, would lead similarly.

[Barabeychik] Now how do you see the value of such high-level discussions in general?

[Whitelaw] That they can create a climate. There was no doubt about the climate of our discussion this afternoon. Of course we didn't agree on everything. We didn't attempt to argue on some of those issues on which we may not have agreed but we had a friendly discussion in a good atmosphere and that must be very important.

[Barabeychik] Are you satisfied with the progress of your visit so far to the Soviet Union?

[Whitelaw] I think we are all extremely pleased with our reception, with the kindness we've been shown, with the hospitality we have been given and indeed with the priority which we have been given in leading figures of the Soviet Union giving a considerable amount of time to discussions with us.

[Barabeychik] And the next leg of your trip takes you to the hero city of Leningrad and our national republic of Georgia, I gather.

[Whitelaw] Yes, it does indeed, and of course there will be different discussions. We will look forward very much to going to Leningrad where we know not only that it is a marvellous tourist attraction and tourist area but an area which shows to many people like me who fought in the last war just what the Soviet resistance in Leningrad meant for the successful result of the war against Hitler's Germany.

Arms Deal Ruled Out

LD271803 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1783 GMT 27 May 86

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Liberal Party Deputy Leader Mr Alan Beith, in Moscow with a group of British parliamentarians, today ruled out "deals on the side" between Britain and the Soviet Union as a means of reducing international tension over nuclear weapons.

Mr Beith was speaking after the all-party group had talks at the Kremlin with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, in which the Soviet leader said Moscow was ready to strike a separate agreement with Britain on cutting nuclear weapons.

But Mr Beith said afterwards: "The answer to problems of international tension does not lie in deals on the side between Britain and the Soviet Union.

"Britain's role should lie in helping to bring about a more constructive response from the United States and in ceasing to back such U.S. policies as star wars."

Mr. Beith went on: "Mr Gorbachev is in a strong position to achieve a reduction in arms spending, which the Soviet economy badly needs, as part of an agreement which could safeguard the interests of the Western democracies and make the world a safer place.

"We made it absolutely clear that he is very keen to secure real progress in multilateral disarmament, and, although all the options he has put forward will require considerable further work, Western leaders will be very foolish if they do not show a positive response.

Mr Beith said. "Mr Gorbachev referred to the need to build a bridge from both sides. Mrs Thatcher needs to push the Americans into doing more bridge-building instead of encouraging them to carry on as before."

Mr Beith handed to Mr Gorbachev a letter from Mr David Steel in which the Liberal leader called for an improvement in "the controlled management of our differences".

Mr Steel's letter continued: "Irrespective of the United States action in Libya, from which we strongly dissented, or their failure to respond to the ban on test. [as received] which you offered and have now extended, it is essential that the Geneva process be taken forward.

"My own view is that the freeze option, which you have proposed, would represent a significant step forward. Quite evidently it is not a policy in itself, but it would greatly improve the possibility of longer-term agreement in terms which both the Soviet Union and the Western alliance would regard as providing security and stability."

Meets With Murakhovskiy, Aristov

LD271849 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Agri-Industrial (Gosagroprom) Committee of the USSR, today received a British parliamentary delegation led by Viscount Whitelaw, a deputy prime minister, lord president of the Privy Council and a member of the Conservative Party.

The guests were briefed on the work done by Gosagroprom to fulfill the national food program and streamline the economic mechanism of the country's agri-industrial sector.

An exchange of opinions took place also on scientific, technological and economic cooperation between the two countries in agriculture and related industries and the possibilities to develop it.

During a conversation between Boris Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR, and the delegation an exchange of opinions took place on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS SAARLAND LEADER'S NEWS CONFERENCE

PM271631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Favor of Expanded Cooperation"]

[Text] The aim of my visit to the Soviet Union was to promote the development of economic relations between Saarland (FRG) and the USSR, including the expansion of partnership ties between Saarbruecken and Tbilisi and Saarland and Georgia, O. Lafontaine, minister-president of Saarland and member of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany said at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 23 May. Lafontaine is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The guest noted that, in addition to questions pertaining to the expansion of economic cooperation, a wide range of international problems was discussed during his visit. He said that the sides had noted that their viewpoints coincided on such issues as ending nuclear tests, preventing the arms race from spreading to space, and creating nuclear-free and chemical weapon-free zones in Europe.

Ending nuclear tests would be a first step toward confidence building and disarmament, the minister-president emphasized. It is beyond question that any agreements in the disarmament sphere must be subject to verification [kontrol]. In our view, O. Lafontaine said, the technical facilities for monitoring [kontrol] nuclear tests presents no problem.

Touching on the question of economic contacts, he said that there are many spheres in Saarland and in the USSR where mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries is possible.

O. Lafontaine said that he had the opportunity to express profound sympathy to the Soviet people in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. He noted that the feeling of compassion should be in the forefront of international reaction to this disaster. Concern over the events at Chernobyl and the unleashing of an anti-Soviet campaign must have nothing in common with each other.

The minister-president of Saarland noted that his talks in the Soviet Union were held in a friendly and frank atmosphere, even when it was a matter of questions on which there were differences of opinion. My visit was useful and has produced positive results, the guest emphasized.

Lafontaine Departs

PM280826 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] O. Lafontaine, minister-president of Saarland (FRG), left Moscow for home on 25 May. He was seen off at the airport by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

WEINBERGER HOPES FOR AUSTRIAN PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD201938 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 20 TASS -- The U.S. Secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, who is making a tour of a number of West European countries, has arrived in Austria, a first post-war visit by the head of the U.S. Defense Department to this country.

According to local observers, Washington's emissary is going to discuss in Vienna the problem of Austria's contribution to the defense of the West. Even the interview, given by Weinberger to the newspaper "DIE PRESSE" [words indistinct] bears proof of the undisguised pressure put by Washington on neutral Austria in this question. That the Austrian Armed Forces are demonstrating convincing selfdefense capability is a positive contribution to the NATO deterrence and defense, he said. Weinberger in actual fact supported attempts by certain forces in Austria which seek to remove a clause from the State Treaty which bans Austria's possession of missiles. Caspar Weinberger expressed the "hope" that Austrian firms would show interest in orders related to the "Strategic Defense Initiative."

TASS Notes Austrian Protests

LD212213 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 21 TASS -- The U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today completed his official visit to Austria. In Vienna he had negotiations with Federal Chancellor of Austria Fred Sinowatz, Foreign and Defence Ministers Leopold Gratz and Helmut Kruenes.

The visit of the U.S. defence secretary was met with numerous protests of Austrian progressive organisations against the policy of the American Administration. In a joint statement they demanded that the United States should stop the star wars preparations and renunciate nuclear tests.

'Anti-Soviet' Positions Expressed

LD232140 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen May 23 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has completed his official visit to Denmark today. At a press conference for local and foreign journalists he advocated from strongly anti-Soviet positions consolidation of the Armed Forces of the NATO countries and criticised the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, the idea popular in Denmark.

LOMONOSOV LEAVES FOR PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM271120 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "For the Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.G. Lomonosov left Moscow for Lisbon yesterday to take part in the Fifth Congress of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersindical at the invitation of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersindical.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JALLUD VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD271805 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We have just received this report: A meeting took place today between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Jallud handed Comrade Gorbachev a note from the leader of the socialist Jamahiriyah, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The U.S. aggression against Libya, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, has again shown to the whole world what imperialism is. This act by the United States has reaffirmed the urgent nature of the joint analysis and appraisals that were made during Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the Soviet Union last October. The doctrine of neoglobalism, which is designed to cover up state terrorism in relation to peoples who have made their choice in favor of independence and radical social change, exacerbates the already tense and dangerous situation in the world.

The Soviet Union's invariable position in support of the just cause of the Libyan revolution and the Libyan leadership's determination to uphold its gain against any encroachment was reaffirmed.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud focussed attention on the consequences of the armed raid on Libya for the peace-loving national liberation forces and for all Arab states in particular. The U.S. moral-political defeat does not rule out further adventures, and that is why vigilance, firmness [vyderzhannost] and a high level of defense capability by states that might become the target of an imperialist attack, a sense of principle and consistency in condemning those pretexts that the imperialists use in this regard, especially terrorism in any of its forms, are required.

The Soviet Union's readiness to develop mutually advantageous and equal economic cooperation with Libya on a long-term basis, to give it assistance in strengthening its defense capability and to cooperate in the international arena for the benefit of peace and the security of peoples on the basis of agreed on principles was emphasized during the conversation.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev asked that the Soviet people's solidarity be conveyed to the friendly Libyan people and wished them courage and endurance in the struggle for their just cause.

JANA Reports Talks

LD271617 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1547 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (JANA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, received at the Kremlin Palace this afternoon Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who is currently paying a working visit to the Soviet Union.

Staff Maj. Jallud conveyed a written message from the brother leader of the revolution to the Soviet leader.

JANA correspondents have learned that the current international situation, particularly the situation in the Arab and the Mediterranean regions in light of the failed barbarous U.S.-Atlantist aggression on the Libyan Arab people, was discussed during this meeting.

Talks With Ryzhkov

LD271551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- Talks took place in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah. Taking part were, on the Soviet side: Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo, candidate member and minister of defense of the USSR; Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee Secretary; and Konstantin Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and on the Libyan side Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of planning; Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secrtary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Affairs; Jum'ah al-Arbash, head of the directorate of Atomic Energy, chairman of the Electricity Corporation; Umar al-Muntasir, secretary for industry [as received] and other officials, accompanying the Libyan delegation.

During the talks, which were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, primary attention was devoted to questions of Soviet-Libyan cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical and other fields. The sides noted that dynamic development had taken place in comprehensive mutually beneficial fruitful links and affirmed their desire to broaden and strengthen these links still further. Favorable opportunities for this are opened up by the long-term development program for economic, scientific-technical and trade cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, signed by Mikahail Gorbachev and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during the leader of the Libyan revolution's visit to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

A detailed exchange of opinions took place on topical issues concerning the international situation, which has become sharply aggravated as a result of the U.S. Administration's adventurist militarist policies and its attempts to dictate its will to sovereign states.

The Soviet side again decisively condemned the aggressive U.S. actions against Libya, considering them an extremely crude violation of the UN Charter and of the norms of international law. It expresses solidarity with the Libyan people and demands an immediate end to policies of state terrorism being carried out by the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and other Arab states.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its moral, political, and other support and help for the Libyan people in their struggle for freedom and independence and against the policies of forceful carried out by the American military against sovereign states.

The sides pointed out the importance of strengthening the cooperation of all progressive forces in the struggle to consolidate peace and international security, avert the danger of nuclear war and ensure the inalienable rights of peoples to independence and social progress.

Note was made of the value and fruitfulness of the talks which had taken place, and the conviction was expressed that meetings between Soviet and Libyan leaders have important significance for strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Discusses Cooperation

LD271339 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Joint Libyan Arab-Soviet talks opened this morning in Moscow. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet prime minister [title as heard] participated in the talks. Members of the delegation accompanying Staff Maj Jallud on the Libyan Arab side, and on the Soviet side Sergey Sokolov, the defense minister; Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations at the Foreign Ministry, and Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, participated in the talks.

A review of existing cooperative relations between the two friendly countries and means that would push these relations toward more development in all fields was made at this round of talks, which lasted approximately 2 hours.

The Libyan Arab and Soviet delegations discussed Arab and African issues and exchanged views regarding developments of current world issues. Later the talks continued at a meeting attended by Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the secretary of the People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liasion; Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet prime minister, and the [Soviet] foreign and defense ministers.

The JANA representative in Moscow said many specialist committees came out of this round of talks, and were delegated the task of studying areas for cooperation between the two friendly countries in all spheres.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of sincere desire for action to strengthen the solid relations between the great Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union, particularly in light of the current international situation resulting from the failed U.S.-Atlanticist barbaric aggression against the people of the great Jamahiriyah and the continuous U.S. threats against the Arab countries.

Exchange Speeches

LD271625 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The Government of the USSR gave a dinner in honor of 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, in the grand Kremlin palace today.

Present at the dinner were Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defence minister of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officals.

Ryzhkov and Jallud exchanged brief speeches. Jallud is on a working visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government since Monday.

Lomeyko Comments

LD271454 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The working visit to the USSR of 'Abd al-Jallud, a member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, which began on Monday, will "undoubtedly contribute to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Libya", said Vladimir Lomeyko.

The head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Department was speaking at a briefing on current international issues here today.

He said the talks will cover the issues of bilateral relations and there will also be an exchange of opinions on the present international situation, in particular questions concerning U.S. aggressive actions against Libya.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party and vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrives in Moscow on a working visit today, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said.

This visit is taking place as the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, including around Syria, has become more tense. All responsibility for the increase in tension is on the United States and its strategic ally, Israel.

During the forthcoming talks and conversations in Moscow, Lomeyko said, the Soviet side intends to exchange with Khaddam opinions about the present situation in the Middle East and discuss bilateral Soviet-Syrian relations.

Arab Sources Cite Arms Deal

LD271006 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 May (KUNA) -- Diplomatic sources in Moscow have told AL-ITTIHAD, published here today, that 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council [as received], who arrived in Moscow yesterday evening leading a high-level Libyan delegation, including the Libyan defense minister [as received], will sign a big Soviet arms deal. Talks on the deal had been suspended since Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's last visit to Moscow. However, after the U.S. air piracy against Libyan towns, Moscow agreed to sign the deal, which is considered to be one of the biggest Soviet military deals with an Arab country in many years.

The sources, which also pointed out that the Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was due to visit Moscow today, said that Jallud's visit to Moscow is in response to an urgent invitation from the Soviet Union, which will include talks with Khaddam on settling differences between Syria and the PLO and reconciliation between Syria, Libya, and Iraq. The talks will also deal with the possibility of an Israeli aggression with U.S. assistance on Syrian forces in Lebanon.

The Arab [as received] diplomatic sources said that the first round of talks will begin immediately after the arrival of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The sources stressed that Khaddam and Jallud will hold intensive talks with the Soviet leadership on the tense situations in the Middle East and the Mediterranean basin and the escalating hostile campaign launched by the U.S. Administration against Syria and Libya, among other things.

The Syrian and Libyan sides will also discuss the issue of promoting military and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The sources stressed that the issue of the Iraq-Iran war will be given great attention in the Soviet-Libyan-Syrian talks, and will attempt to reconcile Iraq and these two Arab countries, which have for a long time stood beside Iran against Iraq, by committing themselves to total neutrality. [sentence as received] The Soviet side will also discuss the reasons for the failure to convene the Arab summit conference in Fes with the Libyan and Syrian sides.

An African diplomatic source stressed that Maj Jallud will discuss in detail the issue of the air piracy against three African countries and its negative effects on Libya, as well as the factors which may affect the convening of the nonaligned countries' conference which is expected to be held in Harare.

SYRIA'S VICE PRESIDENT KHADDAM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Met by Shevardnadze

JN271846 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Moscow this evening leading a delegation comprising Comrades General Hikmat al-Shihabi, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, on a cordial working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

He was received at the airport by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister; Vladimir Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Felix Fedotov, the USSR ambassador in Damascus; a number of Soviet officials; the Syrian charge d'affaires in Moscow; the embassy staff; and members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party command in the Soviet Union.

Talks between the Syrian Arab and the Soviet sides will be held tomorrow morning.

Commentary on Visit

LD272351 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World," program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] [Passage indistinct]. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, arrived today in the Soviet Union on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. This visit indicates the consolidation of Syrian-Soviet relations and cooperation in the various fields, including the consolidation of Syria's defensive abilities.

The Syrian leadership has repeatedly pointed out that Soviet assistance plays the most important role in the field of economic and social development in Syria, in defending Syrian achievements; and in confronting the (?enemies of Syria) and Zionism.

In this light we have to look at the meetings in Damascus between Aleksey Lizichev and senior Syrian commanders, and also with the Political Department of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic. They exchanged views about vital issues such as the [word indistinct] and training soldiers, and their moral and technological reinforcement. This has to be as strong as [words indistinct]. Today, under circumstances of Zionist and imperialist escalation of tension around Syria, self-control and steadfastness are required.

Syria's strong defensive ability, supported by the Soviet Union, is a strong barricade in the way of the military adventurist forces in the Middle East.

The Arab countries show great interest in the coordination of the efforts of the Soviet Union, Syria and the other Arab countries to achieve a solid political settlement in the region, and to hold an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is currently visiting Athens, again underlined Syria's intention to hold an international conference on the Middle East according to the Fes resolutions. Undoubtedly, this issue will be one of the main issues during the coming talks to be held by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Moscow.

Talks With Gromyko

LD280619 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Soviet-Syrian talks started in the Kremlin today.

They are being conducted by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Khaddam arrived in Moscow yesterday for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

PDRY ENERGY MINISTER MEETS ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

GF231952 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpt] Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, YSP Central Committee member, deputy prime minister, and minister of energy and minerals, met in Moscow today with Comrade Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and chairman of the Soviet side in the joint USSR-PDRY Economic Committee. They discussed relations between the two friendly countries in the economic sphere and continuing the development of economic and technical cooperation.

Brother ibn Husaynun expressed appreciation for the honest internationalist support and the aid extended by the USSR to our country in various fields that contributes greatly to our national independence and to carrying out progressive social changes in the country and increasing its economic ability. Comrade Osadchuk praised the progressive changes taking place in the PDRY and PDRY-USSR cooperation. He expressed the hope for further successes for our country in executing the tasks delineated by the YSP for continuing economic development and raising the people's living standards.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Velikhov Holds Press Conference

LD272207 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1742 GMT 27 May 86

[Press conference by Academician Velikhov in Moscow on 26 May -- recorded; questions read by announer where indicated, otherwise read by Velikhov; video shows Velikhov seated on rostrum flanked by two unidentified men]

[Text] [Velikhov] Which of the most important phases of work have already been completed and what is still to be done? Well, the first phase consisted of putting out the fire and stopping the emission of airborne particles. That was a very important phase, and the most important thing was the emission of airborne particles. I have already talked about what was done to achieve that. The second phase consisted of stabilizing the situation, as much as possible, and stopping all the radioactive emissions, so as to reduce the transportation of it as much as possible. And the third phase consists of creating the necessary barriers, full conservation, and restoring a working situation at the station and in the entire surrounding area.

[Announcer] Answering a question about radioactive fall-out on Europe, Academician Velikhov said:

[Velikhov] As for me, I have been preoccupied with the question of what nuclear war is like, and for me this is an exmaple of something that we are simply unable even to imagine, even in one's most vivid imagination -- what even a minimal nuclear catastrophe is like.

[Unidentified man on rostrum, interrupting] Limited nuclear war.

[Velikhov] So-called limited, yes. Because in fact, you see, material damage would be minimal. All the radioactive fallout, so to speak, would be kept in the area of buildings. I could quote this example: Imagine that Europe is now very worried about possible radioactive fallout. Say, the Netherlands is worried. In fact, as far as I know, a detailed explanation and estimates have been done by the World Health Organization, and a report made that says clearly that these anxieties were considerably overstated. But that is a matter for the government of each country, of course. On the other hand, imagine that, for example, in the Netherlands, one cruise missile sited in the Netherlands falls on that same reactor in Chernobyl. As a result, it would be 1,000 times worse in the Netherlands. No response is needed from the Soviet Union, nothing at all. That very incident would be 1,000 times worse, because today, on the whole, it is all localized in the area of the reactor, specifically, they are now combating this. But in the event of a nuclear catastrophe all of this would be emitted over a great distance. During the explosion the capacity of the reactor fell by 6-7 percent; this was due to the radioactive decay. You know, this is again going into detail, and again I do not understand when it went down. And secondly, decay does not happen that quickly; decay takes place slowly.

[Announcer] Question: How is the insulation of the reactor of the fourth power set taking place?

[Velikhov] First and foremost, it is being buried. There now exists a whole range, a whole series of places and methods for burial depending on the level of activity of particular fragments of structural components and what there is in that area.

The major burial will of course be the burial of the reactor itself and of everything around that building. We are going to make a large tomb with many layers of barriers.

[Announcer] What is the situation at the station now?

[Velikhov] Well, you see. First, if we are speaking of how many people are working, it is difficult for me to say because, in general, we are taking measures so that as few people as possible are working at the station -- only the essential people. But from the point of view of risk and from the point of view there are being fewer airborne particles, I think that there can of course be no question of thens of thousands of people working at the station. But probably, there are several hundred, I think, although it is difficult for me to calculate now. But of course, there are very many people working throughout the area because work is being carried out to trap all airborne particles; work is being carried out -- a great deal of work -- to create films on the surface because we are worried about the rain where we do not have drains, and to create appropriate drainage systems. And of course much work is already being done on this and in this zone it is significantly more safe. I must say that, unfortunately, little has been done in science on the level of providing a model for these questions, and the information which we have is contradictory. What is the interaction between concrete, sand, metallic structures etc. For this reason we had to very rapidly create mathematical models and conduct experiments. And at the same time the task was complex because it is stochastic in nature. For we really know very little precisely. When we buried the zone under this mighty cap we deprived ourselves of access to that area. For this reason questions continually arose of how to measure, how to extrapolate, what possible paths were there for a future development of events? And since we always had to proceed from considerations about the very worst, that is an analysis from the point of view of the worst possibilities, it was, as you will understand, a very difficult and responsible analysis.

How do you evaluate the role of nuclear power engineering for the further development of the world economy?

In the first place, so as long as there is uranium and it can be ignited, then I think that a great amount of energy is stored up in it. Indeed, we must find only totally reliable ways of combustion. Of course, the events in Chernobyl will influence our decisions as to how this should be done, on the technical means and on the organizational side, but I nevertheless think that nuclear energy production will play a large role in providing energy. People are saying that I have only been concerned with thermonuclear power engineering. In the future the opportunity will arise to make use of thermonuclear fusion.

In the interview which you granted us a month or two ago you spoke about humanism as the main feature of modern (?man). Could you say something about your work and that of your colleagues right in the accident zone?

I have to say, of course, that all those who were connected with the liquidation of the accident, particularly in the first few days.-- I did not arrive there on the very 1st day but on 3 May -- the very first days were, of course, extremely strenuous, and our work was very strenuous, and we really did work. Much has been written about it in the papers. You know, we all really worked very harmoniously day and night, sleeping very little because our main concern was, so to speak, to localize all the radioactive emissions and prevent any kind of possible negative development of events. Everyone really worked under the same -- be they minister, worker, or soldier. I have to say that the atmosphere was such that we were really sad to say goodbye when we left. But in practical terms, I think that I received about 10 roentgens of external irradiation, which is completely acceptable without there being any consequences -- and 20-25 roentgens of external irradiation is a completely acceptable dose.

Much depends here on the fact that it is important to use good filters, and to use them in the proper fashion. Everyone there has been provided with [word indistinct] filters.

The newspaper ASAHI asks: After the burial of the fourth set, how will measurements and investigations within the tomb be carried out? First, we have already introduced a whole range of sensors that measure the temperature and the radiation level, but in the future it will of course be necessary to carry out first and foremost thermal measurements, radiation measurements, and measurements of the gas composition. But this does not present any particular difficulties. I would like to say in connection with this that sometimes there are certain exaggerations in the newspapers, and in our newspapers too. They say, for instance, that the nuclear giant has not lost its might, etc. The problem is that, indeed, after the nuclear reaction ended -- and it ended immediately and there was no resumption -- there remains a residual heat release in the nuclear fuel. It amounts to something like 50 watts per kilogram at the beginning and now it is in the order of about 30 watts. If you realize that a person releases in order of 100 watts, then it is not really so much. But if you treat this fuel incorrectly, if you thermally insulate it -- like a person -- it can indeed overheat and there could be problems. On what scale? Let us say, the roof of the tomb would bear a heat load which is much less than that from the sun. And we can see today in the area of the reactor that the termperatures which we are registering using an infra-red apparatus are in general being determined by the sun and we can no longer perceive currents coming from the fuel.

Will there be problems of ensuring the safety of nuclear power engineering and will they lead to the strengthening of international cooperation in research into controlled thermonuclear fusion? You know, that would be logical. But, on the other hand, everything depends on the political climate in the world. As you know, the Soviet Union has proposed that international cooperation should be intensified in the sphere of controlled thermonuclear fusion and even that such a reactor should be built jointly so that all questions could be settled. But how the West will react to this we shall see. So far, the reaction has been in a certain sense positive, but there is no final decision.

Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has advocated enhancing the role of the International Atomic Agency. What can you say about this?

Well, I think it is a very important proposal and indeed we have set up an organization which can be, can do a great deal so that even now we may actively exchange experience. When the commission studying the circumstances of this accident completes its work we will discuss what must be done to improve the safety of atomic power and to ensure its safe operation. All the questions now being asked will have to be discussed there calmly and at an international level. That is why it seems to me a very important thing. But, you know, we are now working with the international agency in the sense that experts from the international agency have come to Chernobyl and have seen the power station on site, and I myself flew with them by helicopter, with Blix, the general director, and with Rosen, the American scientist, and with a number of other assistants of Blix. We flew to the power station, we were about 300 or 400 meters from the reactor, we looked at the reactor and the state of affairs there, and we have spoken about everything we were doing at the station. Apart from that, the Soviet Union is transmitting regular precise data for the IAEA. In the future we think all the atomic power safety systems should be stepped up precisely through the international agency.

The question of whether nuclear weapons can be destroyed altogether? This is a question that has recently provoked much discussion of various kinds of course, and unfortunately I have seen that many of my colleagues, scientists who on the whole have a positive attitude toward the question of nuclear disarmament and nuclear arms control, have been nevertheless skeptical in their attitude toward the question of whether humanity can and needs to completely rid itself of nuclear weapons. During the 2 weeks I have been at Chernobyl I have been completely convinced that we have only one option: We need to take the road of ridding ourselves of nuclear weapons completely. It is a hard and difficult road; the way to it is serious; but that is my absolute conviction. So, nuclear weapons should be completely destroyed.

Updates Death Toll

LD261814 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- Now, at a lapse of one month since the accident at the Chernobyl atomic electric power station, the damaged fourth energy-generating unit cannot spring unpleasant surprises, said vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Yevgeniy Velikhov. He spoke here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Yevgeniy Velikhov, who spent a fortnight in Chernobyl, told journalists that 5,000 tons of sand and other building materials, dropped from helicopters, reliably buried the the reactor which had come out of order. The station personnel and specialists are raising reliable barriers to aerosols, other harmful ejections in water and air medium, are busy with decontaminating the territory around the atomic power station.

The academician recalled that evacuation of the population from the 30-kilometre zone adjacent to Chernobyl began the next day after the accident. If the question of further operation of the atomic power station could be resolved within a few months, the return of residents to Chernobyl in the near future does not seem expedient. Velikhov said that the Chernobyl accident had already taken a toll of 19 lives.

The need of building up the reliability of all systems of atomic electric power stations, and above all, reactors, is one of the main lessons of the Chernobyl accident. This is all the more important that the USSR will continue the construction of atomic electric power stations which are planned to considerably contribute to the growth of the energy potential in the next five years and before the end of the century.

Moscow Radio on Velikhov Conference

LD270200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1844 GMT 26 May 86

[Remarks by Academician Gevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at 26 May news conference held in the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow; Velikhov reads questions then provides answers — recorded]

[Excerpts] What precautionary measures were and are being undertaken for the safety of the population?

[Answer] As far as I know, a large-scale evacuation was carried out first of all from the zones in which there was any health hazard. Tens of thousands of people were evacuated and in these zones monitoring of milk is being carried out and animal products have been destroyed. In those zones there are simply no animals, and monitoring is being carried out in the remaining zones.

Also, those who were evacuated -- especially children -- are now undergoing medical examination and they will undergo checkups. As you already know it is forbidden to enter the 30-km zone, and this is an arbitrary 30 km -- sometimes it is farther. There are neither people nor animals there, with the exception of a certain number of wild animals that are not being controlled.

[Question] As has been reported, the level of radioactivity registered in the vicinity of the Chernobyl AES is considerably lower than the radiation levels reported by Western countries. What is the cause of these discrepancies? Could it have happened that the outburst of radioactivity was carried by an air stream over large distances?

[Answer] It was reported by Shcherbina's commission right away that only a certain percentage of radioactivity had been carried away. The bulk of all products of the reaction remain inside the housing of the reactor. Well, the housing has been destroyed as a result, therefore the concept of a housing is relative; anyway, it is at the site.... The cause consists, first of all, in the fact that measures to control the outbursts were taken immediately. In other words, there are now, again, in various spots, about 4,000 to 5,000 metric tons of different materials that have formed a kind of roof that is suppressing convective currents, even solar ones, so to speak, and, besides, an emission of any kind passes through the compound that has formed. That is why the radioactive outburst has been considerably reduced, in this sense, especially over large distances. It was exactly large distances that were an object of concern, therefore special measures were taken to make everything precipitate in the region of the station.

[Question] What assistance, apart from medical aid, have foreign countries provided to eliminate the consequences of the accident?

[Answer] There were many offers. As far as I know, a number of robots -- not many -- are operating there. I must say that in looking at this, I have the impression -- I was reading a great deal of literature at the time and was aware of all offers that you made to us -- that generally speaking, the whole world is not very well prepared for accidents of this kind. All understood that something on this scale might happen but the readiness was very inadequate. That it why it was very difficult, on the whole, to use the means that were offered to us. For example, we were offered metric tons of some substance, yet we had to produce dozens of metric tons on site ourselves to cover areas, to provide protection from dust and so on.

[Question] Are there any figures that describe the reliability of the RBMK type reactor, its safety?

[Answer] The ideology of safety of nuclear reactors must be such that an emission is always localized, and so I do not understand why there should be such figures. There is a figure that tells what a safe emission is; it is very small. As to the future of RBMK reactors in the USSR -- will they be closed, will protective casings be built, or will their use be continued in the same form? Well, I think there are two extremes. It is very unlikely that they will be closed, but of course this will accord with the commission's findings. It is also highly unlikely that they will stay in exactly the same form. At the moment all these calculations and discussions are in progress, and I think a decision will be adopted in the course of several months. There are no grounds for making any emergency decision, one must be made that takes all the data into consideration.

There were questions concerning sets one and two. At the moment there is in particular doubt that they are in a normal condition. The third set has certain links with the fourth. As I have already said, the explosion itself -- let us call it an explosion for now -- does not give rise to any great suspicions that the building is damaged. All the same, our main task today is to maintain the third set, which contains fuel, in a safe state. At the moment, I cannot say whether it will be operating. A relevant decision will be adopted.

Concerning whether people will return to Pripyat: Well, of course, being sensible, I hardly think so, in the near future, because one asks, why do this? All the same, we will take the strictest steps. It is one thing to work in order to prevent... to do work with a certain purpose, but why risk families? So I think it will be possible to do this after we have carried out a great deal of work, and I do not see any particular sense in a rapid return to the settlement.

[Question] What is the level of radiation at the station today, and what is the level in the 30-km zone?

[Answer] The level changes everywhere. Right now, I do not remember exactly all the points in the 30-km zone, of course. In Chernobyl itself we were working 16-18 hours a day. I worked for 3 weeks there, and I received a perfectly safe dose of radiation. So from the point of view of work, one can work there, if, of course, one takes the proper precautions. Finally, there is always the supervision by the doctors who monitor the doses that have been received and watch over your health. Under such supervision, work there, both in the area of the station and in the 30-km zone, is safe, of course.

[Unidentified voice] Any more questions NEPSZABADSAG newspaper.

[Question] Is there still the possibility of radiation increasing in surrounding countries, Hungary, for example?

[Answer] No, there is no such possibility. We are reporting along the whole periphery every day on what the state of affairs with radioactivity is.

Official on Radiation Monitoring

LD272247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The Chernobyl AES accident: Are there any changes in the atmosphere at the moment? This question was put by our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov to Nikolay Pavlovich Skrepnik, head of the directorate of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control of the Ukraine:

[Begin recording] [Sokolov] It is quite understandable, Nikolay Pavlovich, that after the Chernobyl AES accident people are very interested in the state of the environment, and above all of the atmosphere.

[Skrepnik] Naturally, and we constantly monitor the atmosphere. From the very first few days after the accident we have stepped up our checks. At the moment we have about 200 permanent stations and 30 additional, mobile stations engaged in this in the republic. In direct proximity to the AES and in the adjacent territories atmospheric monitoring is also being carried out with the aid of helicopters equipped with the necessary apparatus. All this provides an extremely accurate picture at any given moment.

[Sokolov] And how are these data used?

[Skrepnik] First of all by the governmental commission for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the station. Second, these data are essential for the agro-industrial committee, various ministries, and many departments. Third, the data form the basis for maps of the radioactivity situation, which are necessary, for example, for the already widespread work on decontaminating installations and houses in the locality, and which are used by aviation in the destruction of rain cloud cover with the help of special reagents. The thing is that particularly in the initial period after the accident, rain falling on the Chernobyl station was undesirable in case radioactivity was carried into the Pripyat River by the run-off water. That danger has now passed due to the creation of embankments on the river banks and other measures. Nor is rainfall from clouds which have passed over Chernobyl desirable since it could spread radiation. As far as this is concerned it must be said that the aviation has very successfully destroyed cloud formations threatening rain. Around Chernobyl, from where I have just returned, the background radiation has fallen literally by a factor of four or five over the past 2 weeks. In Kiev, where in any case it was not generally high, and was completely safe from the point of view of human health, the radiation level has fallen further by a factor of two or three. And when one moves away from the source of the accident somewhat, the background level goes down to a minimal reading which can simply be ignored.

[Sokolov] But monitoring of the atmosphere has not been ended?

[Skrepnik] By no means, particularly since in the Ukraine there are two special stations which constantly send data on the state of the atmosphere to the IAEA for everyone's information. [end recording]

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES OIL WORKERS IN TATARIA

PM261326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Asserting New Approaches to Work"]

[Text] Almetyevsk (Tatar ASSR), 21 May -- The reserves that must be brought into operation in order to make more rapid progress were discussed at the "Tatneft" Association, whose collective today met with Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of carrying out its decisions.

The party congress, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed, has generated an enormous response both within the country and abroad. In the responses to the congress, one can trace the idea of the crucial importance of the congress for the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism. At the same time people in the West are not stinting on words about the unfeasibility of our plans. They say we are short of funds and will not succeed in restructuring work within the socialist framework. But history has repeatedly answered such prophecies and doubts. After the October victory the imperialists forecast that Soviet power would not last a month. Yet we are preparing to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Land of the Soviets. In the thirties the bourgeois press called the first 5-year plans "speculative" and "chimerical." But the first 5-year plans transformed our country and made it a mighty industrial power. Immediately after the war against fascism people in the West said, not without malicious delight: "Russia will remain an economically vulnerable and, to a certain extent, powerless nation." But what actually happened? In the last 25 years alone the country's national income has quadrupled, social labor productivity has tripled, and the country's housing stock has more than doubled.

The Soviet people's dogged labor and the major successes in the economy, the social and political spheres, science, and culture have enabled our country to hit new historic heights. If one examines the overall purport of the ideas, decisions, and directives of the 27th party congress it boils down to making every effort to reveal socialism's extremely rich potential. The task is to make full use of the advantages of its economic and political system and its scientific ideology and culture.

The Central Committee believes that it is necessary first and foremost to be concerned to ensure that the atmosphere at the congress is carried over and spread to all party organizations and all society.

Preserving the congress atmosphere means persistently tackling the practical organization of work and preventing any disparities between words and deeds.

Living in the congress atmosphere means making full use of the ideological wealth of its program documents in order to improve people's labor and social activeness and their political and moral education.

Strictly adhering to the congress spirit means continuing the work to strengthen the party, increasing the combat capability of its ranks, unswervingly observing Leninist norms of intraparty relations, and mastering the Leninist style of work.

Strengthening the spirit of unity that reigned at the congress means ensuring that each and everyone struggles to the utmost to implement the party's general line.

This all requires restructuring, the need for which was stated from the congress rostrum. It is necessary to work in a new way. So today let us talk about what this means and what it obliges us to do.

There is one simple rule which unfailingly constitutes a component of the concept of working in the new way. It lies in embarking forthwith on the fulfillment of adopted decisions. Here the example is set by the party Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee has already adopted major directives -- on restructuring the running of the economy and improving the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex and light industry, on fundamentally improving output quality, on the housing problem, on restructuring higher education, and on stepping up the struggle against unearned income -- in executing the congress directives. These and other directives are aimed at producing radical transformations in the organization of our socialist economy and in the social and moral spheres. That was how M.S. Gorbachev posed the question in the Political Report.

The crux of the matter is that acceleration must be ensured now, not after, but during restructuring. The successful implementation of the 1986 plan is the central task of economic, organizational, and political work. Unlike in the past, in terms of the rate of production the first year of the 5-year plan is scheduled to be on a par with the level of the final years of the 5-year plan. The way we start will set the tone. There is another feature too. When talking about plan fulfillment it must be borne in mind that this does not only mean reaching the planned growth rates. It is a question of timely deliveries, renewal of output, and of improving technical standards, output quality, and all indicators of production intensification. That is the criterion of working in the new way. That will be the practical starting point for restructuring -- restructuring on the move.

It is happening. In the first quarter total industrial output in the country grew by 6.3 percent against a 4.3 percent planned figure for the year. The correlation between labor productivity and wage growth has improved. Almost 2 million square meters more housing has been introduced in comparison with the same period last year. Livestock and poultry purchases have increased by 8 percent and milk purchases by 6 percent.

However, we must not delude ourselves. One enterprise in every four in the country and in your republic is failing to meet contractual commitments for output deliveries and many cannot cope with the tasks to reduce output prime cost. The oil industry continues to lag behind, although oil extraction rates are growing. In short, we will have to work more thoroughly to make the emerging improvements really stable.

You understand, of course, that this wholly applies to your republic's tasks and to the tasks of the "Tatneft" Association, Ye.K. Ligachev continued. From my talks with workers and specialists and from everything I have seen here I get the impression that you are aware of the demands pased by the time.

The country needs oil, the national importance of oil cannot be overestimated. Noting that the workable reserves in Tataria are running out, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee asked those assembled whether the situation could be rectified and economically justifiable measures taken to maintain oil extraction. Many people say that the situation can be rectified if, of course, we take vigorous action, actively utilizing all reserves and the immense experience that has been amassed.

The "Tatneft" collective has still not used all its potential and the production reequiping program drawn up in the association for the current 5-year plan contains old approaches in a number of fundamental avenues.

Take, for instance, the key problem of improving well yields. First, one's attention is drawn to the fact that the republic's oilmen have relaxed the work to improve well productivity by using hydraulic formation fracturing and erosion perforation methods. Second -- and this is the main thing -- new physical, chemical, and thermal methods are being applied on an extremely small scale. Over the last 5-year plan less that 0.5 percent of oil was produced through their use and in this 5-year plan you are planning to raise this indicator to just 3 percent. Such an important reserve for strengthening the raw material base of oil extraction as the opening up of petroleum bitumen deposits deserves serious attention. A considerable proportion of the reserves of this complex mineral raw material could be prepared for industrial development relatively quickly.

It would be naive to suppose that you, as professionals, do not see these problems. Moreover, since I have dealt with oil extraction questions in my time I well understand that certain of these questions are extremely difficult, intersectorial in nature, and require relevant equipment and materials in order to solve them.

Today it is a question of something else. In all these matters if the old approach is adopted it is possible to ask the Gosplan and various ministries many questions, and quite justifiably. But nonetheless it would be impossible in practice for the republic to resolve those questions without specialists. You say that an effective selection of composite chemical products is needed in order to increase oil extraction. But who should create those products but the "Soyuzneftepromkhim" Scientific Production Association in Kazan? You say you need new technologies. So ask the specialists at the "Tatnipineft" Institute about it. Are there no reliable compressors, for instance, to introduce the in-situ combustion method? You know where to apply -- the "Kazankompressormash" Scientific Production Association.

So it would be right here in the republic to more boldly seek certain forms of direct cooperation, mutual responsibility, and interest, and well-roganized work among oilmen, machine building workers, instrument makers, chemical industry workers, and scientists. The initiative must be up to you.

And one more thing. The initiative of the oilmen of Tataria and Bashkiria in helping to build up productive capacities and oil extraction in Tyumen Oblast is of immense economic and political importance. It can be noted with satisfaction that a good start has been made to this great work. Life at the same time demands that you redouble your efforts and open up deposits in Western Siberia at the highest organizational and technical level.

After all, the purpose of working in the new way lies in being concerned about the essence of the job and end results. It is often even unnecessary to invent anything. It is necessary to simply make more extensive and better use of things that have already been found to be justified. Thus, for instance, the well-known movement "Oil Wells -- On Stream" launched on the initiative of D.M. Nurutdinov's team, is a good thing. It is wholly consonant with the demands of the times. Well-sinking collectives are linked by a single contract. Their moral and material labor incentives have been made dependent on end results. Need we abandon good working methods and seek new beacons at all costs? In general -- and this is not a paradox -- a careful attitude to good old experience must be a compulsory element in work in the new style.

It is very necessary to breath new life into socialist competition and strip it of its thick coating of formalism. Today it is necessary to develop competition which will really arouse collectives' creative powers and engender a real thirst for success among working people. High-quality output, sharp labor productivity growth, reductions in the material- and energy-intensiveness of articles, and the complete transition to financial autonomy are the goals which must inspire the competitors. On these paths alone, asserting new approaches to all management, we now can and must successfully resolve the problems of developing our socialist economy.

The 27th Congress put forward a large social program and outlined an extensive range of tasks in the sphere of improving the people's prosperity and developing culture. In order to fulfill those tasks it will also be necessary to approach in a new way the resolution of the problems posed here. One of the most important problems is the housing problem. Our housing program is not a promise but a demand. It is necessary to develop and implement concrete measures for solving the housing problem in each sector, republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon, and at each enterprise and first and foremost to exceed the housing construction volumes planned for the current 5-year plan.

Considerable central funds are being allocated for this purpose and additional resources will be sought. And, comrades, it is necessary to make full use of the opportunities offered and to ensure the smooth introduction of housing during the year. It is no secret that this is very often not done, and Tataria is no exception. Furthermore, labor collectives must strive to earn more and contribute their own funds to housing construction, to make fuller use of local materials, to build more actively in an economic manner, and to involve future tenants more extensively in apartment construction.

Certain of the republic's major enterprises do not spend a kopek of their own funds on housing construction. Yet that is an additional and large reserve. And the funds earned by collectives will now be given priority in resource allocation and in the fixing of limits for contract work. It is necessary to more extensively involve the population's funds -- for housing construction through housing construction production sharing and for individual construction of housing, particularly in the countryside and small towns and settlements -- and to provide help to leading workers and young people in this work from enterprise incentive funds.

In Kazan I was shown how the decoration and outfitting of apartments is organized according to new occupants' orders, with the new occupants paying for any additional expenditure. This is a useful and interesting initiative and it should be developed.

It is important to strictly observe the principle of social justice in allocating housing taking account of workers' labor merits.

A most important part of the social program outlined by the party congress is ensure full food supplies to the country in a short period. Everything is subordinate to this goal. For its sake the management of the agroindustrial complex has been restructured from top to bottom. For its sake a new mechanism of economic relations in the agrarian sector is being created.

It is organized in such a way that in places where kolkhozes, savkhozes, and the subsidiary farms of enterprises and citizens work better, there too the stores and markets will be more abundantly stocked and the local population will benefit from more milk, meat, and other products.

In general, comrades, it must be stressed yet again that the party congress decisions and the measures taken to implement them are creating a situation in which any boost to production and any growth in labor efforts must invariably lead to growth in working people's prosperity. The party is establishing the most direct links between economic progress and its social impact [otdacha]. The entire purport of our economic and other activity lies in its concern for man and his welfare.

Ye. K. Ligachev went on to dwell on questions of cadre selection and placement. Here it is necessary to introduce definite new elements, he stressed. Needless to say, we must proceed from an objective assessment of leaders. This objectivity is only possible under conditions when his every step and his every decision are taken and made in full view of the working people. It is necessary for a situation to be created in primary party organizations and labor collectives which would prompt people to approach general work in a proprietorial way, to fearlessly voice their opinions, and if necessary, to help the leader with good advice and in some cases, correct him. It is necessary to hear reports from party, soviet, and economic leaders more frequently in collectives. In particular, this is very useful when carrying out the certification of workers of ispolkoms and other components in the managerial appartus as outlined by the congress. This is the healthiest basis for modern cadre work. The CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed that without extensive publicity, without principled criticism and self-criticism, and without every possible development of democratic initiatives in organizing cadre work and all our work it is impossible to renovate society's life. And those who think that now that the congress is over we will be called any less to account for not making a great effort or for inability or reluctance to heed the voice coming from the working environment and the heart of the people are profoundly mistaken. The storm is over, they say, now we must make it somehow to the next congress. The party will continue to pursue an active cadre policy not from case to case but constantly, resolutely, and consistently, strictly correlating the results of the everyday work of leaders with program tasks and directives.

The party will permit no slackening of criticism. Principled people, honest working people, and leaders who are really concerned about the job -- whether they have been in their post for a long time or not, it does not matter -- are helped by criticism in their work. The light of criticism and the light of publicity only irks those who are accustomed to working at half strength, pulling the wool over other people's eyes, and choosing the choicest tidbits for themselves. It is the duty of all party organizations to be concerned to ensure that this light of criticism should not be extinguished. To prevent a situation whereby people trim the wick but forget to fill the lamp with oil. And even if things reach the point of fundamental conflicts, as happens in certain collectives, there is nothing to fear. Disputes must be stopped, but conflicts arising on a profound and businesslike footing should, on the contrary, be seen through to the finish, to the complete victory of the new over the old and obsolete.

V.I. Lenin called for evil to be acknowledged "without fear but with the desire to reveal, expose, and hold it up to shame, to summon up ideas, will, and energy.. to firmly combat evil in order to start over again and again -- we will have to start over many more times in all spheres of our building, rectifying what has not been completed and choosing different ways of approaching a task." Examining questions of improving educational work, Ye. K. Ligachev noted that selfless and courageous people who are devoted to their work are the bulwark and pride of our society. Fostering such people and ensuring that their ranks are augmented and that each Soviet person becomes likewise is the essential aim of all the party's current educational and ideological work.

There is a great and very important problem to which our aktiv must devote the closest attention in the light of the congress decisions. This is to ensure the correlation of the interests of the individual Soviet person with the interests of his labor collective and those of socialist society as a whole. Our ideology and morality are imbued with a spirit of collectivism or, in other words, demand the harmonious combination of the indvidual and the social. Only then can the human factor be truly mobilized.

It is important that there exist in each collective the nourishing soil which alone can foster in people the sense of being genuine masters of an enterprise and masters of a state. Here too we need acceleration, which must provide the means of ideological impact and introduce greater creativity and flexibility into our educational work. The party congress particularly stressed that the individual approach to a specific individual is an indispensable demand which is now being made of the organization of ideological and educational work.

In practice for party committee this means that they must avoid gneral appeals addressed to everyone en masse. On the contrary, propaganda and all ideological activity must be geared precisely to individuals. Only then, as the saying goes, will they be dealing with people as human beings.

Noting the need to further strengthen the party's leading role, Ye. K. Ligachev stressed that this is a direct and daily task for all party components. Our party's recognized prestige does not mean automatic recognition of each party organization's prestige. Prestige must be won and constantly strengthened. Today genuine prestige can only be recognized among those who are working for economic, social, and moral results. The main thing now is to ensure that local party committees, primary and shop party organizations, and party groups act with increased force as organs of political leadership. It is necessary to make full use of the changes made to the CPSU Statutes by the congress. The CPSU Statutues represent the high norms of the party's everyday work. Each Communist is obliged to constantly check his work and actions against them. Each party organization must outline its plans and actions in strict accordance with them.

Ye. K. Ligachev dwelt on questions of the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. He stressed that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress have clearly outlined the course which the USSR will persistently follow in international affairs.

The 27th CPSU Congress was a major political and moral victory for our party and raised still higher the CPSU's prestige in the eyes of the Soviet people and the USSR's international prestige -- that thought was a theme running through the speeches by V.M. Filippov, foreman at the Bavly Drilling Administration; A.K. Mukhametzyanov, general director of the "Tatneft" Association; C.N. Kleptsova, team leader of Construction and Installation Administration Number 51 at a housing construction combine; A.A. Fakhrullin, foreman of a Komsomol youth team at the Almetyevsk Administration for Oil Yield Improvment and Well Overhaul; and others.

From the standpoint of party demands the speaker analyzed in detail the state of affairs in their collectives and submitted proposals for further improving all work.

DOCUMENTS ISSUED ON PREVENTING UNEARNED INCOME

LD271447 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- A system of measures to prevent unearned incomes that are derived by some Soviet citizens is envisaged in documents of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, that were published here today. Their aim is to eliminate conditions in which it becomes possible to get unearned incomes, to prevent the appearance of such conditions and also to introduce differentiated punishment for those who violate Soviet laws.

As is known, conscientious work for the good of society should be the basis of the material well-being of every citizen in socialist society. Unearned incomes, that is incomes that are not a remuneration of socially useful work, are illegal in the USSR. They include theft, speculation, bribe-taking, abuse of office for personal gain, pursuance of a trade prohibited by law, etc.

The documents provide for increasing the output of consumer goods that are in high demand, expanding their sale to the population, satisfying to a fuller extent demand for various services, etc.

It is envisaged to further encourage the population to sell the surplus produce of personal plots -- meat, milk, eggs. Some restrictions on the number and type of livestock kept on personal plots will be lifted.

The decree issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR provides for increasing responsibility for extracting illegal incomes. Fines ranging from 100 to 200 roubles are introduced for the unauthorised use for personal gain of state transport vehicles, machines and mechanisms and also for the purchase of bread, flour, groats or other foodstuffs for use as feed of livestock and poultry. Persons guilty of petty theft will be fined from 20 to 200 roubles, if their offence does not entail criminal responsibility.

The stiffest penalties await bribe-takers. An official who has accepted a bribe faces a term in prison of up to ten years and confiscation of property. Repeated acceptance of bribes by a group of persons or one person is punished by deprivation of freedom from five to fifteen years. In the event of aggravating circumstances bribe-takers can be sentenced to death.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on intensifying the struggle against the extraction of unearned incomes enters into force on July 1, 1986.

SLACKNESS IN ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE CASTIGATED

PM261300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent G. Lebanidze article under the rubric "Party Life: It Applies to Everyone": "Does Everyone Like Order?"]

[Text] Georgian SSR -- A young worker from the Tskhakayevskiy Rug Weaving Combine was on trial. I have remembered his words, which I felt were sincere. "Today I stand in the dock for complicity in embezzlement. It all began with petty things, like the time when I picked up a spool of silk threat that was lying on the shop floor and took it home..." No, the young man in question is not the only one whose criminal path has begun with petty things. At first the pilferers' booty is just things that are lying around. Bigger things come later. Of course, the people with an irresponsible attitude toward the safekeeping of public property are also to blame here. As well as the people who have watched someone steal but have not uttered even a single word of reproach.

"And yet they really ought to have stopped them," B. Dzhikiya, first secretary of the Tskhakayevskiy party raykom, said.

The combine party organization and party raykom made a stern assessment of the irresponsibility of the enterprise's leaders. They were expelled from the party and criminal proceedings were instituted against them.

So it all began with petty things. At one time the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, aware of how very important it was to eliminate the negative phenomena noted in the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom, started urging economic managers to start monitoring the recording of material assets and goods and their rational utilization. No doubt about it, much has been done. But this struggle must be stepped up still further.

Experience teaches us that embezzlement is virtually impossible wherever a strict monitoring system has been imposed. Take the "Tbilmoloko" Production Association for example: "The fact that we are struggling for the title of enterprise with waste-free technology and are striving to ensure the 100-percent utilization of local raw materials," Marina Kharadze, secretary of the association's party bureau, said, "forces us to keep a strict check on every liter of output and every kilogram of materials to prevent losses." This thrifty and rational utilization of material resources and the extensive introduction of the achievements of technical progress and of advanced equipment and technology enabled the association to double the volume of marketable output during the last 5-year plan period while boosting labor productivity 50 percent.

The party bureau's attention is focused on questions of order, discipline, and the safeguarding of socialist property. A commission led by Chief Engineer Z. Tskitishvili operates under it to coordinate the joint efforts of the administration and the party organization.

The enterprise has created reliable barriers to potential losses. Almost 98 percent of bookkeeping and accountancy work is done by computers. The enterprises's territory is reliably guarded. At the end of the workday all shops and stores are sealed and officially handed over to outside security guards. Only people who work there are allowed access to the shops. A store has been opened where any member of the collective can purchase any product made by the association. All this, coupled with the extensive educational work actually in the teams and shops, is yielding results. Every member of the collective is an active fighter for discipline and order, for the thrifty consumption of raw materials and material resources. For example, B. Samadalashvili, team leader in the lactose production section, has been awarded the Golden Medal of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements for improving the equipment and assimilating new types of output. As a member of the people's control group, he takes part in organizing spot checks on the consumption of raw materials, electricity, and water.

"Tbilmoloko's" collective is not resting on its laurels. General Director D. Datoshvili, on his return from the 27th CPSU Congress, said in his speech to the workers: "Let us not become complacent. Every shop and every team must create an atmosphere to which the bacillus of waste and the desire to profit from the people's wealth inevitably perish. The struggle we have launched against pilferers must not slacken." A pertinent warning, to be sure. After all, this sometimes happens. Tbilisi's tea packaging factory was once the first in the republic to be honored with the title of collective of communist labor. The high standards of production and the cleanliness and order were gratifying. The strictest accounting was instituted, and even the tea dust sent to the Batumi chemical and pharmaceutical plant for caffeine production was weighed. The enterprise's territory was like a park with its shady paths swimming in greenery, its flower beds and lawns, and its rest corners. The collective was awarded several union and republican prizes.

As time went by, however, the adminstration and the party organization, citing the increase in production program, relaxed their attention to discipline and order and neglected recording and reporting. Under these conditions, negative phenomena swiftly emerged. All kinds of scroungers and pilferers had a free had. Little by little, the factory fell into the grip of chaos. The fire fighting inspectorate sounded the alarm. "Disaster is just around the corner!" But E. Malazoniya, former chairman of the republican State Committee of Tea Inddstry was,complacent: "There is going to be a fire? Rubbish!" There was a fire.

Even then Malazoniya did not lose his cheerfulness: "Come on, some packaging got burned. A matter of R9,500, if that..." It was established later that the losses ran into hundreds of thousands.

You might think that the misfortune would have forced the leaders of the State Committee for Tea Industry to set about imposing order at the enterprise. But it didn't. The republican People's Control Committee inspected the factory and again revealed masses of shortcomings. "Gaping holes and broken panels" were discovered in the fence surrounding the factory's territory. The premises were not fitted with fire protection systems. Finished products, raw materials, and other materials lay for months in the open, going to waste. There was no vigilant monitoring of the comings and goings of material assets. The controllers concluded: "Favorable conditions for embezzlement and other abuses have developed at the factory." Dishonest people take advantage of these conditions. Locomotive driver I. Kovadze and factory workers V. Khutsishvili and D. Rurua were arrested recently. They had managed to unceremoniously embezzle tea worth R3,600.

The state of affairs within the former State Committee for the Tea Industry (it has now been absorbed within the republican State Agroindustrial Committee) was examined at a session of the Central Committee Bureau. E. Malazoniya, first deputy chief of the republican State Agroindustrial Committee's Main Administration for Subtropical Crops and Tea Processing, was expelled from the party. He was relieved of his duties. The same punishment was meted out to A. Danduridze, first deputy chief of the republican State Agroindustrial Committee's Main Administration for Planning and Social and Economic Development.

Order is being imposed at the tea factories. Yet light-fingered workers enjoy an easy life in light and local industry and transportation enterprises. Facts testify that not everything is well in this respect at the "Tbiltabak" and "Tbilkonditer" Associations, the Batumi confectionery factory, the Tbilisi quilting factory, and a number of other enterprises. How can one fail to recall the words said at the 27th CPSU Congress: Who if not the collective or the Communists will declare for all to hear that everyone in our society of labor must work conscientiously and live while unconditionally observing the norms of socialist communal life, which are the same for everyone. What and who prevents this?

The local mass news media are also sounding the alarm about the poor state of affairs in a number of the republic's rayons. They sharply criticise party organs, ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, and economic leaders for failing to pay the necessary attention to preventing all kinds of crimes. It is important that this discussion prove useful and effective.

Does everyone love order? Not everyone. It is disliked by those who are accustomed to fishing in troubled waters. There are not many such people, however. So if everyone gets down to imposing order, a firm barrier will be placed in the way of evil.

CAMPAIGN CUTS ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY 25 PERCENT

AU270907 Paris AFP in English 0625 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 27 (AFP) -- A year after the first measures against the scourge of alcoholism, Soviet authorities have come up with some positive and sometimes spectacular results, without yet having succeeded in wiping it out. An avalanche of impressive figures has swept into Soviet magazines with alcohol consumption officially down by 25 per cent and "places available" in detoxication centers, according to the weekly OGONYOK. OGONYOK reports the sale of vodka down twofold, and that of cheap wines down fivefold compared with the first four months of last year. Sales outlets for alcoholic drinks have been reduced by two thirds, and in some regions are now closed on public holidays, it adds. Imports of Bulgarian and Hungarian wines have fallen by half, according to Soviet television.

ECONOMIST FORESEES SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN BAM ZONE

PM271355 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor G. Milner article under the rubric "Letter on an Important Topic": "Will We Repeat Our Mistake?"]

[Text] Moscow -- The 27th Congress speech by S.G. Kostenko, bricklayer and installation worker of No 544 construction and installation train of Amur Oblast's Tsentrobamstroy Trust, includes these words: "The party's directive on preferential construction of housing and sociocultural facilities is correct. That is how it should be. But among us, there is no great hurry to fulfill it."

As an economist directly concerned with the social problems of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Railroad], I can testify that the installation worker is right. Moreover, I am confident that unless a breakthrough is achieved in the near future in the development of the social situation, we will encounter many of the same difficulties on the BAM as are now troubling the Tyumen oilfields. Let me remind you that the USSR Gosplan was instructed to elaborate a targeted comprehensive program for the economic exploitation of the BAM zone (with the program going up to the year 2000). The USSR Gosplan appointed the Central Scientific Research Institute of Economics attached to the RSFSR Gosplan to be in charge of drawing up this document.

The draft program was submitted to the USSR Gosplan at the end of 1984. I will not claim that it has no weak points, shortcomings, or even errors. But the labor of a large collective of economists does, I believe, deserve to become the basis for defining the prospects for the development of the BAM zone -- at least as regards the resolution of social questions. Unfortunately people are in no hurry to heed the scientists' opinion either.

Take, for instance, the housing problem, an acute problem for the BAM zone. It is well known that at present the provision of housing for the BAM people is one-fourth lower than the average for the RSFSR. Moreover the quality of the available housing stock is substantially lower on the BAM, and half of it consists of temporary structures. The situation is not better as regards sociocultural institutions. This situation makes it necessary in the next few years to make provision for a highly substantial scale of nonproduction construction, above all housing construction, which is what the scientists propose.

The USSR Gosplan also collected the relevant plans from the ministries involved in BAM construction work. An examination of these plans shows that the volumes of housing construction which they would like to take on are not only insufficient to reach the republican average level of housing provision by the end of the century, but do not even allow for a simple improvement in the unfavorable situation which has now arisen.

Here the USSR Gosplan should take a principled stand in relation to ministerial intentions. But departmental interests prevailed. Thus according to USSR Gosplan calculations it is necessary to commission 16.5 million square meters of housing in 1986-2000. This means that even if not so much as a single hut or girder is demolished during that period, and all the housing commissioned serves only to increase the housing stock, the housing provision by the year 2000 will be lower than the average for Russia is even now! And if the temporary premises are intensively demolished (which we hope will happen), the scale of housing construction proposed by the USSR Gosplan will only maintain the existing level of housing provision. The increase will be only 0.2 square meters per person (in 15 years!)

The potential exists for considerably increasing the volume of housing and other social construction on the BAM even now reliable collectives of the BAM Construction Main Administration and other construction organizations are gradually shopped to other parts of the country as the railroad comes into permanent operation. Yet they could be redirected to build housing and sociocultural projects.

In our view an urgent solution is also needed to the question of a single client for nonproduction construction on the BAM. We think the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions could fill this role.

It will still take some time to sort out the relations between the USSR Gosplan and the ministries, apparently. But the resolution of the BAM's social questions must on no account be delayed. Directives defining the concrete prospects for the assimilation and settling of this territory are about to be adopted. They must without fail reflect the requirement for preferential development of the social sphere, otherwise by the end of the century we will be unable to avoid losses running into many milions because of inefficient functioning of the production sphere of the BAM.

PROBLEMS IN ESTONIAN EXPERIMENT NOTED

PM280853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "After a PRAVDA Article": "What Is Hampering the Provision of 'Clothes for Those Who Already Have Them'?]

[Text] "Clothes for Those Who Already Have Them" -- that was the headline for a report in PRAVDA for 20 January on the progress of the economic experiment in Estonia's light industry. Let us recall that its conditions, drawn up with the participation of the USSR Gosplan's subdepartment for the study of the experience of the CEMA countries, a similar department of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, make provision for the utilization, alongside the country's own rich experience, of certain economic management "patents" originating in the fraternal socialist countries.

While speaking of the successes achieved by the Estonian textile, sewn goods, and footwear workers, PRAVDA also touched on difficulties and unresolved problems. Thus contrary to USSR Council of Ministers instructions on the conditions of the experiment, which provided for the wide integration of production with trade, the Estonian Ministry of Light Industry at that time had transferred to its control only one of the republic's wholesale bases and only five small stores. Although the fulfillment of deliveries according to product mix was established as the main criterion for economic management, and the gross value of output was assigned the role of an accounting indicator, it was, however, noted in the article that higher-ranking bodies were continuing to demand accountability according to the old system. The report also raised the problems of the sector's retooling through the stepping up of export and import operations and the development of direct ties with enterprises in the CEMA countries.

As P. Melnik, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, reported, on 13 February the problems of this experiment were examined by the republic's government, which decided to transfer to the Ministry of Light Industry another two wholesale bases and eight stores. This helped improve "feedback" between production and the consumers. Another important step taken by the republican organs after the PRAVDA article was the creation, under the Ministry of Light Industry, of an experimental design and construction organization for the modernization and updating of the sector's enterprises.

While expressing satisfaction with the measures adopted, we must also take into account the fact that they both amount to no more than the implementation of instructions contained in the USSR Council of Ministers resolution concerning the conditions of the Estonian experiment. The delay of more than a year in fulfilling these instructions is due first and foremost to interdepartmental contradictions: in this case, the intractability of certain leadership workers in the trade and construction spheres. Alas, in a number of respects departmental interests continue to prevail over state interests. Thus the gross output indicator, in the activity of this complex, is still basically the controlling indicator. "It has to be," people at the Estonian Council of Ministers say with surprise, "after all, the republic has to give an account of itself in terms of gross output, and we cannot do without the Ministry of Light Industry -- It accounts for one fourth of all our industrial output." The result: The sewn goods and footwear workers still prefer to produce "more advantageous" articles -- those which use costly material -- and try to avoid, in particular, producing goods for children. Yet the possibility of relying on different systems of indicators, in particular "net output," exists. These systems have proved themselves in the GDR, Bulgaria, and Hungary, as PRAVDA has informed the readers.

The conditions of the experiment presupposed that Estonia's light industry would be able -- as is the practice in a number of socialist countries -- to finance itself out of its own funds, and that includes the modernization and updating of production. But here too difficulties arose. As Yu. Kraft, Estonian minister of light industry, told the PRAVDA editorial office, although the necessary funds have been accumulated, it is difficult to use them, because of restrictions on construction materials, because of planning ceilings, and finally, because of the lack of high quality equipment produced in this country. It would appear that these "deficiencies" could be made good by means of skillful management: The conditions of the experiment provide that 80 percent of the proceeds from above-plan exports remains at the disposal of the Estonian Ministry of Light Industry for purchases of imported equipment. But here too the departmental approach is a hindrance. V. Kraft has already requested six all-union foreign trade associations to act as intermediaries in his export-import operations, but none of them, it turned out, has any interest in such "trifles": They do not want to get involved in a large number of relatively small-scale deals. So is the USSR Council of Minister resolution not a law for them?

Although the Estonian experiment has been in progress for nearly 18 months now, despite some positive developments there is still no possibility of really objectively testing the economic management principles which its conditions provide for, principles which are intended to stimulate light industry enterprises to work with more initiative and to a higher standard in conditions where the market is saturated with consumer goods, when the demand on the agenda is to provide "clothes for those who already have them." The speediest elimination of all the obstacles which hamper the experiment is a very important task. It accords fully with the course set by the 27th CPSU Congress of improving the economic machinery, developing socialist enterprise, and deepening production sharing within the CEMA framework. The course of acceleration.

BRIEFS

USSR STATISTICS BOOK PUBLISHED -- A brief statistical collection "The USSR in Figures -- 1985" [SSSR v Tsifrakh v 1985 godu] has been published. It contains data about the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 and also a comparison with 1940, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, and other years. The collection contains some information characterizing the development of the economy and culture of other socialist countries. A comparison with captialist countries is given in a number of indicators. The collection has been prepared by the USSR Central Statistical Administration and has been published by the Finance and Statistics publishers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 16 May LD]

NIKONOV ATTENDS RECLAMATION MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION

PM211352 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21 May 86 (Signed to Press 15 May 86) p 11

[A. Kuchushev report: "The Main Targets of Land Reclamation Workers"]

[Excerpts] A recently held enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Collegium, at which Minister N.F. Vasilyev delivered a report, was devoted to the tasks of land reclamation workers in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the collegium session.

NORTH KAZAKHSTAN FARMS NOT FULFILLING PLAN

LD160925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 May 86

[By commentator Valeriy Golubev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades! Field work is now in progress from the shores of the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean. Over half of the planned areas have been sown to spring crops. Most farms are staying within the best agrotechnical time limits. Quality of field tillage is also higher than last spring. The land husbandry men's winter studies and the large-scale introduction of collective contracting and financial autonomy are making themselves felt. A changeover to economical methods of management, which have opened up good prospects for initiative, is in progress.

However, a creative approach and initiative do not by any means meet with support everywhere. A graphic example is reported by our correspondent for north Kazakhstan, correspondent Vladimir Lyashko:

[Begin Lyashko recording] The virgin land fields produce approximately half of all hard wheat being produced in our country. But for several years now, north Kazakhstan farms have not been fulfilling the plan for its sale to the state oven though growing hard wheat is a very advantageous matter economically. The teaching farm of the Tselinograd Agricultural Institute has been growing hard wheat for a long time now. Last year we obtained 15 quintals of Saratovskaya-29 per hectare obtained R346 of profit from each hectare. We obtained 12 quintals of hard wheat per hectare and received R604 in profits from each hectare. The advantage is obvious, but even that does not attract most farm managers. The point is that hard wheat produces lower yields. That is just one of its features. This lowers gross indicators on the basis of which the work of any farm is assessed. Therefore, the pursuit of the notorious "val" [gross indicators] has resulted in hard wheat taking up only 2.5 percent of the area sown to grain in Tselinograd Oblast. Nor is the state of affairs in the other oblasts of north Kazakhstan any better. [end recording]

Is this a problem? Not at all; it is inertia. Local agricultural committees, which have been given the right to determine the structure of grain areas, above all [tem boleye] in favor of high-quality wheat varieties, can and must overcome it.

Supporting the initiative of farms, not awaiting instructions from above: Herein lies the essence of work in the new way.

And as to increasing gross yields, the way here is intensive technology. It is precisely hard and strong wheats that are most profitable.

TURKMENISTAN CP DISCUSSES 'SERIOUS' SHORTCOMINGS

LD241432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Tasks for the republic's party organizations in eliminating serious shortcomings in the use of irrigated land and improving the efficiency of agricultural production in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress were determined at a plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee that was held today. Its participants noted that positive progress has been noted in improving the efficiency of agricultural production. Nevertheless, it was mentioned that extensive methods of develop-developing production, a low standard of management of the industry, and poor exactingness of cadres have led to stagnation in the development of agriculture: The productivity of irrigated lands and the profitability of farms have fallen and production costs have risen. Considerable capital investment in land improvement is not producing the due returns. The plenum determined comprehensive measures for the efficient use of irrigated land, which has now reached more than 1 million hectares, and also to improve organizational and political work in the collectives and to improve party guidance of the management of the agro-industrial complex as a whole. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

ARMENIAN CROPS SUFFER 'SERIOUS' WEATHER DAMAGE

LD232121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Correspondent Nazaryan report from Armenia, identified by screen caption, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The rainiest areas over the weekend will be the Maritime Kray -- where the cyclone is shifting very actively from China -- and the Transcaucasus, where rains will mostly fall in the mountainous regions and on the coast.

[Nazaryan] Literally within minutes, unprecedentedly intense and large hailstones wrought serious damage over large areas of orchards and vinyards, field and vegetable plantations. The final results are still being summed up, but even according to preliminary data a total of about 3,000 hectares of agricultural lands have been damaged. The stone-hard fragments of ice, the size of a walnut, had no trouble penetrating roofing slates, breaking windows and tearing down wires and lines of communications. Even car exteriors failed to withstand the pressure of this icy form of shelling. In a number of rayons in the Ararat Valley, for instance in Masisskiy rayon, the hail was accompanied by hurricane-force winds that blew off house roofs. Work to repair the damage is urgently under way on farms. [video shows battered fruit trees; huge hailstones fitting into the palm of the hand; dents in car hoods; holes in corrugated roofs and broken windows]

MOSCOW REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR HARVEST

LD242308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 May 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Summary] Specialists from the agro-industrial complex estimate that this year harvesting will start somewhat earlier as both winter and spring crops are ripening 10 to 15 days ahead of usual terms.

Combines are being prepared for the harvest at a faster pace than last year yet a large number are still waiting to be repaired -- the overall number of combines to be used in the harvest amounting to about 800,000. Last year the average time for grain crop harvesting was 3 weeks or more -- twice the optimum terms. Idle time caused by breakage is still considerable. This year 200 new "Don" combines will take part in harvesting, as a test before mass production of this machine is started.

Grain crops that have been sown according to intensive technology on 31 million hectares will be harvested and a supplementary yield of 26 million metric tons of grain is expected from them. Thanks to this technology the winter crops look much neater than in last years, as a result of weed control. In eastern regions herbicides will be applied for the first time during sowing to control wild oats.

CSA REPORT DETAILS CROP SOWING PROGRESS

19 May Report

LD210922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration (CSA) today reported on spring sowing progress on the republic's fields. About 54 million hectares have been sown with various agricultural crops and two-thirds of all planned sowing work has been done. The pace of work is somewhat ahead of last year's but fewer late warm weather crops have been sown in a number of areas than at the same time last year. Sowing operations on fields alloted to corn, grain, sugarbeet, and sunflowers are now coming to an end. Soya sowing is now starting in many areas. The potato growers have been working well recently -- to date over 1 million hectares have been planted which is 64 percent of the plan.

The USSR State Agricultural Committee has reported to us that in many of the republic's krays and oblasts it has been raining in past weeks. This has considerably increased the moisture supplies in the soil and created good growing conditions for both winter and spring crops. Seed is also now lying in moist soil in areas of Siberia where mass sowing of the main food crop -- spring wheat -- is under way.

21 May Report

LD221529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] At the beginning of this week, various spring crops had been sown on two-thirds of the fields allocated to them in the country. This was reported by the USSR CSA. There is still more than half of the work to do in sowing spring wheat, mainly in Zauralye, Siberia, and Kazakhstan. Millet, buckwheat, and soya are still to be sown on a significant area, while the sowing of such crops as corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets has been virtually completed.

22 May Report

PM221440 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Agricultural Review" compiled by O. Pavlov: "Land and Grain in the East"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of Monday, 19 May, spring crops had been sown over 94.8 million hectares in the country, or 66 percent of the area allocated to them.

This includes 51.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excepting corn). Potatoes have been planted over 2,207,000 hectares and vegetables over 1,008,000 hectares. This corresponds to 337,000 and 31,000 hectares more than this time last year.

After several drought-stricken years the virgin-land workers of Kazakhstan are hoping for success this year. The expectation is based not on fine weather (a risky calculation) but on more extensive and, most importantly, intelligent introduction of industrial techniques.

But people must not allow themselves to fall under the spell of these favorable assumptions. Statistics show that grain production in a number of eastern regions has not increased for a long time and in some places is even decreasing. It should be noted here that while the capital-labor ratio on farms in Siberia and the Far East is increasing, the appropriate return is lacking.

MEDIA REPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

11-13 May

LD140305 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, from 11-13 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 May

SELSKAYA ZHIZN reports that farmers in southern Kazakhstan have started the sowing of soya, a valuable protein crop. According to the preliminary data, soya will be sowed in Kazakhstan on 34,000 hectares this spring. This is 20,000 hectares more than last year. The biggest areas will be sown in Kurgany and Alma-Ata Oblasts. (0500)

In Mordovia, the early grain crops are sprouting. The seeds of eared crops and perennial grasses have been sown. Potatoes are now being planted and intensively cultivated. Sugar beet, corn, and hemp are also being sown. Spring crops currently occupy over 600,000 hectares -- about 84 percent of spring plowland. (0600)

In Kurgan Oblast, early grain crops, silage crops, and perennial grasses are being sown. Potatoes are also being planted. Spring wheat sowing will start on a large scale in a few days. (0600)

The sowing of early grain crops is coming to an end in Tataria, a major granary of the Volga area, despite the fact that hot weather has now given way to snow. Peas and beets have been sown, and potatoes are now being planted. (0800)

Widespread potato planting is now under way in the Amur Oblast. (0800)

Kirghiz farms have completed the sowing of seed corn on 57,000 hectares of irrigated land. (1100)

Tashkent -- A farm in Uzbekistan has developed a method of re-using irrigation water drained from the fields. Mineralized and fresh water are mixed in optimal proportions, and the water is then pumped back onto the rice land. (1100)

Agricultural workers of the southwest regions of Belorussia have finished the sowing of spring cultures ahead of schedule and a week earlier than last year. Two-thirds of the cultures sown are cultivated here by intensive technology. (1200)

The vegetable growers of Kiev Oblast since the beginning of the season have supplied to the industrial centers of the Ukraine about 10,000 tons of early vegetables. This considerably exceeds last year's schedule. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

12 May

Grain crops have been sown on 50,000 hectares so far in Tuva, which is twice as much as this time last year. Zone-graded seeds of barley, oats, and wheat are being used. (0430)

Smolensk Oblast today completes flax sowing. The total area sown is 105,000 hectares. (0800)

Farms in the Mari non-Chernozem Zones are completing the sowing of grain crops. Agricultural workers are now speeding up the sowing of potatoes and vegetables, and are irrigating perennial grasses and long-standing cultivated pastures. (1100)

In Saratov Oblast, corn sowing has begun. This year the hybrid kolektivnoye 150 created by the selctioning program 'Sever' at the scientific research institute of agriculture of the southeast, a fast-ripening sort, will be sown. (1100)

Spring crop sowing has started on the 2 millionth hectare in Penza Oblast today. Three-quarters of the spring crop area are being tilled by a scientifically based system of cropping. Almost one-quarter of the grain area is tilled by intensive technology. They are to yield at least 1 million metric tons of grains. (1300)

Farmers in Bashkiriya have sown spring crops on 1,500,000 hectares to date. This is about half of the whole grain crop area of the autonomous republic. (2230)

13 May

Spring wheat and barley are growing well in Saratov Olbast. Farmers now have to finish planting potatoes and vegetables. Millet will occupy 300,000 hectares in the oblast. (0800)

Farmers in the south Ukraine have started tending the sowing of intertilled crops 2 weeks ahead of the usual schedule. This work has been organized with particular precision in Bashtanka Rayon, Nikolayev Oblast. (0900)

Kazakh farmers have begun mass sowing of oil-yielding crops. Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, and East Kazakhstan Oblasts are engaged in sowing sunflower while the Urals and southern oblasts are expanding the area sown to rape and mustard. (0100)

The main region where spring sowing is taking place these days is the oblasts of the Volga region. Cold weather is hampering work there, but the pace has not slackened.

In Bashkir ASSR half of all the spring grain fields have been sown. In Mari ASSR, sowing of grain crops is nearing completion, and farmers are planting potatoes and vegetables. Farms in Kuybyshev Oblast have started corn sowing. (1100)

Ida Pavlovna Kalinina, Vaskhnil academician and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, says that 65 new strains of fruit and berries are being introduced. She says that one of the main problems fruit growers have is that nursery cultivation is poorly run in the country at present, with the exception of Moldavia and Uzbekistan. There are never enough materials for planting; there are no promising strains and strains that have been earmarked again for new areas, which are the most valuable strains. Now intensive-type strains are needed, to provide good yields in the first years after planting. (1100)

Early grain crops have begun to be sown in northeast Kazakhstan Oblast on an area of over 2,000,000 hectares, of which half is to be cultivated under wheat. (1300)

Sowing of melons and gourds has ended in Kherson Oblast. The area sown with watermelons has increased by over 4,000 hectares this season. (1400)

14-15 May

LD180427 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 14-15 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 May

This year cotton has been sown on about 2 million hectares in Uzbekistan. According to an Uzbek agro-industrial committee official, the sowing campaign is proceeding as follows: 22,000 drills [seyalki], 2,000 more than last year, have been used in the fields, and this made it possible to cover 80 percent of the cotton sowing area in 2 weeks in April. Vigorous shoots can already be seen on over 1 million hectares. This year nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers as well as mineral fertilizers were applied to land plowed in autumn and during sowing, for the republic's chemical industry doubled its output of nitrogen and phosphorus and there was no shortage of these fertilizers This helped to offset the effects of the water shortage which are most pronounced in Kashka-Darya Oblast, where compensatory irrigation is to be used. In contrast, in Bukhara, Navoi, and Samarkand Oblasts a dense soil crust formed in the second half of April as a result of heavy rains followed by hot weather. (0320 GMT)

Corn sowing has been completed in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Industrial technology is being used to cultivate corn on over 560,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Potato planting is coming to an end in Kalingrad Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Farmers in Lithuania have completed sowing of spring crops on more than 700,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Issyk-Kul Oblast in Kirghizia have started planting potatoes. The area is the main supplier of potatoes in the republic, and 5,000 hectares have been allocated to them. (0600 GMT)

In the RSFSR half of the whole spring crops area has been planted with various crops. Work is now moving beyond the Urals where in the very near future sowing of the main food crop, spring wheat, will begin. (1000 GMT)

In Lithuania, sowing of grain crops has been completed. (1000 GMT)

Half of the sowing work has been completed in the country's spring fields. In the European part of the country late crops are being sown. (1100`GMT)

15 May

Mass field work is continuing on the country's collective and state farms. Spring crops have been sown on more than half of the area earmakred for them. During the past few weeks the rate of work has somewhat declined, due to colder spells. On the whole, however, sowing is proceeding at top speed. The winter and spring crops sown at an earlier stage are even developing somewhat ahead of schedule. Rainfalls over the past few days are facilitating their growth. The sowing of the main food crop -- spring wheat -- is now beginning in the main regions where it is under cultivation: the Urals, Siberia, and north Kazakhstan. Farms in the country's European part are completing the sowing of late crops -- sunflower, sugar beet, and corn -- and are sowing soya. (0800 GMT)

Orenburg Oblast has started mass sowing of corn. (1800 GMT)

Cotton sowing has been completed by Kazakhstan's farmers. It has been carried out by precision-sowing seed drills [seyalki tochnogo vyseva]. (1800`GMT)

Within the best agrotechnical time limits, sowing of fiber-flax has been carried out in Smolensk Oblast, which has the country's second largest flax field: 105,000 hectares. (1800 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops and pulses has started in north Kazakhstan. (1830 GMT)

16-18 May

LD190107 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 16-18 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

16 May

Land improvers in the Black Sea area have resumed work on the construction of the Danube-Dnestr irrigation system, starting with environmental protection measures. Mistakes and miscalculations that were allowed to arise in the planning, construction, and use of this major water artery led to partial salination of the soil. (0600 GMT)

A wide range of work is being carried out on the fields of the Ukraine. Sowing of seed corn, which has already been sown on 400 hectares more than planned, continues. Millet and buckwheat are being sown. The sugarbeets are coming in thickly. In the southern oblasts of the republic, cutting of perennial grasses for hay and haylage has begun.

About 500,00 metric tons of grasses for cattle feed have already been cut. (0600 GMT)

Winter grains have come into ear in Kirgiziya, where they occupy more than 250 thousand hectares.

Sowing of early cereal crops and pulse crops was completed today in Kuybyshev. They have been sown on an area of 1.200 million hectares.

Mass sowing of spring wheat has begun in Kurgan Oblast. The wheat fields occupy more than 1 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

Today collective and state farms in Tatariya are finishing early grain sowing; they cover 1 8 million hectares. (Moscow Television Russian 1030 GMT; from the "Novosti" newscast)

In the country as a whole, the 6-month plan for the animal husbandry workers was 76 percent fulfilled by 1 May. The best results have been achieved by the farms of Armenia, Moldavia, Ukraine, and the RSFSR. Since the start of this year, compared with the same period last year, in the country as a whole 500,000 metric tons more meat have been procured and over 1 million metric tons more milk. (1100 GMT)

In Latvia the sowing of grain and fodder crops is being completed. Over half the area designated for potatoes has now been sown. The sowing of flax and sugarbeet is being carried out in good time. Collective and state farms in the major western areas of Latvia have fully completed the sowing of spring crops. (1330 GMT)

Spring has posed a hard test to the farmers of Tomsk Oblast. Owing to cold spells and excess moisture in the soil, sowing started 2 weeks later than usual. (2004 GMT)

17 May

Spring sowing is drawing to a close in Bashkiria. Grain crop seeds have been sown here already on an area of 2 million hectares -- this is two-thirds of the republic's area sown to spring crops. (0600 GMT)

Pavlodar Oblast machine operators have started mass sowing of grain crops. This year the spring crop field will exceed 2 million hectares here, with wheat, the main food crop, occupying slightly less than half this area. (0600 GMT)

Sowing in the Altay is gathering pace. (0600 GMT)

Uzbekistan has begun lifting potatoes. (1100 GMT)

Corn sowing is in full swing in Orel Oblast. (1100 GMT)

The sowing of early spring grain and feed crops has been completed in Tatariya on 2 million hectares. New efforts have been redirected to complete the planting of potatoes and vegetables. (1300 GMT)

Omsk Oblast, which grows spring wheat on an area of 1.1 million hectares, has started sowing. (1300 GMT)

The harvesting of winter cereals has started on irrigated fields in Surkhan-Darya Oblast, Uzbekistan, where yield estimates are 40 quintals of grain per hectare. This area will be subsequently given to feed corn crops. (1800 GMT)

18 May

In the grain-growing areas of southern Uzbekistan, the first combine harvesters are at work in the fields. The average grain yield on one farm in the Termez Rayon of Surkhan-Darya Oblast is 40 quintals per hectare. (0204 GMT)

The agricultural machine operators in Kuybyshev Oblast finished sowing industrial crops today. (1500 GMT)

Early vegetable crops are coming in greater quantity than last year in Azerbaijan, Krasnodar Kray, and the Ukraine. (2000 GMT)

19-24 May

LD250413 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Mocow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 19-23 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 May

Tomatoes have been planted in Moldavia on an area of almost 20,000 hectares; the expected yield of tomatoes here is over 250 quintals per hectare. (0100 GMT)

Two new varieties of potato -- the (Vikhola) and the (Kaskad Polesskiy) have been introduced this year in the Ukraine. They have good taste qualities and withstand diseases well. This year, for the first time, (Vikhola) has been planted in Kiev Oblast. In the republic as a whole, more than 500,000 hectares of land are sown with potatoes. (0600 GMT)

Farms in North Ossetia began the first cutting of perrenial grass today. (1000 GMT)

The farms of Bryansk Oblast are procuring fodder which is being placed in summer stores for the fattening of livestock and in drying shops for the preparation of grass flour. The lands thus becoming free are being immediately sown with other crops.

The farms of Stavropol Kray are harvesting winter rape. This high-protein crop is cultivated in Kochubeyevskiy, Kirovskiy, and Georgiyevskiy Rayons where there is a yield of 400 and more quintals per hectare.

Tilling of potatoes has started in Kiev Oblast potato plantations. This year potatoes occupy 500,000 hectares in the Ukraine. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT; from the "Novosti" newscast)

Winter rape is being harvested in Stavropol Kray.

Grass mowing has begun in Bryansk Oblast.

The USSR National Economic Achievements Exhibition is currently exhibiting new crop breeds that are to be introduced during the current 5-year period.

More than 350 of them have already been zoned for next year. Belorussian specialists have created two new types of potato -- the (Dobro) and the (Otrada) -- which are now to be planted in that republic. (1100 GMT)

Mass haymaking began today in the steppeland and foothills of Stavropol Kray. (1300 GMT)

Mass harvest of perennial herbs has begun in Kirghizia. Fodder grain from more than 350,000 hectares is to be harvested now. Four to five harvests are envisaged in the valley regions, and two to three in the regions in the foothills. An average harvest of 800 quintals of hay per hectare is envisaged. (1330 GMT)

Today winter rape harvesting started in Dzhambul Oblast. In Chimkent Oblast, which was the first to start haymaking this year in Kazakhstan, over 400,000 hectares have already been sown. The same operations are to start in Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. (1800 GMT)

Mass sowing of corn is being conducted in Kuybyshev Oblast. This year 50,000 hectares will be given for corn. (1800 GMT)

20 May

Soya growing in Maritime Kray has been completely mechanized on the basis of technology developed by Far Eastern scientists which makes it possible to eliminate the weeding operation: Sowing is preceded by herbicide application. (0030 GMT)

Spring crop sowing has been carried out on 500,000 hectares in Tselinograd Oblast. (0200 GMT).

Spring crops have been sown on the 4 millionth hectare in Orenburg Oblast. Potato Planting is being completed in Mordovia. Mass sowing of buckwheat is in progress in Belorussia where it occupies nearly 40,000 hectares. Preference is being given to a new strain, the Minchanka, which provides 20 quintals per hectare. (0400 GMT)

Corn sowing has been finished in Belgorod Oblast this morning. The area allotted to corn crops is more than 250,000 hectares. Intensive technology is being applied this year for corn crops. (0600 GMT)

At the non-Chernozem Zone of Mari ASSR, spring sowing is nearing completion; it has been carried out in optimal time limits and good quality has been ensured. Sowing of the last hectares is going on at the non-Chernozem Zone of Kostroma Oblast where the spring crops area is 230,000 hectares. Optimal time limits and good quality have been maintained here as well. (0600 GMT)

Kazakhstan: Sowing of grain crops is under way on the 10 millionth hectare. Over the last week, an area of 3.6 million hectares has been sown. The pace of the sowing this year is somewhat slower than last year as a result of unsettled, rainy weather. (0800 GMT)

Mass sowing of wheat began today in the Kulundinskiy Altay Kray and Barabinskaya steppes by Novosibirsk Oblast mechanizers. Intensive technology is being used on 700,000 hectares. Wheat growers here have pledged to harvest an additional 500,000 metric tons of grain from areas being cultivated using intensive technology. (1100 GMT)

North Ossetia farms completed mass sowing of corn today. Corn here is grown on an area of over 45,000 hectares of the best irrigated land. This year, farmers plan to gather over 200,000 metric tons of grain corn. (1100 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 500,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast. After the rains, a spell of warm, sunny weather has set in. In order to speed up the pace of field work, the sowing units are being changed over to double shift work. Prompt servicing of equipment is being organized. Special attention is being devoted to work quality. (1904 GMT)

21 May

Spring wheat is being sown in Altay Kray; maize is being sown on 3 million hectares in Kazakhstan. In Moldavia, spring crops have been sown to over 500,000 hectares. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT; from the "Vremya" newscast]

Spring wheat is being sown in Altay Kray according to intensive technology on one-fourth of the total acreage, which amounts to 1.2 million hectares. A minimum of 560,000 metric tons of additional grain is planned for harvest from this acreage. (1905 GMT)

22 May

Sowing is under way in the east of the country. Some 94,000,000 hectares have now been sown with various spring crops. Apart from wheat, rice sowing is also still to be completed, with its largest area in Maritime Kray. Mass work is also under way on the soya fields there. Sowing of a number of fodder crops also continues. (0001 GMT)

Mass wheat sowing has begun on the Kulunda and Baarabinsk steppes in Novosibirsk Oblast on an area of 700,000 hectares. (0004 GMT)

Rice sowing has been completed in Chimkent Oblast. The crops cover over 20,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

As of today, approximately one-quarter of the total acreage under spring crops remains to be sown in the country. This acreage is concentrated almost entirely in one region -- in the east, in Siberia, Kazakhstan. It is exactly here that the most intense work is being done on sowing spring wheat. Incidentally, the scale of cultivating this crop according to an intensive technology is growing significantly. (1100 GMT)

Lucerne is to be grown according to an intensive technology in Omsk Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Rice sowing has been completed in Chimkent Oblast. (1100 GMT)

23 May

Spring sowing is being completed in Saratov Oblast on the USFSR's largest millet fields stretching for 320,000 hectares. (0104 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in Aktyubinsk, Ural, and other oblasts of Kazakhstan. The republic has 28.5 million hectares allocated to cereal crops, of which 13 million have been sown so far. Weather is bad; there is rain or snow everywhere. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in the Aktyubinsk, Uralsk, and a number of other oblasts of Kazakhstan. Over the past day alone, 1.025 billion hectares has been sown to grain crops in the republic. (1100 GMT)

24 May

Spring wheat has been sown on one-third of its planned area in Kurgan Oblast. Work is being slowed by unprecedented rains. (0800 GMT)

To date spring crops have been sown on an area of almost 3 million hectares in Bashkira. This constitutes over 90 percent of the plan. Spring wheat has been sown on one-third of the area in Kurgan Oblast. Tataria's stockbreeders have fulfilled the half-yearly plan for the sale of meat to the state ahead of schedule. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT; from the "Novosti" newscast)

The harvest of winter cereals has begun in Turkmenistan. The workers in the republic are to harvest cereals from almost 100,000 hectares. (1300 GMT)

Spring crops will have been sown on an area of 2.8 million hectares in Bashkiriya by today. This comprises more than 90 percent of the plan. (1300 GMT)

The collectives of specialized vegetable growing farms of the Azerbaijan State Agro-Industrial Committee are planning to obtain several crops from each hectare. (1300 GMT)

Sowing of medium and late varieties of wheat cultivated with intensive techniques has been completed today in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan on 2.5 million hectares. This is 500,000 hectares more than last year. (1500 GMT)

Chelyabinsk Oblast has completed sowing wheat on 800,000 hectares. (1500 GMT)

The sowing of wheat for intensive technology cultivation has been completed in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. New high yield varieties have occupied 2.5 million hectares of the best lands. (2000 GMT)

Turkmen grain workers have already started to sell grain to the state. (2000 GMT)

Mass planting of potatoes is being carried out in Kemerovo Oblast. (2130 GMT)

JAN-APR STOCKRAISING FIGURES REVIEWED

PM211400 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 86 (Signed to Press 15 May 86) p 11

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising in January-April 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country.

Farms in most regions have successfully completed livestock wintering and have ensured increased output and sales to the state of meat, milk, and other stock unit produce. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now transferring animals to summertime conditions.

1. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	Jan-Apr 1986	Jan-Apr 1986 as percentage of Jan-Apr 1985
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons of which:	6,406	108
cattle	3,807	107
pigs	1,637	108
sheep and goats	126	91
poultry	836	114
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	22,290	106
Average milk yield per cow, kg	758	107
Hen eggs, millions	19,213	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	74	104

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 451,000 metric tons in comparison with the January-April period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics except Uzbekistan and Estonia. The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Penza, Belgorod, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, Tyumen, Kurgan, Kursk, Tambov, Volgograd, Murmansk, and Omsk Oblasts, and Komi and Buryat ASSR.

The gross milk yield in this period was 1,204,000 metric tons more than in January-April last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except Estonia. The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Amur, Chita, Volgograd, Saratov, Voronezh, Tambov, Astrakhan, and Sakhalin Oblasts, Tuva and Udmurt ASSR, and Khabarovsk Kray.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1986 increased by 1.2 billion. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Uzbekistan, Armenia, Latvia, Georgia, Kirghizia, Lithuania, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of product purchased	Purchased during Jan-Apr 1986	Jan-Apr 1986 as percentage of Jan-Apr 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	6,359	109
Milk, thousand metric tons	18,893	107
Eggs, millions (all categories of farms)	18,718	106

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 507,000 metric tons in January-April 1986 in comparison with the same period last year. In the RSFSR the highest growth of livestock and poultry purchases was achieved by farms in Penza and Belgorod Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, Sakhalin and Tyumen Oblasts, Buryat and Kalmyk ASSR, Tambov, Voronezh, and Volgograd Oblasts, Komi ASSR, and Kalinin and Omsk Oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1.1 billion metric tons in the first 4 months of 1986. Farms in all union republics except Estonia increased milk sales to the state. Significant increases in milk sales in the RSFSR were achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd, Chita, Amur, Saratov, and Voronezh Oblasts, Altay Kray, Tambov and Perm Oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR, Belgorod Oblast, Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk Krays, and Tyumen, Sverdlov, Kurgan, and other oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in the period under review increased by 1.1 billion.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Union republic	Jan-Apr 1986 as percentage of Jan-Apr 1985					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	108	106	107	109	107	106
RSFSR	106	106	105	107	107	105
of which the Non-chernozem Zone	103	103	106	103	103	105
Ukrainian SSR	108	105	108	109	106	107
Belorussian SSR	110	106	105	109	107	102
Uzbek SSR	98	110	112	109	116	108
Kazakh SSR	119	110	108	128	111	106
Georgian SSR	113	110	115	113	116	114
Azerbaijan SSR	115	102	110	116	103	102
Lithuanian SSR	100.6	103	116	102	104	115
Moldavian SSR	118	105	102	117	105	104
Latvian SSR	111	101	115	112	102	114
Kirghiz SSR	102	109	115	109	110	112
Tajik SSR	104	105	117	107	108	118
Armenian SSR	113	105	119	113	107	118
Turkmen SSR	118	106	118	116	106	111
Estonian SSR	92	99	106	92	98	107

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 140,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 118,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots in the first 4 months of 1986.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 May 1986 there were 98.9 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 599,000 more than on the same date last year. There were 29.3 million cows. The pig population totaled 58.9 million, which is an increase of 1,448,000. Sheep and goats numbered 146.5 million. The number of poultry increased to reach 802.2 million.

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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. SALT II DEBATE

Reagan 'Departure' Noted

PM291001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "The U.S. President's Decision"]

[Text] Washington 28 May -- President R. Reagan has announced the decision to dismantle two obsolete Poseidon nuclear submarines in connection with today's forthcoming start of trials of the new "Nevada" submarine (Ohio class) equipped with 24 Trident-1 ICBM launchers.

President R. Reagan's statement again repeats his attacks on SALT II and on the USSR, which is accused without foundation, of "violations" of existing arms control agreements. It goes without saying that these accusations are not backed up by a single fact. The White House needed to pile up lies in order to justify its planned violation of SALT II. As Reagan stated, by the end of the year, in the course of equipping B-52 strategic bombers with cruise missiles, the United States intends to exceed the limits set by the agreement, and will not take any compensatory measures. The United States, the President stressed, will not be guided by the norms laid down in the treaty.

This means the effective departure of the United States from SALT II and indicates that the incorrectly understood priorities of U.S. "national security," priorities dictated by imperial interests, are placed above the vital interests of the people and states of the whole world and set up against the interests of the international community. The Soviet Union warned, again only recently, of the serious responsibility the U.S. Administration will be taking on if it takes a step aimed at violating SALT II. The assertions of the head of the administration about the Soviet Union's so-called "violations" of certain provisions of SALT II are nothing but unscrupulous attempts to shift the blame and seek a pretext for securing a free hand for continuing the arms race.

Sensible American legislators have expressed concern over Washington's militarist line.

Bogachev Hits U.S. Interpretation

LD281334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS) -- TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. Administration has once again demonstrated its "steadfast resolution" to adhere only to those provisions of international treaties that it considers advantageous to the United States, and to violate unceremonioulsy those bilateral obligations that become obstacles hindering the development of planned U.S. nuclear systems.

U.S. President Rongald Reagan has announced that he has decided to continue to equip strategic bombers with cruise missiles, thereby exceeding the limit set by the Soviet-American sides in SALT II. On the other hand, the White House has announced that this summer the United States is dismantling two Poseidon submarines equipped with nuclear missiled with multiple independently-targeted reentry vehicles (MIRVs), and will "technically remain within the framework of the treaty" regarding the total of ICBMs and sea-based ballistic missiles with MIRVs.

Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, as if fearing that Washington might be suspected of being peaceable, considered it necessary to emphasize that the dismantling of the two U.S. submarines will be carried out not to adhere to the conditions of SALT II, but because it has become too expensive to operate them.

As is known, the United States wrecked the ratification of SALT II. However, not daring to openly go against world public opinion, in May 1982, the U.S. Administration announced its intention not to take actions that would undermine the treaty. The meaning of this statement from Washington was that on one hand it did not want to tie itself down with firm obligations on strategic weapons limitations, and on the other, it wanted to have room for maneuver with the aim of achieving unilateral military advantages.

The White House's latest decision concerning SALT II can be assessed as a claim by Washington to a right, unprecedented in international practice, to unilaterally scrap some provisions of the treaty and temporaily preserve others.

U.S. Senator Dale Bumpers has admitted that the possible increase in numbers of Soviet missiles with MIRV warheads beyond the limits set by SALT II "would worsen the already difficult tasks of any 'star wars' system." And so, you see, the United States is prepared to observe the corresponding provisions of the treaty for the time being. On the other hand, the limitations on bombers with cruise missiles are an obstacle in the way of programs that the Pentagon has put into motion. So the White House considers itself justified in unceremoniously violating these limits.

Treaties must be implemented in the form in which they are signed, on an honest and fair basis, without attempts to "outplay" the other side. The scenario for implementation of SALT II that Washington is offering today is obviously not in accordance with these requirements.

U.S. Attitude Reported

PM231344 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev "Expert's Opinion": "Who is Muddying the Water and Why"]

[Text] Passions are not subsiding in the United States over SALT II. Recently, Pentagon "hawks" were vigorously fanning rumors that the administration was on the verge of anoucing that it would no longer observe the treaty. As grounds for this opinion, they pointed to the fact that the ceiling set by the treaty of 1,200 units for launchers of MIRVed ICBM's and SLBM's will force the administration to dismantle the launchers on two Poseidon submarines after the launch of the new Ohio-type submarine and the start of its sea trials. And this, they say, is inadmissible.

Then information was "leaked" to the Western press on a "preliminary decision" reached at a secret National Security Council [NSC] session, which nonetheless ordered the dismantling of the submarines which are becoming "superfluous." This was presented almost as an act of self-sacrifice by the administration and as evidence of its concern to observe SALT II.

However, some details of this "self-sacrifice" are now becoming known. And they show quite clearly "what is what." Most importantly, they slightly lift the veil from who is "muddying the water" around this Soviet-American treaty and why. I refer to an article in the weekly TIME dated 19 May. It bears the disconcerting title "Blow to SALT II: Reagan Might Violate the Treaty." The author of the article reveals the essence of the "comprehensive compromise decision" adopted at the aforementioned NSC session.

And, according to TIME, that decision was by no means as peace-loving and sensible as it was depicted. In addition to the instruction to dismantle the Poseidons, given under pressure from West European allies and sober-minded politicians in the country's own Congress, it contained numerous orders of a different kind. These include, above all, instructions to accelerate work on creating [sozdaniye] the small mobile Midgetman ballistic missile and also to study the question of developing [razrabotka] a totally new large missile with a large number of warheads, which has been named Mobileman. If the information cited by the magazine is confirmed, this will be not even the second, but at least the third, while the treaty permits just one, new type of intercontinental missile.

The decision to continue equipping B-52 heavy bombers with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles is no less dangerous. This also threatens the treaty, which sets an overall ceiling of 1,320 units for launchers of the aforementioned ballistic missiles and for heavy bombers equipped with cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km. At present more than 100 bombers have already been reequipped to carry cruise missiles. Simple calculations show that the pace of reequipment that has been established in the United States (according to an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it stands at approximately 1 aircraft every 3 weeks) will result in the United States exceeding the set ceiling by December. Of particular concern in this connection is the mention in TIME that a confidential message from the U.S. President, allegedly containing a direct indication of his intention to violate SALT II later this year, was discussed in the corridors during the Tokyo conference of the "Seven." This is because the treaty does not permit the U.S. Air Force to fulfill the cruise missile deployment plans.

The arguments that SALT II prevents the deployment of new U.S. arms sound strange, to put it mildly. For it is designed precisely to hinder the arms race process and to erect obstacles in its path. This is the very reason it is called an arms limitation treaty.

To judge from the TIME article, the confidential message was given an unenthusiastic reception by the Tokyo conference participants. What is more, "the leaders of the allied states were put out." And Mrs Thatcher, who does not often allow herself to disagree with Washington, even protested to the President over his decision. On encountering the allies' opposition, the President did not put direct pressure on them. He even promised to "take their opinion into consideration during the discussion of this issue at the next NSC session." The future will show how the transatlantic politicians behave with regard to observing SALT II. All the world's peace-loving people insistently demand that the United States end the arms race, remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and embark on the path of creating equal security for all the planet's people. In order to respond worthily to the aspirations of the absolute majority of the world's population, it is necessary to be guided by a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the process of limiting strategic arms and for the preservation of everything positive already achieved in this sphere. It is necessary to admit unequivocally that SALT II continues to play an effective role in curbing the arms race and serves as the springboard for elaborating new accords.

By signing SALT II the Soviet Union adopted a pledge to maintain the strength of its strategic arms within certain agreed limits. It fulfills these pledges unswervingly and scrupulously. The same thing is required of the United States.

Canada Urges U.S. Compliance

LD281307 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Ottawa May 28 TASS -- Canada is opposed to any violations of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2), Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said here.

Speaking in Parliament, he said that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada had sent a letter to President Reagan one week ago expounding the stand of the Canadian Government on the matter. We are concerned, Joe Clark said, by reports that the U.S. Administration might be prepared to go beyond SALT-2 limits. It was made very clear by way of letter that we believe it very important that the United States continue its adherence to SALT-2 limits, the minister emphasized.

REPORTAGE ON WORLDWIDE ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

Strategic Arms Group Holds Talks

LD281112 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 28 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Tolkunov on CSCE Opening

LD261432 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 26 TASS -- Objective conditions for a fundamental turn in the destiny of Europe are living. They have deep roots. In order to translate them into reality, the efforts of all Europeans are essential, Lev Tolkunov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Soviet of the Union (chamber) of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR, said today at the sixth inter-parliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. The conference has opened in the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). What is necessary, first of all, he said, is a firm political will to renounce a first use of nuclear weapons and force in general, to renounce the concept of military superiority and endeavours to resolve contentious issues by means of force. There is a need for political will to take measures of disarmament on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security. This is precisely the goal of the Soviet peace initiatives, the Soviet parliamentarian said. "We call for the elimination of nuclear weapons around the world before the turn of the century. It is suggested that already at the first stage a decision be taken on full elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA in the European zone -- both ballistic and cruise missiles -- as the first step on the way to freeing the European continent from nuclear weapons. The United States should undertake not to supply its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries. Britain and France should not build up their nuclear arms. It goes without saying that such a cutback is possible only provided the USSR and the USA mutually renounce the development, testing and deployment of space strike arms, the speaker pointed out.

Touching upon the USSR's and other socialist countries' proposals on a considerable reduction in conventional arms, on a total nuclear test ban, on the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, and on a ban on chemical weapons, Lev Tolkunov emphasized that the North Atlantic bloc turned down the initiatives on various pleas. "The Soviet Union", the speaker stated in this connection, "put forward a number of proposals, striving to slow down and then stop the slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe. At the same time we in real earnest and sincerity are ready to consider any constructive proposal, whoever it comes from, aimed at curbing the arms race and at strengthening peace. Goodwill, propriety, and honest striving for a compromise should be an indispensable condition in this matter".

Further Report

LD282207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1743 GMT 28 May 86

[Correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy report]

[Text] Bonn, May 28 (TASS) -- The sixth interparliamentary CSCE session is under way in the FRG capital. On the whole the debate is marked by a constructive approach to the burning problems of the European Continent, the striving to do everything possible to bring about a radical turn in international affairs. In addition to this, conference circles noted the speech by FRG Bundestag Deputy Markus Berger, in which he attacked the Soviet Union's policy "on behalf of the West German delegation." In his speech he reeled off a list of alleged "Soviet violations of human rights." The speech also abounded with other anti-Soviet insinuations, including those connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies sent an open message to the conference. He urged its participants "to pay special attention to the violations of fundamental human rights in the FRG, including the right to work and democratic gains." The FRG Communists, the message says, call the attention of the participants in the conference to the fact that in the FRG there is persecution for political convictions and that notorious "bans on employment" apply to FRG citizens.

There was also a meeting here today between L.N. Tolkunov, head of the Soviet delegation to the conference, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and a group of West German and foreign journalists. He answered questions, including some on the accident at Chernobyl AES, and gave detailed information on Soviet Government steps to eliminate its consequences. Considerable attention of those gathered was drawn to information on the approach of the Soviet leadership to matters of creating an international system for the safe development of nuclear power engineering on the basis of close cooperation between all states involved in nuclear power engineering.

Delegate Addresses Bonn Meeting

LD272105 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 27 TASS -- Transferring the struggle of ideas to the sphere of inter-state relations, the United States and its allies place obstacles in the way of development of inter-state ties of countries with different social systems, hinder constructive solution of topical problems. This was said by deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Karelian Regional Committee of the CPSU Vladimir Stepanov, when he addressed today the sixth inter-parliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe under way here.

"Noisy anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaigns poison the international climate," the Soviet parliamentarian said. In this connection he touched upon the hullabaloo raised in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. He emphasized that some Western politicans pursue the aim of thus blocking the opportunity for the improvement of international relations, of sowing new seeds of mistrust for and suspiciousness of socialist countries, of justifying the nuclear arms race. Unscrupulously speculating on a misfortune, they try to score propagandist and political points. And it is not the accident that is the point of the matter, the Soviet representative said. He noted that according to the information of U.S. Senator Glenn, 151 accidents with a considerable discharge of radiation took place at atomic power stations in 14 countries from 1971 to 1984

"As to reproaches to the USSR that information was not supplied in time, I must note that as soon as our government had assessed the nature and scope of what had taken place, it officially notified governments and has been systematically publishing detailed information. The board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency took into notice a report provided by the USSR and welcomed its readiness to supply the further detailed information."

"There exists another area of unsavoury manipulations -- the humanitarian exchange, human rights", the Soviet representative noted. "Strictly observing the spirit and letter of the Final Act, the Soviet Union rejects resolutely the West's attempts to use questions of humanitarian cooperation as an instrument of 'psychological warfare' and political pressure, of sordid machinations around the question of human rights".

"The fundamental human rights are in the focus of attention of Soviet socialist society. Meanwhile, war means destruction of man, and hence of his rights and freedoms. Therefore, the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, for the consolidation of peace means the forward positions of the struggle for human rights", the Soviet parliamentarian stressed.

"The Soviet Union proceeds from the view that world war is not inevitable. War can be prevented. Humanity can be saved from catastrophe", Vladimir Stepanov said in conclusion. "The new peace initiatives of the USSR and other peaceful states, goodwill of millions of people in Europe represent a foundation on which European security can and must be promptly built further, while developing, enriching and asserting the process of detente in the spirit and on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act".

Grinevskiy on CDE Progress

PM281450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent M. Kostikov: "At the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] Stockholm, 23 May -- The latest session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] has ended in Stockholm. Summing up the conference, the Soviet delegation leader, special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, noted that from the viewpoint of European politics it is important to finish the first stage of this conference with positive results. There are opportunites to do this, and they are entriely realistic given a mutual desire to reach accords. However, this is precisely what the United States and other Western countries lack. On various farfetched pretexts they are putting a brake on the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords and shunning the quest for solutions to unsolved problems proposed by the socialist, neutral, and nonaligned countries. This approach is creating difficulties in the conference's work and reducing it to marking time.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries advocate conssitent observance of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act in order to improve the European climate once again, establish trust as an essential component of relations between states, and create reliable security on the continent.

In the present situation the success or failure of the Stockholm conference is the touchstone of readiness to seek in action, not in words, a reduction in the war danger on the European Continent. It is also indispensable to the new all-European meeting in Vienna so that it can take the decision to switch to the second phase of the conference, devoted to disarmament in Europe. This would give new momentum to the development of all aspects of the Helsinki process.

Lomeyko on Stockholm, Berne Talks

LD271549 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe could make an important contribution to fulfilling the overdue tasks of European politics and the Soviet Union is for it to end with positive results, said the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Department.

Vladimir Lomeyko was speaking at a briefing here today, which dealt with current international issues.

These results, he said, are quite feasible if the participants share a desire to reach agreement. Regrettably, it is this desire that is lacking on the part of the United States and some of its allies, Lomeyko added. Under all manner of far-fetched pretexts they are holding back the working out of mutually acceptable accords, evading a search for solutions to outstanding problems and rejecting such solutions suggested by socialist, neutral and non-aligned countries.

In this situation the approach of the countries participating in the Stockholm conference to the resolution of the problems discussed there is a touchstone making it possible to judge their sincerity and readiness to achieve a real reduction of the danger of war in Europe and real measures to strengthen trust among them. This is needed both as such and for a successful commencement of the European meeting in Vienna. "In our opinion, success at Stockholm would lend a real impetus to the Helsinki process as a whole," Lomeyko said.

An expert conference on contacts between people, institutions and organizations is drawing to a close in Berne, he said further.

It can be said even now that the United States has frustrated the adoption of a final document. Its draft was sponsored by neutral countries. It was agreed upon in the editing group and nobody, including the U.S. delegation, objected to it. But when it was tabled, the U.S. delegation blocked its adoption. Many delegations, including U.S. allies, made efforts to make certain that the United States would lift its objections to the final document. But the U.S. delegation did not listen to those proposals.

"This action is seen in conference circles as an extra illustration of the U.S. arrogant and callous attitude to the needs of Europeans and as an attempt to undercut the European process."

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

'Threat to Entire World'

LD281751 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 May 86

[By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The White House Tuesday again demanded that Congress fully meet the Pentagon's request for 5.4 billion dollars in appropriations for the "star wars" program in fiscal year 1987, which entails a 77-percent increase in funding for the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) over the current year.

The term "star wars" made its way into the present U.S. Administration's lexicon as a manifestation of the U.S. desire to be the first, at any cost and under any cover, to enter outer space with military hardware and establish its undivided domination both there and down on the planet.

These plans for overt space militarization are, of course, veiled with rhetoric for peace, intended for a most cynical and gross deception of public opinion, while in reality the U.S. Administration's whole military policy is directed at restoring former U.S. military superiority and upsetting the existing strategic military balance.

THE WASHINGTON POST reported quoting a Defense Department spokesman that the President was giving the SDI the highest priority.

That this is really so is seen graphically from the growth rates of outlays for the "star wars" project since its inception. From 1984 SDI-related funding has trebled and if the Pentagon's latest request is satisfied, it will have quadrupled.

According to a U.S. public organization called the Center for Defense Information, some 70 billion dollars will have been spent on the "star wars" effort between 1984 and 1993. But this is only the visible part of Washington's spending on space militarization. All told, the SDI cost will exceed, according to U.S. expert estimates, the cost of building all MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and 100 B-18 strategic bombers. As far as the MX missiles are concerned, the White House, wanting more than the 50 such systems Congress permitted to deploy last year, demanded Tuesday congressional approval not only of furthers funds for the SDI but also the production and deployment of another 50 MX missiles to bring their total number to 100, with each of them tipped by ten nuclear warheads.

The combination of the massive strategic nuclear buildup and the crash "star wars" effort, that is space militarization, shows that Washington is not committed to peace and is reluctant to deliver mankind from nuclear weapons.

Perhaps some people in Arizona or California can still be taken for a ride with promises to make the world a safer place to live in through space militarization, but the broad public is aware that the nature of modern weapons does not allow any state to protect itself with military technology alone.

Security today can only be mutual and security on global scale can only be general. This is why the implementation of the "star wars" program, camouflaged as a "defense" initiative, is a threat to the entire planet.

Chervov Views Dangers

AU271416 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 86 p 7

[Interview with USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov by APN correspondent Vasiliy Morozov: "Who Is Producing Artificial Nebulousness?; The Truth and the Fabrications About the Positions of the Parties at the Talks in Geneva" -- date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] OF LATE, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS AGAIN BEEN TRYING TO DISTORT THE USSR POSITION AT THE TALKS ON NUCLEAR AND SPACE DISARMAMENT. IN THIS CONNECTION, SOVIET MILITARY EXPERT COLONEL GENERAL NIKOLAY CHERVOV ANSWERED A QUESTION POSED BY APN CORRESPONDENT VASILIY MOROZOV.

[Morozov] U.S. REPRESENTATIVES P. NITZE AND C. WEINBERGER AND OTHERS ARE TRYING TO ACCUSE THE USSR OF FAILING TO FULFILL AGREEMENTS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL INSOFAR AS THE TALKS ON NUCLEAR AND SPACE DISARMAMENT ARE CONCERNED. WHAT CAN BE SAID ABOUT THIS?

[Chervov] The statements by P. Nitze, C. Weinberger, and other Washington representatives about the situation at the talks are blatant disinformation, an attempt to distort the Soviet position. Their assertions are false and hypocritical through and through, even if only because they are purely verbal, unprovable, and do not contain any facts. Since the official personages in Washington have adopted such an undignified course, the public must learn the truth.

First, regarding space: The joint summit statement says that both parties will strive to avert an arms buildup in space. Avert means not permit. To nip in the bud. THIS TERM HAS NO OTHER MEANING, EITHER IN RUSSIAN, OR IN ENGLISH.

And what is the U.S. position? Instead of banning the space arms buildup, the American side proposes to us that we elaborate its "rules," that is, determine what offensive space devices to develop, in what numbers, and within what deadlines.

Second, regarding strategic offensive weapons: Everyone is acquainted with the Soviet program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons. In the first stage of realization (in the course of 5-8 years, beginning 1986) the USSR proposes reducing corresponding USSR and U.S. nuclear weapons by 50 percent.

What does the U.S. propose? It rejects the issue of limiting strategic weapons being linked to the ban on strategic nuclear space devices; it refuses to include in the 50 percent limit its nuclear devices at forward bases. It proposes various limits for ballistic missiles and the strategic air force. Then there is the old American trick: IT WOULD LIKE TO LIMIT ONLY THE THINGS THE SOVIET UNION HAS MORE OF, AND DOES NOT WISH TO LIMIT THE THINGS IT HAS MORE OF.

The main fault of the American proposals is always the same -- THEY SIDESTEP THE KEY AND PRINCIPAL QUESTION, AND THAT IS THE QUESTION OF BANNING THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC SPACE WEAPONS. Without banning these weapons it is impossible to realistically expect the implementation of limitation of strategic weapons. Such limitations would be nonsensical, and even dangerous, in conditions in which the United States strives to gain military superiority over the USSR, via space, and achieve a situation in which it can launch a first strike against the Soviet Union with impunity. By dragging out the solution of the space issue, the United States is preventing agreements on strategic weapons. There are no weapons in space yet and there must not be. As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, the USSR will never be the first to go into space with weapons. And it calls on the United States to follow its example. Perhaps the United States will grasp the common sense of the Soviet position.

Third, intermediate-range missiles in Europe: The Soviet Union has already proposed scrapping in the first stage of its program all USSR and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in the European zone. It has proposed the conclusion of a separate agreement on this, unconnected with space and strategic nuclear weapons. Here the United States must pledge that it will not deliver its strategic intermediate-range missiles to other states, and Britain and France must pledge that they will not expand their nuclear potential. Agreeing not to count the British and French missiles is, of course, a great compromise.

And the United States? Mr Nitze has stated that the United States has "reacted with new proposal regarding intermediate-range nuclear forces, which is to lead to an agreement in this sphere." This does not correspond to reality. Already in 1982, the United States proposed the so-called "zero option," which the USSR did not accept.

The difference now is that the realization of the proposal is planned for 3 years.

These are the facts. The show that the USSR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SUMMIT MEETING IN GENEVA, HAS PROPOSED AN ENTIRE PACKAGE OF CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES, and has done so on the basis of honorably and objectively respecting the security interests of the United States, as well as of the West European countries. By its proposals, the USSR is trying.to create maximally favorable prerequisites for breaking the deadlock at the Geneva talks and arriving at corresponding agreements. Their realization would mean a watershed in the development of international relations to the benefit of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation, a great step on the road to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Academician on Arms' Vulnerability

LD290648 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Washington's plans to develop impregnable partially space-based ABM defences stand no criticism from either the strategic or the economic viewpoint, Academician Roal Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Exploration, has told a TASS correspondent. The scientist is attending a conference on the problems of peace and the prevention of the nuclear threat, which opened in Moscow on Tuesday.

The latest studies show, he continued, that space arms will be rather vulnerable to various counterweapons, both ground- and space-based. ABM defences, geared to ensuring a capability for the first strike with impunity, are merely creating the dangerous illusion of a "total shield" again retaliation.

Saydeyev drew attention to the fact that a natural reaction to the development of a defensive component of the strategic forces by one side will be the deployment of additional weapons by the other. In this way, space-based defensive systems in any form do not contribute to a stable strategic balance; conversely, they are initiating a race with space weapons.

Although it is precisely this destabilizaing aspect of the SDI programme that is causing special worry in the world, the scientist noted, it is ignored or played down by the SDI champions. In so doing, they resemble a chess player who, admiring his move, does not go to the trouble of analyzing the situation at least one move ahead.

As for the economic aspect of the problem, Academician Sagdeyev pointed out that an efficient system of counterweapons against the anti-missile defences will be far cheaper than the ABM defences themselves, namely, just a few per cent of the cost. The U.S. A Administration asked Congress for almost five billion dollars on SDI development during the next fiscal year, he noted, and the spending will grow substantially further on. Even the official SDI proponents are now realizing how costly the programme will be.

U.S. Urged To Abandon Plans

LD271723 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Advancing to a world without nuclear arms, humanity must surmount the obstacles that might arise on this path. And the main obstacle is the attempts to militarise outer space, to inundate near-earth space with space-strike arms, thus turning it into a place d'armes.

The implementation of the 'star wars' concept will dash the hopes for the reduction of nuclear arms on earth, and this must be understood by everyone," this was stated in Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the mayors of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that were incinerated by U.S. atomic bombs 40 years ago. The Soviet leader's pronouncement clearly expresses the pivotal trend of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which proceeds from the premise that prevention of the militarisation of outer space is the fundamental condition for ending the arms race.

The Soviet call for giving up the extremely dangerous plans of the preparation for "star wars" has evoked and continues to evoke an exceptionally broad positive response in the world. Prominent politicians and public figures of various countries, authoritative military experts, well-known scientists, emphasise again and again that keeping outer space free from arms is of the decisive importance for achieving agreements on a radical reduction of nuclear arms. And this is really so. Those who want agreements on a complex of the questions of nuclear and space arms, cannot but realise that every new step along the road of the implementation of the SDI programme poses additional obstacles to finding compromise decisions, damages the timeless Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty. What is the answer of the architects of the United States foreign policy to the call to keep outer space peaceful? So far, their answer has been the same: They continue implementing at a high pace the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" designed by Washington, involving in this extremely dangerous process the United States' allies in NATO, above all Britain and the FRG. This militaristic course is wholly supported by the powerful military-industrial complex of the USA, by arms manufacturers for whom the plans of transferring the arms race to space mean, according to "THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR", a veritable gold vein. According to reports of the U.S. press, the Pentagon has already concluded with 800 firms and corporations contracts worth over two billion dollars, connected with the implementation of SDI, and U.S. military-industrial corporations get ever larger appropriations from SDI funds.

Thus, "Boeing" Corporation received over 360 million dollars from those funds, 236 million dollars went to "McDonnel Douglass", 240 million dollars to "Lockheed", while 115 million dollars went to "Teledyne". Armament tycoons are jubilant at fabulous super-profits, but what the plans of star wars preparations entail for the world, for peoples of the globe?

The implementation of these plans, the course at star wars poses an obstacle to progress in the solution of the most important problem of the present, the ending of speedy material preparation for war.

Though they in Washington have of late been lavish with assertions that the United States introduced something "new" at the talks on nuclear and space arms, it is a fact that the United States proposals bypass the main question, how to prevent the arms race in space, though it is absolutely obvious that strategic arms limitation, to say nothing of their deep cuts, lose sense without a ban on space-strike arms. Another thing is quite obvious: If the arms race is spread to new spheres, if the ABM Treaty and the SALT 2 treaty are undermined, distrust among states will be growing in geometrical progression, stability in relations among states will be eroded still more.

Washington's course at the preparation for star wars, just as its refusal to respond to the Soviet Union's call to ban all nuclear weapon testing, shows that the U.S. ruling circles continue banking on force in the foreign policy, that they have not given up the illusory, but extremely dangerous calculations, at disrupting the military-strategic party in their own favour, so as, acquiring the nuclear-space sword, the longest and sharpest one, to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples.

This was confirmed again by President of the United States Ronald Reagan, who when answering questions of American students during a televised interview, and later, when speaking at a ceremony on the occasion of Memorial Day, was openly publicising the policy of strength and military ventures.

Mankind is now at an important stage of the new space era and it is time to give up a cave-man's way of thinking, when strength and strength alone was viewed as the only "argument" in relations with neighbours. Space must remain peaceful. Strike arms must not be deployed there. The Soviet Union is convinced that humanity should usher in the third millenium not with the programme of "star wars" but with scopeful plans of peaceful development of outer space by entire humanity.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR CW DEPLOYMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE COMPLETE

LD281839 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0512 GMT 28 May 86

[Correspondent Igor Ignatyev report]

[Text] Washington, 28 May (TASS) -- The Pentagon has virtually completed the preparation of plans for the deployment in Western Eruope of the new generation of barbarous chemical weapons -- binary munitions. As Thomas Welch, the highly-placed representative of the U.S. Defense Department responsible for the development of chemical weapons, reported in an interview to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, these plans are now being finalized by a committee of chiefs staffs and will be ready as early as next month.

By exerting pressure Washington succeeded last week in wresting agreement from the NATO military organs to begin serial production of the new generation of chemical weapons. This decision was, however, made by the U.S. Administration and leadership of the North Atlantic bloc in spite of widespread protests, not only in Western Europe but also in the United States itself. It is not accidental the THE WASINGTON TIMES calls the issue of binary weapons deployment of the European Continent "politically explosive." The paper predicts that it will most likely again end up at the center of fierce debates in the U.S. Congress.

Attempting in advance to neutralize this kind of opposition, the Pentagon is dragging out false claims of some "lagging behing" on the part of the United States in the sphere of chemical weapons. In his interview to THE WASINGTON TIMES, T. Welch claimed that the U.S. chemical weapons presently deployed in Western Europe are already... useless and not fit for the "defense of Europe." It is noteworthy, however, that speaking in Congress recently that same T. Welch officially confirmed that "Bigeye" aerial bombs now being developed -- a variant of binary ammunition -- which are designed for mounting strikes deep inside "enemy" territory. In other words, the new generation of chemical weapons that the administration is trying with all its strength to impose on Western Europe is certainly not being prepared for "the defense of Europeans."

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON RESULTS OF BERNE CONFERENCE

West Makes 'Unacceptable' Demands

PM281038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "At the Berne Conference]

[Text] Berne, 23 May -- The Berne conference of experts on contacts between people is coming to an end. According to the agreed schedule, it is to finish work on Monday 26 May. But no one in the "Bellevue" hotel, where the session of experts from the 35 countries attending the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is being held, can say whether the meeting will adopt a final document. What is the reason for this?

The Soviet delegation and experts from other socialist countries have made the maximum effort to reach an acceptable compromise on the basis of the provisions on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations contained in the Helsinki Final Act. Moreover, a number of proposals submitted by the socialist countries' delegations contain recommendations which will make it possible to promote the Helsinki process in the humanitarian sphere as well.

The delegations from certain NATO countries, primarily the United States, chose at the outset to take the other path. In a number of their proposals they put forward maximalist demands, as they call them here. Quite apart from the fact that these demands are unacceptable at the present level of international relations, they also contradict a number of provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and their purpose is to undermine the socialist countries' sovereignty. Judging by recent speeches by the U.S., Canadian, and FRG delegations, one cannot foresee a compromise at the moment. Does this mean that the West has decided to act in accordance with the "all or nothing" principle and is thus condemning the experts' conference to ending without adopting a final document? If this is the case, the NATO experts will be entirely responsible for the consequences of that decision.

It has been made known that yesterday the neutral countries put forward their own draft final document. It takes into account the proposals put forward by the socialist countries and the positions of the NATO countries' delegations. A compromise is still possible. Progress in such a sensitive sphere of international relations as contacts between people depends to a considerable extent on whether a compromise is reached.

Envoy Laments U.S. Position

LD281415 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berne May 28 TASS -- After the closing of the meeting of experts on contacts between people, institutions and organizations, which was held here within the framework of the Helsinki process, Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation, gave a press conference here. Setting forth the USSR's principled stand on the problem of contacts, he pointed out that the Soviet delegation had come to Berne deeply convinced of the possibility of and need for cooperation between countries on those issues. In its approach to the Berne meeting, the USSR has been guided by the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet Union views cooperation in the humanitarian field as one of the fundamentals of an all-embracing international security system, the speaker said.

The USSR strives for close economic cooperation, the broadest exchange of cultural values, direct and free communication between citizens of all countries.

In that connection the Soviet delegation proposed at the meeting a recommendation of fundamental significance -- on an improvement of administrative rules and practices of entry and exit for the reunification of families and meetings on the basis of family ties. It has also tabled concrete proposals on a broadening of contacts between trade unions, young people and educational institutions, and supported sensible and realistic proposals among those put forward by the Western countries.

As a result, the Soviet representative said, a unique document, some kind of a declaration on human contacts, has been collectively elaborated for the first time ever in the history of the Helsinki process. Yet, the actions of the United States, which has again demonstrated the approach of a world policeman, have cancelled the results of the work done by the meeting. Thus, the U.S. Administration has actually declared that it will not allow the Europeans to carry on and develop the Helsinki process, broaden humanitarian cooperation.

At the same time, the Soviet representative said, the Soviet delegation does not think that the refusal of the USA to approve the compromise draft final document, on which agreement was reached by all participants, has reduced to a nought the whole of the useful work done. It will make the basis of the debate on the subject of human contacts within the framework of the third meeting of representatives of the states, which participated in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, scheduled to open in Vienna in November this year.

In conclusion, the leader of the Soviet delegation emphasized that the Berne meeting had demonstrated the European nations' preparedness and interest in carrying on the dialogue and cooperation within the framework of the Helsinki process which determines the significance of the Berne meeting.

Rudolf Torovsky, head of the Austrian delegation, expressed dissapointment at the fact that the U.S. Administration had rejected at the last minute the compromise draft final document, which was supported by all the other delegations. There is no doubt, he told newsmen, that the adoption of that document would positively effect the atmosphere at the forthcoming meeting of the participants in the meeting in Vienna and would facilitate the joint efforts, in which all states, which signed the Helsinki Final Act, have a stake.

Despite the actions of the USA, R. Torovsky said, we proceed from the premise that the constructive approach of other participants in the Berne meeting and especially the socialist states will have a favourable effect on the Vienna meeting. We hope for success at Vienna, that it will give a fresh political impetus to the development of the all-European process, to which there is no alternative if we in Europe wish to live in peace and security.

Addressing the closing session of the meeting in Berne, Pierre Aubert, chief of Switzerland's Department of Foreign Affairs, spoke highly of the work done as a whole, but expressed profound regret at the fact that the USA had opposed itself to all the other participants in the meeting and blocked the adoption of the final document.

VORONTSOV SPEAKS AT UN SESSION ON AFRICA

LD280917 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] New York May 28 TASS -- Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, addressed the special session of the U.N. General Assembly which opened on Tuesday to examine the critical economic situation in Africa.

The deplorable situation of many developing countries has turned into a major world-wide problem, which was underlined in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, he said. Yesterday's colonialists would like to exchange their loans and credits for political independence of African countries which they won in the stubborn struggle against imperialism.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently pointed out: "On the part of imperialism this is also a variety of terrorism -- economic terrorism".

The so-called contribution of imperialism, above all American, to African affairs is not limited to the economic diktat. It manifests itself in the acts of aggression, in armed interference in home affairs of sovereign African states, in plots to overthrow progressive regimes, in fanning regional conflicts and seats of tension and in crimes of terrorists and mercenaries. These are bombs and missiles blasting schools and nurseries in Tripoli and Banghazi, these are hundreds of killed and wounded women and children, these are also attacks of trigger-happy South African racists on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. These are million of dollars for the upkeep of UNITA and other anti-government terrorist units bringing suffering and death to innocent Africans.

A comprehensive, in-depth analysis of economic difficulties experienced by Africa demonstrates that their true causes are rooted in the grave legacy of colonialism, in the merciless plunder and egoistic policy of the former colonial powers with respect to African countries.

The termination of neocolonialist plunder is a vital necessity, an imperative of the time. The crisis experienced by the African countries cannot be surmounted with the help of new infusions of financial aid. The ailment cannot be cured by this means. What is needed here is radical measures to root out its deep-lying causes inherited from colonialism and born of neocolonialism, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

Africa has to pay dearly for the so-called aid from Western countries, their monopolies and banks. They aim for making it curtail the state sector and give predatory transnational corporation uncontrolled access to the economic life of the African countries. Efforts are being made in the West to put the blame for the existing desastrous situation on the African countries themselves, to explain the crisis exclusively by the mistakes in their national development plans, by an "excessive" emphasis on the state sector in their economies which allegedly hinders the "healthy" ungoverned market force.

We categorically protest against any efforts to exploit the critical status of the African countries for intervening in their domestic and foreign policies and, in the final analysis, for blocking off the process of economic liberation of the continent, for undermining its economic security.

We fully support the just demands made by the African countries to the industrialised Western nations for the compensation of the damage done by their selfish, self-seeking policy towards that continent's economic and social development.

The immediate cause of the critical economic situation in a whole number of African states is the policy of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, the Soviet delegate continued. This policy is conducive to economic, political and military destabilisation in Southern Africa.

As a result of the policy pursued by the USA and the RSA in Africa, many African states find themselves drawn into the arms race, which absorbs enormous financial and material resources, and which painfully affects their economy. If the funds, which are squandered by them on the arms race -- and this is an astronomical figure of almost one trillion dollars a year -- were spent on peaceful purposes it would be thus possible to end within the shortest time hunger, stamp out epidemics, eliminate illiteracy and economic backwardness.

The Soviet Union consistently and steadfastly pursues the principled policy of curbing the arms race, of preventing its spreading into outer space, of ensuring international security, implementing, as soon as possible, the principle of "disarmament for development". Yet now the USA has declined to participate in a conference on disarmament and development. The Soviet Union insists that it be held within the time set for it.

The Soviet Union has put forward the important initiative of creating a comprehensive international security system in the military, political, economic and humanitarian fields. An organic part of such a system is international economic security, which envisages elimination of unlawful discrimination from international practices, a just settlement of the foreign debt problem, establishment of a new international economic order, the resolution of other most acute economic problems, vital to the destiny of the whole civilisation.

The concept of secuirty in Africa is not confined to military aspects and should include objectives of soci-economic development. As the recent bandit acts of imperialism against the African states have shown, it takes only one step from economic pressure to direct military aggression, the Soviet representative said.

We are in solidarity with the stand of the countries participants in the 21st session of the our assembly [as received] that a reliable resolution of that continent's problems cannot be ensured only by means of short-term, emergency measures... These measures should be, in our opinion, linked with an improvement of the general international political and economic situation, with persistent efforts to curb the arms race. These measures should be directly linked with the struggle for creating a healthier and more democratic international economic order, ensuring international economic security on the basis of such programme documents of the United Nations Organization as the charter of economic rights and duties of the states, the declaration and programme for actions to establish a new international economic order, other important decisions of the U.N. General Assembly in the field.

We are in solidarity with the struggle waged by the African nations for strengthening their sovereignty over the natural resources and the whole economic activity, limiting the negative consequences of the activity of foreign capital, in the first place the transnational corporations. It is not a curtailment, as the West insists, but on the contrary, a strengthening of the role of the state sector, a broadening of the planned methods of economic management, increasing the effectiveness of national economic management, implementing progressive socio-economic reforms, including democratic agrarian reforms -- this is the way towards a radical resolution of the task of overcoming backwardness at an accelerated rate.

We always categorically opposed the forcing on the developing countries, the more so through U.N. documents, economic development "models" alien to them. The choice of a socio-economic system and economic policy is the indisputable sovereign right of the peoples of every country.

In Africa, like all over the world, our policy is an open and fair one. We look upon the peoples, which threw off the fetters of colonialism and embarked on the path of independent development, as friends and equal partners. Within the framework of equitable cooperation, to the extent of its potentialities and in the forms which correspond to our social system and have been recognised by the developing countries themselves, the Soviet Union has rendered and will continue rendering political support and economic aid to the African peoples in their striving for genuine economic independence.

The Soviet Union favours that the U.N. should draw up an effective comprehensive programme to resolve Africa's economic problems, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

ANALYST VIEWS CAUSES OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD272052 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Geliy Skobelev writes:

The critical situation in Africa is centerpiece to a special U.N. General Assembly session opened in New York today. It is not fortuitous that the attention of the international community is riveted to this theme. The documents prepared for the session by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa portray a rather intricate picture which at first glance looks paradoxical if one is to consider that upwards of two decades have passed since the majority of African states gained political independence.

The drought, which afflicted the vast regions of the continent in recent years, unquestionably, had an adverse impact on the situation which took shape now. But the OAU documents point out that the difficulties of the socio-economic nature inherited from the colonial past, which, one should add, have exacerbated still more as a result of neo-colonialism's rapacious policy and economic terrorism practiced by imperialist powers and transnational corporations against newly-free states, underlie the economic crisis.

As a result, the economic growth rates of African countries have been frozen at a low level. The discriminating terms of international trade, in effect on the world capitalist market, hit them hard. Foreign debts are a lever employed by monopoly capital to keep African countries in the orbit of the world capitalist system.

African states' foreign debts totalled a staggering 175 billion dollars. They annually spend from their treasury 19.5 billion dollars, that is from 20 to 25 per cent of all export earnings, to pay interest charges on loans only.

So, it is not by chance that Africa now urged the international community to help it extricate itself from the financial and economic crisis. Judging by the OAU documents, the implementation of a programme to rehabilitate African countries' economies will require 115.6 billion dollars in 1986-1990. Around 70 per cent of this sum should be input by African countries themselves and the rest is awaited by them from the international community.

The logic of things and turning to history prompt that this call should be addressed, first and foremost, to those who doomed the countries of the continent to the present-day disastrous situation, that is to former colonial parent states and the countries which cash in on neo-colonialist exploitation of Africa's natural and manpower resources.

At the New York session the party responsible for the dire straits now experienced by Africa is, apparently, expected to evade the responsibility or, at any rate, will make attempts to exploit the obtained situation for its selfish purposes. In the West they are known to hold the position that makes even keeping external aid to Africa at the present level conditional on alterations in African countries' domestic policy. These changes, as they see them, mean totally re-orienting those countries at the so-called market economy, curtailing and abolishing the state sector in the economy, cancelling any control over prices and, finally, creating auspicious to the maxiumum conditions for a further penetration of foreign capital.

As for the Soviet Union, it stands for the United Nations to work out an effective and comprehensive programme for tackling the economic problems plaguing Africa. At the same time, it persistently steers the course of bridling the weapons race and translating into life the "disarmament for development" principle. Within the framework of equitable cooperation and within its capabilities the USSR gave and will continue to give political support and economic aid to African countries in their aspiration for genuine economic independence and prosperity.

DOBRYNIN WRITES ON POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING WORLD

LD281141 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The struggle against the threat of nuclear war is also a struggle for the development of the newly-free nations and peoples, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in an article published by the newspaper, MOSCOW NEWS, no. 22.

The USSR consistently backed the legitimate demands of the developing countries for restructuring international economic relations on a fair and democratic footing, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee observed.

Economic decolonization and the improvement on international economic relations would, undoubtedly, facilitate the convocation of a world congress on problems of economic security.

In its economic, scientific and technical relations with the developing countries the Soviet Union proceeded from the principles of equality, mutual benefit and consideration for the partners' interests, Dobrynin said.

This cooperation, in principles, objectives and content, constituted a new type of international economic relations. This cooperation, diverse in nature and comprising various spheres, was helping the young nations to develop independent economies and culture, and train national personnel on a rational basis.

The number of developing countries with which the USSR was cooperating on the basis of inter-state agreements increased from 18 in 1960 to 70 in 1986. More than 2,100 industrial enterprises, electric power plants, agricultural and other facilities were built in developing countries with Soviet assistance. "More than 1,200 enterprises are being built and slated for construction."

"We are firmly convinced that the principle, arms buildup instead of disarmament, imposed by militarism, should be replaced with the principle, disarmament for development," Dobrynin pointed out.

"The Soviet Union's proposals for cutting military budgets and channelling part of the funds thus released for assistance to the developing nations are directed precisely at that."

PRAVDA REPORTS FROM VIENNA ON IAEA'S WORK

PM281022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin dispatch: "Noble Objectives. Reportage from the IAEA"]

[Text] If, from downtown Vienna, we cross a bridge over the Danube, a complex of seven high-rise semicircular buildings rises up before us on the left. This is the Vienna International Center of the United Nations.

The opening of this center in the Austrian capital in August 1979 was of great political significance. In addition to New York and Geneva, Vienna became the site of UN establishments. A total of more than 50 international organizations, 12 of which belong to the United Nations, now operate here. One of the biggest organizations housed in the new center is the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The agency was created on 29 July 1957 in accordance with UN General Assembly decisions. The Soviet Union was one of the initiatiors of its creation. The agency is an autonmous intergovernmental organization. It is part of the general UN system but is not one of its specialized institutions. Linked with the United Nations by an agreement, the IAEA carries out its activity in close cooperation with dozens of other organizations, both national and international, and submits annual reports on its activity to the general Assembly and other UN bodies.

The IAEA Charter (and the Soviet Union was the first to ratify it, on 9 Febtuary 1957) lays down that "the agency seeks to accelerate an enlarge the contributuion of atomic energy to maintain peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world" and "shall ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its suprervision or control is not used for any military purpose." The IAEA is the only international organization in the world dealing with questions of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. The agency currently has 113 states as members, including all the countries where peaceful nuclear activity is carried out. The IAEA's leadership bodies are a general conference and a board of governors. The latter includes 35 states. The USSR is a permament member of the board.

Dr Hans Blix (Sweden) has been director general of the agency since 1981. Approximately 1,750 people, including around 60 Soviet specialists, work in the IAEA secretariat. In addition to the safeguards department, the secretariat includes a nuclear energy and safety department in charge of questions of nuclear energy and reactors, nuclear safety, environmental protection, and scientific and technical information. There are also a scientific research and isotopes department, a technical cooperation department, and an administrative department.

"During the almost 30 years that it has been in existence," Prof L. Konstantinov, IAEA deputy director general, says, "this authoritative international organization has achieved considerable successes. Its multifaceted activity aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world and reliably blocking access to these weapons to forces that would like to use them to threaten the peoples has won widespread recognition."

What objectives does the IAEA pursue in its activity? Strengthening the regime of nuclear nonproliferation was and remains the priority task in the field of limiting the nuclear arms race. A reliable safeguard of the nonproliferation of these weapons is provided by the essential prerequisite of widespread international cooperation in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. IAEA safeguards (monitoring) in the field of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy occupy an important place in the agency's work on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The purpose of such monitoring is to prevent atomic energy with peaceful applications being switched in nonnuclear countries to the creation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or to other military purposes.

The IAEA regards it as one of its tasks to assist in organizing international cooperation in those fields of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy where the efforts of individual states in solving major problems are insufficient. On the initiative of the USSR, for example, a mechanism has been created within the IAEA for international study of the problems of controlled nuclear fusion. Its leader from the Soviet Union is Academician Ye. Velikhov.

The agency's activity has a particular point and significance at the present time, when the danger of nuclear war is growing. In the IAEA there is now an extremely highly developed monitoring system whose principles and norms are fully in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of present-day international law. On the whole it is generally acknowledged that the agency's system of safeguards is in keeping with the tasks set by its charter, the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America, and other international agreements in the field of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The IAEA has concluded agreements on the safeguards envisaged by the nonproliferation treaty with almost 80 nonnuclear states that are party to the treaty. The agency implements safeguards at almost 900 nuclear installations. IAEA monitoring extends to dozens of countries in the world, including countries with developed atomic industries like the FRG, Japan, Italy, and Canada. The USSR, the United States, Britain, and France have voluntarily placed some of their installations under IAEA control.

"One of the IAEA's important tasks is to ensure the safety of nuclear installations," Dr Maurice Rosen (United States), director of the agency's nuclear safety department, says. "When the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident occurred a number of countries belonging to the IAEA asked us for information about what had happened. At the USSR Government's invitation, agency Director General H. Blix visited the Soviet Union. I was among the people who accompanied him. The results of the visit were reflected in a communique. I would just like to say that we were received by officials and were given detailed information about the accident and also about the measures taken to eliminate its consequences. There was a discussion of ways to increase the safety of nuclear power production by expanding international cooperation and increasing the IAEA's role in this field.

"We flew into Kiev on 8 May. We then headed for the Chernobyl nuclear power station by helicopter in the company of Academician Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other scientists. We flew around the No 4 reactor unit at an altitude of 400 meters and a distance of approximately 800 meters.

"During our visit to the Chernobyl area," M. Rosen continued, "We had dosimeters with us. On returning to Vienna we checked their readings, which totaled around 10 milliroentgens. This is not a very high level of radioactivity. It is equivalent, for example, to the dose of radioactivity received by an aircraft passenger in two flights from Europe to America.

"You have asked me a very difficult question," Dr M. Rosen said when I asked him how he assessed the state of nervousness in some Western countries in connection with the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

"An increase in the level of radioactivity was indeed observed in a number of European countries immediately after the accident. At that time the agency had still not received information from the Soviet Union. Therefore many of the measures taken in some West European countries were basically preventive in nature. It should be stressed that the radiation levels at which people already begin to take precautionary measures are much lower than those that could have a detrimental effect on people's health. But it is in our nature not to expose ourselves to unnecessary risk. This is why, for example, the population of a number of West European countries was advised to carefully wash vegetables and refrain from drinking milk. Consumption of some types of vegetables without washing them could, given increased radiation, have the same detrimental effect on health as, for example, smoking a cigarette.

"As is known, a conference of WHO experts was held 6 May in Copenhagen. The experts' conclusion was unequivocal: There is no need to interfere in any way in the process taking place in the environment. That is, there is no radioactive danger to the population.

"The agency's personnel and its director general reacted with great satisfaction to the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television. "The proposals made by the Soviet leader merit the closest attention."

In M. Rosen's words, a number of IAEA member-states support the Soviet Union's initiative. In this connection he noted the particular significance of the proposals on the expeditious notification and presentation of information in the event of a nuclear power station accident or malfunction and the importance of establishing an international mechanism on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance if dangerous situations arise.

"M.S. Gorbachev's proposal for a highly authoritative special international conference to discuss this set of questions can only be welcomed," M. Rosen said. "Preparatory work for such a conference is currently taking place, and the set of problems which it could examine is being discussed. The agency secretariat fully shares the Soviet leader's view that it is advisable to increase the IAEA's role in accordance with the level of development of present-day nuclear power engineering and is prepared to take the necessary measures in this direction if other agency member-states agree to this." In conclusion, Dr Maurice Rosen expressed confidence that the noble objectives of the IAEA will meet with the support of all states.

IAEA CONFERENCE IN UKRAINE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER

LD262012 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 26 TASS -- A conference of the Committee for Technology of Thermonuclear Reactors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened today in Yalta, a resort in the south of the Ukraine. Scientists from Britain, Italy, Poland, USSR, USA, France, FRG and Japan, take part in the conference. They are to analyse the achievements in this sphere, to exchange the experience in the work for the creation of thermonuclear reactors.

After 30 years of research man is just about to learn to control thermonuclear fusion, a TASS correspondent was told by corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vasiliy Glukhikh, who takes part in the conference. Many difficulties have been overcome due to international cooperation of scientists. Work in each participating country is under way on different designs, but all of them are based on the Soviet "tokamak" system, Vasiliy Glukhikh noted. Its principles will be embodied in a first pilot thermonuclear power station, which is planned to be created by the end of the current century. Such stations that pose little radiation hazard, will make it possible to use as fuel isotopes of hydrogen, whose virtually unlimited reserves are contained in the world ocean.

U.S.'ANNEXATION' OF MICRONESIA PROTESTED AT UN

LD282317 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] New York May 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

Britain and France on Wednesday pushed through the U.N. Trusteeship Council the draft resolution aimed at actual annexation of Micronesia by the United States. Taking advantage of their majority in the council, they approved, by three votes against one, the proposal to terminate the operation of the agreement on the U.N. trusteeship over Micronesia. And the sponsors of the resolution assert, contrary to facts, that the United States has satisfactorily fulfilled its obligations under the trusteeship agreement. Thus Western powers try to present the shackling "agreements" by which Micronesia's engulfment by the Pentagon is covered up. The Soviet delegation made a resolute protest against this disgraceful resolution. It was emphasised that the Trusteeship Council is unauthorised to take such decisions as, according to the United Nations Charter, can be effected only by the Security Council.

TASS NOTES START OF NATO NAVAL EXERCISE

LD281245 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Lisbon May 28 TASS -- NATO started large naval exercises, code-named "Open Gate-86", off the Portuguese coast today. The manoeuvres involve 6,000 men, 35 ships and submarines, 50 combat and transport planes from nine countries, members of this aggressive bloc. The "Open Gate-86", to continue till June 4, will focus on antisubmarine warfare.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM271520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] The Days to Come

Man is driven by an indomitable desire to rise above the daily routine and look far ahead into the future -- his own, the motherland's, and the universe's. Two forecasts were released a few days ago. It is expected that by the year 2100 the population of the globe will have reached 10.4 billion, more than double the present figure (4.9 billion) and more than quadruple that for 1950 (2.5 billion). Britian, France, the FRG, and Italy will be pushed out of the list of 20 most populated states by today's developing countries. India will replace China at the top of the list, the USSR will move from third to fourth place, and the United States will drop from fourth to seventh. These are calculations by the "Population Reference Bureau," a U.S. organization specializing in demography.

Here is the other "prospect." An exchange of nuclear strikes will lead to the destruction of almost the whole of mankind. The earth will become virtually uninhabitable. This forecast, submitted to the headquarters of the UN Environment Program in Nairobi, is based on results of studies by 300 scientists from 30 countries.

Moreover, the study says that 100 megatons from the present nuclear arsenal of 13,000 megatons would be sufficient to "kill everyone." What do the days to come hold for us? Submission to those for whom the arms race is superior to all else? Expectation of "the end of the world?" No! Mankind has never before possessed such a mighty potential of love for peace, and this potential is growing and strengthening. This is manifested by the universal reaction of approval and admiration for the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year. And also by the insistence with which the world community demands that the United States weigh with the utmost responsibility the danger hanging over mankind and take a step toward the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

The reaction by Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi, whose country is one of the six states which have already on several occasions come out with constructive peace initiatives in the name of peoples from all five continents, is noteworthy in this respect. Gandhi acclaimed the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium. He recalled that the Soviet leadership "has gone even further" than the proposals by the Six. "Unfortunately," he said, "we have not received a similar response from other states possessing nuclear weapons." As for the claims that the Soviet Union is supposedly pursuing propaganda objectives with its initiatives, R. Gandhi remarked: "We would like to see exactly the same propaganda by other states." The USSR "has a very serious attitude toward the cause of nuclear disarmament." Now the dust of malevolent calumnies against our country raised in the West and primarily in the United States in connection with the Chernobyl AEA accident has basically settled. And it was not just the amoral nature of this campaign of gloating over someone else's misfortune that became obvious. The secret objective of this campaign also came to light: An attempt to diminish the influence of Soviet peace proposals and, at the same time, to assuage criticism of the U.S. militarist course.

It was not to be. The artificially exaggerated picture of "universal catastrophe" in Chernobyl, contrary to the wishes of the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign, made people think of the main issue: "What sort of threat is contained in nuclear weapons!" Once again there arose the question of how to free our planet from nuclear weapons and ensure mankind's survival. Once again people turned toward the Soviet large-scale program of 15 January of this year. And not simply because there is no other comprehensive program leading toward this goal. It is thoroughly thought-out and verified against the potential of both East and West. The balance of the security of all sides is ensured at each one of its three stages. The program is supplemented by specific proposals for the elimination of chemical weapons and the sharp reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

In an atmosphere of mounting attention to the program for the elimination of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, what was needed was a first step toward its implementation. This step was not expected to come from Washington. A new nuclear explosion was conducted in an extreme hurry in Nevada. As a result of this the Soviet Union, which had twice extended its moratorium on all tests, would have had full grounds to resume them. This was obviously what people across the Atlantic expected. H. Scheer, an expert from the FRG Social Democratic Party of Germany, noted that the purpose of the explosions in Nevada was indeed to provoke the Soviet Union into terminating the moratorium and "thereafter to freely embark on a vast series of tests for the implementation of SDI." Once again, it was not to be.

The USSR took a wise and brave step. The Soviet Government, having weighed all the circumstances relating to the security of its own people and the whole of mankind, decided to extend again, for the third time, its unilateral moratorium. The beginning was made. The Soviet Union has traveled its part of the way. Now it is up to the United States to act. To act, and not merely to talk. The world has had enough of talk and promises of peace. And the roar of nuclear explosions in Nevada will not silence the demand by the peoples: Terminate nuclear tests!

Such an initial step toward the elimination of mass destruction weapons "is too important for us and for all people in the world to leave its solution only to the nuclear powers," the leaders of the six countries -- India, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico, and Greece -- correctly note in their message to the U.S. President. "This is why we will continue to demand that our interests are taken into account." Despite the diversity and contradictions in today's world, the interconnection and interdependence of states are growing fast. They persistently dictate the need for new thinking, for original and innovative approaches toward world politics. This was discussed during the official visit to the USSR by Spain's head of government F. Gonzalez. The constructive nature of the Soviet-Spanish talks in Moscow offers an opportunity to further expand mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain in the interests of both countries' peoples and of strengthening peace, confidence, and security in Europe and beyond.

The Soviet Union, together with other states, is always prepared to solve the vitally important problems of the nuclear-space age.

Is a Turnabout Possible?

The following question arises: Is a development in a favorable direction at all possible if Washington is to become "Mister No?" But did the process of detente in the seventies begin with the approval of U.S. ruling circles? Was it not the influence of the world public and the threat of finding itself in isolation that encouraged the U.S. Administration to agree to last year's Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva? A significant role was played in both instances by the European public and by the perspicacity and daring of a number of politicians and statesmen.

The situation in the world has become neither less tense nor less explosive. The burden of armaments in Europe, primarily of nuclear ones, has increased.

The deployment density of U.S. nuclear weapons on West European soil is considerably greater than in the United States itself. Is this not a reason for a policy of initiatives aimed at freeing Europe from a dangerous burden?

Bellicose U.S. circles have taken advantage of the passiveness of their NATO partners in the cause of removing nuclear weapons from Europe and decided to force upon them yet another means of mass destruction -- chemical weapons. At the 22 May Brussels session of the NATO Military Planning Committee attended by defense ministers, the Americans succeeded -- despite opposition by representatives of several countries -- in pushing through a decision giving the green light to the mass production of chemical weapons for Western Europe in the United States.

A dramatic situation developed at the session. The decision on NATO's "chemicalization" was passed by a minimum majority. At least six states proposed to await the conclusion of the Geneva talks on these weapons. Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Ireland, and Luxembourg declared in different forms that they will not allow chemical weapons on their territories. Italy proposed that the manufacture of chemial weapons be canceled altogether if success is achieved at the Geneva talks by the end of 1987. Only the West German spokesman, together with his British colleague, appeared as fervent supporters of Western Europe's transformation into the Pentagon's chemical, as well as nuclear, hostage.

It is hard to discover any logic in the FRC's policy. Its government is constantly talking of its desire for peace, cooperation with socialist countries, and readiness to help terminate the arms race. But what actually transpires? U.S. Pershing-2 first strike missiles are not deployed in any other NATO country.

It would seem that the FRG Government should be the first to respond to the USSR's proposal that all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles be removed from Europe. But this has not occurred. In Bonn's view, you see, Europe ends not at the Urals mountain range but at the Soviet coast of the Pacific Ocean, and people there believe that medium-range missiles ought to disappear from the entire expanse of the USSR. And how about the West? Here there must be no talk about the nuclear missile weapons on U.S. submarines and ships even in Europe's contiguous waters, let alone those in U.S. bases and on U.S. ships in the Pacific region. Heaven forbid! What is this if not an attempt to deliberately deadlock a solution to the question?

Take as another example the new Soviet proposal for a radical reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. Here is an opportunity for Bonn to prove by deeds its commitment to the idea of "greater security with fewer weapons." Some hope! A program for the creation of a new generation of nonnuclear weapons is being accelerated in the country.

A strange consistency can be observed. A completely deliberate step is taken initially in the direction of an arms buildup. This is followed by a statement imbued with love for peace. For example, while the FRG spokesmen in NATO were actively pushing through the chemical weapons decision, Bonn was swearing its commitment to the idea of the destruction of such weapons "all over the world." Take another issue, for example. In the British Government's footsteps, the FRG Government actively backed Washington's efforts to spread the arms race into space and itself emerged as the pioneer of the implementation of Western Europe's own "defense initiative." In any case, this is very far removed from a contribution to efforts for arms limitation.

All this is coupled with attempts to present the situation in Europe as if an "open German question" existed. It is evident that revanchist expectations have not been abandoned by everyone in the dominant FRG class. An entire series of mass gatherings of "Sudeten," "Silesian," and similar "Landsmannschaften" have been held in the FRG in the last few days. Once again, they were addressed by famous speakers, from the chancellor downward, who held forth on the "right to a homeland" and transparently hinted at the possibility of the materialization of revanchist claims in a "free and united Europe." The orientation toward confrontation between West and East beneath a cover of verbal peacemaking contradicts not only the entire experience of peaceful cooperation in Europe; it also runs contrary to the view, dominant in various strata of the FRG population, that the security of one country in today's world, and in tiny Europe in particular, cannot be achieved at the expense of another one. Joint efforts are necessary. The fruitfulness of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, demonstrated in the past, is felt at present and can be displayed with renewed strength in the future provided both countries really strive for this.

Conspiracy of the Doomed

"We acted just like the United States acted against Libya" -- this explanation, by the head of South Africa's racist regime, of the armed attack against the three neighboring states of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia is very eloquent. It testifies primarily that the policy of state terrorism, followed by the United States as a means of struggle against states and national liberation movements outside imperialism's sphere of influence, has its followers. One of those was initially Tel Aviv, physically exterminating the Palestinian people so that this "final solution" would eliminate the need to create an independent Palestinian state. It has now been joined by the racists who are trying to preserve South Africa as a country of white masters and black slaves.

It is in vain that people in Washington dissociate themselves from events in southern Africa. The blood being shed there is becoming one with the blood that was shed in Libya, and in Lebanon and Grenada before that. The U.S. Administration is the initiator of the practice of international brigandage, and no theatrical gestures of "indignation" can alter this fact.

It is not suprising, therefore, that Washington limited itself to a formal protest and, together with London, blocked the adoption of effective measures against the aggressors by the UN Security Council. What is the cause of such unanimity? American and British capital and direct accomplices in the plunder of southern Africa's natural riches and the most cruel exploitation of the local population. The study "Who Owns Whom," which has just been published, cites the following data: In the Republic of South Africa the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa owns 54.2 percent of share capital amounting to 151 billion rands, which is equal to 26 perecent of the country's national income.

The Republic of South Africa is a country where state terrorism is being openly practiced under the patronage of, primarily, Washington and London. The terror is reaching a monstrous scales. Over 2,5000 persons have been killed in the last 2 years, and 531 in the first 4 months of 1986. The average age of the vicitims is 25, a report by a representative of the University of Cape Town Forensic Medicine Department notes. More than 12 percent of those killed were under 15 years of age. More than 50 percent had been shot in the back....

Bloody repressions are no longer capable of halting the liberation movement. So, the gangleaders of the racists are trying to use aggression against neighboring states to distract attention from the doomed regime of apartheid and prolong its existence.

Racism in the Republic of South Africa must be wiped off the face of the planet in the interests of a peaceful future. This is the demand of the entire world community.

U.S. SEEKS 'MILITARY BLOC' IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

PM271230 Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 86 Second Editon p 3

[Colonel V. Rodin article: "Neoglobalists and ASEAN. Washington's Sinister Intrigues in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] In its neoglobalist policy Washington devotes special attention to Asia and the Pacific region. It seeks to subject the countries situated there (the states of Southeast Asia above all) to its control and to place their economic and military potential at its service. The U.S. ruling circles consider the creation of an exclusive regional group (the so-called "Pacific community") to be the means of achieving this aim, with the prospect of turning it into a military alliance under Washington's auspices. It is proposed to include Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and the ASEAN countries (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Brunei) in this "community." It is significant that the United States already has bilateral military agreements with Japan, South Korea, the Phillippines, and Thailand. Australia and New Zealand are Amercian partners in the ANZUS bloc. Malaysia, Singapore, and New Zealand, together with Britain and Australia, are members of the ANZUK military grouping.

In Washington's estimation, this network of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements forms a kind of framework ofr a future military bloc structure in the region. As one of the most important steps on the way to realizing this plan it has been decided also to turn ASEAN, whose countries the Pentagon would like to see at the forefront of the West's global anti-Soviet strategy, into a military group.

The United States considers the military integration of the ASEAN states to be the key aspect in creating a broad anti-Soviet, antisocialist coalition in Asia and the Pacific. Proceeding from this premise, Washington is expanding military aid to the ASEAN countries, which will reach the sum of $900 million in 1986, and encouraging the development of bilateral military cooperation among the association's members.

Washington has recently begun drawing up specific forms of the new military alliance and has started persistently imposing its plans for discussion with the association's representatives. With the help of the American special services a kind of frontal propaganda offensive has been mounted for the purpose of indoctrinating public opinion in the ASEAN countries.

The possible response to these American plans is being assessed during CIA-organized "scientific" seminars, symposiums, and conferences, to which representatives of the sociopolitical circles of countries which are potential members of the "Pacific community" are invited. To the accompaniment of slanderous statements about a "Soviet threat," debates on the prepackaged plans for ASEAN's military integration are being imposed on their participants.

During these seminars U.S. spokesmen, creating a semblance of collective efforts, have proposed, together with representatives from Japan and Australia, to involve the ASEAN countries in "curbing the Soviet Union" in Southeast Asia by integrating the naval forces of the association's countries. This plan provides initially for multilateral cooperation to be organized among the ASEAN countries' navies and, later, for a joint command to be set up to protect marine communications, incorporating national air and naval subunits. This command's zone of responsibility is to include the main straits in Southeast Asia. At the same time, the idea of some "need" to expand the U.S. military presence on the territory of the association's countries is being pushed.

At the next stage it is proposed to create a regional military cooperation system (within the framework of the "Pacific community") on the basis of the existing accords and agreements between the United States and other countries in the region and, on this basis, to coordinate closely the plans for military building, the development of the infrastructure, and the organization of joint operational and combat training of navies. It is also planned to divide the West Pacific into three operational zones, with corresponding commands being set up. One of these zones is allocated to the ASEAN countries' joint command. Naturally, overall leadership is entrusted to American admirals.

At one of these seminars (in Bangkok) U.S. spokesmen even submitted a proposal to conclude a security treaty and a plan to create ASEAN joint armed forces. This plan sets forth questions of organizing the joint command, the structure of these forces, and ways and means of equipping them with American weapons and military hardware and carrying out operational and combat training, as well as personnel training, which would, of course, be carried out with the participation of American instructors. It is even proposed to create an ASEAN rapid deployment force to fulfill gendarme functions. The United States proposes the Philippines as the first country to accommodate the staff of the joint command. And for the combat training of the joint armed forces the use of the South Korean island of Cheju-do is recommended, where American weapons could be stored to equip the newly fledged units.

Washington's militarist projects fully reveal the essence of the long-term policy of the United States and its closest allies in Asia and the Pacific. But it is significant that at this stage the leadership of the majority of ASEAN countries is restrained in its attitude to the idea of creating a "Pacific community." They evidently proceed from the premise that, on being incorporated in this large organization, the association will lose its independent significance and be turned into an appendage of such economically strong states as the United States and Japan. ASEAN is still more wary of the plans for military integration, believing that their implementation will not increase but, on the contrary, will undermine the ASEAN states' security. Moreover, during the recent meeting between the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers and U.S. President Reagan on the Indonesian island of Bali he was told that the ASEAN leadership does not share the U.S. opinion that "the growing Soviet military threat in the region" is the chief source of danger to the states located there.

However, Washington politicians do not intend to abandon their sinister schemes. The White House frankly declares: "One of our administration's chief aims is to reorient state policy toward the Pacific region and strengthen ties with the countries of that region." What Washington has in mind, above all, is the creation of a broad military alliance with the participation of the ASEAN states.

"If this course in the development of events is not halted in a region where the interests of many of the world's states meet and mingle," the Soviet Government statement of 23 April points out, "this could lead to a serious exacerbation of tension in Asia and the Pacific." Peace and genuine security can be achieved there only by pursuing a policy aimed at strengthening good-neighborliness and friendship among all Asian and Pacific countries and by pooling their efforts in a common quest for constructive solutions to the problems of security in Asia and the Pacific region.

SEMINAR ON DEVELOPING NATIONS OPENS IN BEIJING

LD260733 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Peking May 26 TASS — An international seminar on studying experience of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific organized by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and China's State Economic Committee, has opened here. Its participants will hear reports by Chinese specialists on experience of conducting economic reforms in the countryside, development of small and medium towns and on significance of international cooperation to assist economic development of individual countries. Prospects for China's development up to the year 2000 will also be discussed. Representatives from other states will familiarize seminar participants with experience of economic and social construction in their countries.

The seminar's opening ceremony was attended by representatives of Vietnam, India, Nepal, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and other Asian and Pacific countries. The seminar's work will be continued in several Chinese cities and the special economic zone of Penzhen.

BRIEFS

UZBEKISTAN HOSTS UNION MEMBERS — A group of representatives of trade union centers in a number of foreign countries, who arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to participate in the rallies organized to mark 1 May and Victory Day, is visiting the Uzbek SSR. Trade union aktivs from Great Britain, the Netherlands, the FRG, Austria, and [word indistinct], are among the visiting gurests. They have become acquainted with sites of interest in Tashkent, visited the Uzbek SSR exhibition of economic products and the Lenin kolkhoz in Yangiyul'skiy Rayon, and conferred with the production collective of the Tashkent tractor factory named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR. They also traveled to Bukhara and Samarkand. Comrade Alimova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, received the representatives of foreign trade union centers yesterday. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 9 May 86 GF]

INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS — A group of journalists from Indonesia has visited the Uzbek SSR. The guests have been received by the Uzbek SSR Union of Journalists. They have also visited the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR and have become acquainted with sites of interest and newly established rayons in Tashkent and Samarkand. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 May 86 GF]

PAPER RAPS CIA CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEDIA DISCLOSURES

PM271151 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Clutches of the CIA and the White House"]

[Text] New York, 22 May -- William Casey, director of the U.S. CIA, said the other day in a conversation with representatives of THE WASHINGTON POST editorial board: "If you print this material, I will recommend that criminal proceedings be taken against you." Casey was in a belligerent mood: It was a question of the reputation of his "dirty tricks agency," of an article which partially lifted the veil of secrecy over one of the agency's numerous subversive operations. As AP reports today, only a few days after the meeting Katharine Graham, chairman of THE WASHINGTON POST company board of directors, was telephoned by President Reagan himself and "urgently advised" not to print the material. Caught in a vice between the White House and the CIA, the newspaper "agreed"...

This episode is by no means in isolated occurrence in the campaign, stepped up by official Washington recently, to create an impentrable curtain of secrecy over the activity not only of the CIA, but also of the U.S. Administration itself to stop any possibility of the appearance in the mass media of items that do not suit official Washington.

"The campaign of attacks on the press by President Reagan and leading employees of his administration took on a new direction in connection with CIA Director W. Casey's plans to bring a legal case against NBC television for reporting to the Americans information about a sensitive CIA intelligence operation against the Russians," CBS television reported. The CIA director has already asked the Department of Justice to examine the question of the expediency of bringing a case against NBC. His irritation is easyto explain. The CIA is one of the most active initiators of the campaign of spy mania that is sweeping the United States and is aimed above all against the Soviet Union. It is also the main factory for false rumors and fables. Only recently THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the magazines NEWSWEEK and TIME were put on the CIA blacklist by Casey. They were charged with the "fault" of making public the information that the National Security Agency, which has close links to the CIA, is engaged in the interception of telephone and other communications between Tripoli and Libyan diplomatic missions abroad. The head of the spy department at that time also threatened these press organs with criminal proceedings.

All the above facts indicate that Washington conceals the truth about the dark and, often, downright dirty deeds of the administration.

ARMY PAPER ON U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO 'TERRORISTS'

PM231324 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colenel Yu. Borin "Military-political Commentary": "Arming Killers"]

[Text] Behind a screen of verbiage about "love of peace" and "defense of democracy," the United States is continuing to deliver very sophisticated arms to reactionary regimes and counterrevolutionary forces in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Yet it is well known that since World War II alone more than 100 military conflicts have been unleased by U.S. weapons imported to developing countries.

Most recently, having created an incredible ballyhoo over some kind of "outburst of international terrorism," Washington has sheltered behind it and begun equipping the Afghan dushmans and cutthroats of the Angolan splinter group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] with the latest Stinger antiaircraft missiles. Such "novelties," so the Western press points out, have hitherto been supplied exclusively to the closest U.S. allies alone. And even then not to all.

It is no secret that the White House is very interested in equipping bandits fighting against the people of their own countries with the latest U.S. weapons. As a rule, these weapons are destined for those groups that promise, in the event of victory, to make their countries' territories available for Pentagon military bases and installations. Therefore, in the opinion of U.S. ruling circles, forcible U.S. interference in other countries' affairs cannot be considered neither senseless nor immoral.

As a rule, the supply of weapons to terrorist clients is "orchestrated" by the CIA, which has very close ties with the most reactionary regimes and bandit groups. In this the CIA acts through major American private arms sales firms -- "Interarms" for example. Branches of this "office of death" scattered in various countries do "business", by the admission of S. Cummings, the firm's proprietor, on the basis of "official export license of the U.S. Administration." It is significant that in its subversive activity the CIA allows itself to disregard even the laws of its own country. Thus, after the CIA was caught red-handed as the organizer of acts of terrorism against the legimate Government of Nicaragua, under pressure from world public opinion the U.S. Congress was forced to prohibit the "cloak and dagger" department from giving support to the contras. That ban is officially still in effect. However, despite this, in 1985, the CIA continued funding the "political activity" of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups as though nothing had happened. In all, as pointed out even in the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington has already spent $1 billion on war preparations in Central America.

The "squeezing" of a further $100 million for the contras from Congress is now on the agenda. That is a paltry sum by CIA standards. But the White House needs it as a further legalization for overt U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign foreign states with which, incidentally, diplomatic relations are maintained.

But, of course, the facts cited characterize by no means fully the extremely dangerous essence of the present U.S. policy on arming hired killers. Seeking to reverse history, people on the other side of the ocean are gambling increasingly openly on strong-arm interference in the affairs of free people. Such a policy of terrorism has no future. It does, however, undoubtedly pose a dnager to the cause of peace.

REAGAN, HONDURAN PRESIDENT MEET; AID PROMISED

LD281835 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Washington May 28 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy

Talks between Ronald Reagan and the visiting Honduran president, Jose Simeon Azcona Hoyo, were held at the White House on Tuesday. The sides discussed the situation in Central America, giving special attention to U.S.-Honduran military cooperation, according to administration officials.

The American side used the talks primarily for drawing the Tegucigalpa regime deeper into Washington's "undeclared war" against independent Nicaragua.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS observed in this connection that the Honduran president, three months since assuming his office, pleased the Reagan administration by becoming one of a few Latin American leaders to support U.S. aid for the contras.

That is not surprising, taking into account Honduras's dependence on the U.S. Washington has turned the territory of that country into a springboard for aggression against sovereign Nicaragua.

In addition to the numerous camps of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, trained and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency, there are about a thousand U.S. servicemen in Honduras. Several big military airfields and other facilities have been built on its territory.

Provocative U.S.-Honduran manoevures are held regularly close to the Nicaraguan border.

In exchange for a pledge to continue backing the U.S. piratic policy in the region, Washington promised the Honduran president more military and economic assistance.

A joint communique on the results of the talks confirmed the U.S. intention to provide more than 61.2 million dollars to its ally in the current year.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS ARMAND HAMMER, ROBERT GALE

PM281052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Armand Hammer, Robert Gale..."]

[Text] Los Angeles, May -- They are very much in demand here now. They are invited to television studios, they are interviewed, their photographs are published in newspapers. A. Hammer, major U.S. industrialist and head of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and R. Gale, famous doctor and bone marrow transplant specialist, are back from Moscow. While in the Soviet capital they participated in assisting the victims of the Chernobyl AES accident and were received in the Kremlin by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To be in Los Angeles at this time and not to interview A. Hammer and R. Gale would be simply inexcusable.

Wilshire Boulevard. A light-colored skyscraper bearing the figures 10889 on the front. This is the headquarters of Occidental Petroleum, one of the largest corporations in the United States with business interests reaching far beyond the country's borders.

So there I was in the office of the firm's head. Dr Hammer is slight in stature, aging. He has just celebrated his 88th birthday. But the clarity of mind and liveliness shining in his eyes would be envied by people half his age.

"Together with Dr Gale and Dr Vorobyev," Hammer said, "I took part in a press conference held in Moscow. We were talking about international assistance for the victims of the Chernobyl misfortune. I was unexpectedly called to the telephone. I learned that we were expected at the Kremlin at 1700 hours. When we arrived there we were greeted by M. S. Gorbachev. He thanked us for the assistance to the victims and said that Soviet people perceive the actions by Armand Hammer and Robert Gale as an example of how relations between two great people must be built if political wisdom and goodwill gain the upper hand in the two countries' leadership." Hammer's latest trip to the Soviet Union -- and how many he has made since his famous travels to Soviet Russia in 1921! -- was planned as a step along the path of USSR-U.S. cultural ties which were enlivened following the Geneva summit meeting.

The U.S. businessman was to have attended the opening of an exhibition of paintings from his private collection in Moscow. The accident at the Chernobyl AES sharply changed the plans.

Dr Gale, professor at the University of California, would later describe these events as follows: "I decided that I had to urgently go to the Soviet Union. The bone marrow transplants in which I specialize are the main method for saving people subjected to severe radiation. But how was I to get to Moscow quickly? I suddenly thought: Action must be taken through A. Hammer." And so Robert Gale immediately took off for Moscow. He was joined by his University of California colleagues Terasaki and Champlin, and also by Reisner, a doctor. Meanwhile, people in the skyscraper on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles were assembling the medicines and equipment urgently needed by Soviet and American specialists. And when Dr Hammer took off for Moscow, his Boeing-727 was already loaded with the necessary cargo.

It has to be said immediately: Not everyone in the United States behaved like A. Hammer and R. Gale. The mass news media raised a dirty wave of anti-Sovietism, encouraged from above. Statements by officials and unbridled newspaper articles clearly displayed malicious gloating and a desire to discredit USSR policy.

Now the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed in the United States in connection with the Chernobyl accident is dying down. Increasingly newspapers are carrying articles aimed at readers who show common sense in evaluating the events and are critical of the shameful behavior of the administration and the "big press." Particular honor and respect is due to those who, like A. Hammer and R. Gale, acted from the very beginning in the way that civilized persons must act whenever a neighbor, even a distant one, is struck by misfortune.

I saw a gallery of photographs of famous politicians from all over the world all along the wall behind the desk in the office of the head of Occidental Petroleum. A photograph that is particularly precious to Dr Hammer hangs in a central position. It is a photograph of V.I. Lenin, with an inscription hand-written in English by Vladimir Ilich: "To Comrade Armand Hammer. From V.I. Ulyanov (Lenin). 10 November 1921." It was way back in 1921 that the young American, a doctor by education and businessman by profession, arrived for the first time in Soviet Russia. Having toured the Urals, he saw with his own eyes how difficult life was in that year of postwar devastation and famine and was simultaneously convinced of people's lofty revolutionary enthusiasm and their determination to build a new life, of the country's boundless expanses and riches. The 23-year-old businessman concluded a contract for grain deliveries to Russia in exchange for which he obtained a little while later an asbestos working concession in the Urals. V.I. Lenin invited the American to the Kremlin. "Everything is still very clear in my memory," Hammer said. "I somehow automatically expected to see a superman, a proud and totally aloof person. Everything proved to be different. Conversing with Lenin, you felt as if you were talking with someone you have known for a long time and whom you trust entirely. His infectious smile and unpretentiousness literally disarmed me. He radiated humanity, confidence, and total lack of interest in himself." The founder of the world's first socialist state spoke of the fact that the future held a long period of peaceful coexistence between the two systems, with the development of trade and economic ties serving the interests of both sides.

"Lenin was looking far ahead," Hammer went on. "He took into account not only the economic but also the political and military aspects of the world situation. Actually, when I traveled to Moscow the following year, I gave him through one of my associates a sculpture I had bought in London -- a monkey seated on Darwin's 'Origins of the Species' and looking at a human skull. As I was told, when Lenin accepted the present he said: 'This is what may happen to mankind if it continues to improve and build up tools of destruction. Only monkeys will be left on earth.' How true this is! Particularly now, in the age of nuclear weapons." The conversation continued.

Dr Hammer said that the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the expansion of trade, economic, scientific, and cultural ties between the two countries is the task of the century. It is particularly important, he believes, to do everything to curb the arms race.

"During the conversation with me and Dr Gale," he went on, "M.S. Gorbachev said that he was, like before, interested in a summit meeting but that two simple things were needed in order to hold it: Readiness for the meeting to bring a tangible practical result, even if on only one or two of the issues that perturb the world, and an appropriate political atmosphere. I fully agree with these words by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"I dream of two things," Dr Hammer said with a smile. "I would like to help establish peaceful and really friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This is the first. The second is to contribute to finding a cure for cancer." A young aide came in. He reported that Dr Gale was ready to be interviewed by the PRAVDA correspondent.

Robert Gale spoke about the dramatic weeks spent in Moscow and how the American doctors, shoulder to shoulder with Soviet medical personnel, waged a strenuous struggle to save the lives of the accident victims.

"What occurred in the Soviet Union was a misfortune," Gale said. "Mankind must be prepared for something similar to happen unexpectedly in any other country with a nuclear power industry. But even misfortunes teach us a lesson. The Chernobyl accident reminds us of the thousand times more terrible catastrophe awaiting mankind if a nuclear war were started...." You are gripped by alarm when you perceive how Americans are told, day in and day out, that strength is the main condition for success, that submachine guns or a battleship's guns are the supreme arbiters in disputes, and that the prosperity of one nation is built on the misfortune of another. Fortunately, there are quite a few people in America today who reject Neanderthal world philosophies, people who think on a large scale and perceive the realities of our age.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO KEEP VOA STATIONS IN GREECE

LD252003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 May 86

[G. Voytsekhovskiy report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Washington is attempting to conclude a new agreement with the Greek Government on the use of the Voice of America [VOA] radio station's relays on Greek territory.

[Voytsekhovskiy] The White House intends to maintain the VOA on Greek soil for a quarter of a century. The idea of such a fundamental plan arose in connection with President Reagan's decision to universally and radically increase the level of efficiency of his propaganda bullhorn. A special place in the plans for the implementation of this decision is set aside for Greece, which occupies a strategic position at the crossroads of Mediterranean Sea routes.

Two VOA relay stations operate on Greek territory -- on the island of Rhodes, in the Aegean, and in the town of Kavalla, in the north of the country. They are powerful stations, via which a substantial amount of anti-Soviet propaganda are put on the air. But these amounts no longer satisfy the appetites of Washington ideologists, so the scheme was born to force the Greek Government to issue the VOA a 25-year residence permit, to modernize the radio-engineering structures of Kavalla and on the island of Rhodes to turn them on at full power. The Greek public does not want its territory to be used for such improper purposes as dissemination of slander beamed at the socialist countries.

[Begin Skiadopulos recording in Creek fading into Russian translation -- identified by caption] The VOA specializes in dirty propaganda against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Its aim is to distort the policies of the USSR, to disseminate lies about the socialist countries, and to undermine mutual understanding. That is why we are against the presence of the VOA radio stations on our soil and demand their removal. [end recording]

WEEKLY EXAMINES CHARLES THORNTON CASE

PM281329 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 86 p 9

["Our correspondent" report under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Combat Souvenirs for Washington"]

[Text] New York — When I telephoned to the foreign news department of THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked to speak to Arthur Bonner, I was told that he is now on a mission abroad. Perhaps in Pakistan or somewhere in that neighborhood.

Although I was told no more about Bonner, I am sure that he is now once again looking for the body of an American by the name of Charles Thornton, which was stolen there.

The late Thornton, like the now thriving Bonner, was a journalist, but at the same time he was a saboteur and spy. Last fall Thornton and three other Yankees found their way from Pakistan into Afghanistan with a gang of dushmans. Soon Thornton was mortally wounded and he was abandoned by his companions in a desert area of southern Afghanistan. First the New York and Washington newspapers reported that Thornton had accidentally blown himself up on a mine. But later the Americans who had abandoned him returned to Pakistan and set about justifying their selfishness by saying that they had supposedly been suddenly attacked by "Soviet paratroopers," who shot Thornton alone and made off just as suddenly. Despite the clumsy lie, two venerable senators held a press conference in Washington and proclaimed Thornton a hero and martyr, and anathematized the Governments of Afghanistan and the USSR.

Soon afterwards a press conference was held in Kabul too, at which it was announced that Thornton's body had not been found at the place where he died, but local inhabitants had collected certain personal items belonging to the American, including a diary notebook. This recorded how Thornton had been engaged in the military training of a gang of dushmans and took part in a coldblooded crime with them near Qandahar City — the murder of 52 Afghans. These people were on a civil airliner that was shot down by an American portable surface-to-air missile.

All the same, this spring NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Arthur Bonner hoped to rehabilitate Thornton. Bonner has already penetrated Afghanistan with the dushmans on a number of occasions. Making his way there once again in secret, Bonner was unable to resurrect from the dushmans' words the legend of Thornton's heroic death. First he saw, at the site of the mysterious disappearance of his comrade's body, the rusty skeleton of a jeep blown up by a mine. Then Bonner encountered a dushman gang whose chief admitted that it was he who stole the American's body and hid it, and then did not dare to divulge this fact without the permission of his supreme leader Khabibulla Akhund, who is based in the Pakistani city of Quetta. On finally reaching Akhund, Bonner heard an ultimatum from the dushman ringleader: The Americans can have Thornton's body only if they pay a ransom!

A political scandal broke out, because the U.S. authorities appropriating for the dushmans an annual sum of $470 million for brigandage, depict the cutthroats as noble, selfless "freedom fighters." The brazen trick by the dushman chief could not be nipped in the bud, since the grasping Akhund sent his personal envoy to the United States to repeat the demand for a ransom for the stolen body. The newspapers and television made an indignant racket about this. Now the dushman's patrons here, wishing to hush up the scandal as soon as possible, can only pin their hopes on a rapid deal with Akhund through the mediation of Bonner.

The American public is greatly dismayed by all this. After all, it still does not know that the dushmans often trade in dead and half-dead prisoners. I have been in Afghanistan and I remember how the dushmans, having taken hostages, suggested that the relatives of their victims pay a financial ransome for their kinsman alive or for his body for ritual burial. Now it is the Americans' turn.

But who is to blame? The pupils will imitate their teachers...

Recently Washington Congressman Charles Wilson, visiting a dushman camp in Pakistan, expressed the desire to receive combat souvenirs from them as a gift -- "the cut-off ears of communists."

So the Americans have only themselves to blame.

PRAVDA CITES PRC JOURNAL CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY

PM281420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "The Essence Remains the Same"]

[Text] The Beijing journal LIAOWANG published a few days ago an article analyziang some aspects of the U.S. foreign policy course. The article says in particular: The cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, the weekly writes, is support for right wing regimes every where in the world, so-called "American friends." Such a course is dictated by a desire to safeguard U.S. strategic interests in these countries. It is for the sake of this that soldiers are sent to the puppets and vast sums are appropriated for them. But these are all vain attempts to save mercenary governments that lost their peoples' confidence a long time ago.

In the past, for example, LIAOWANG goes on, the White House sent 500,000 soldiers and officers to South Vietnam and wasted billions of dollars to save the Saigon regime from collapsing. It is well known that the outcome was quite different than the one expected in Washington.

Since the defeat of U.S. aggression in Vietnam the support for right-wing regimes by the United States has been taking more varied forms and has been camouflaged in many instances. It could take the form of political solidarity, economic backing, or arms supplies.

In protecting its strategic interests the United States even allows changes in the regimes, but only to a certain extent. This aspect of U.S. foreign policy was most graphically displayed, the journal notes, during the overthrow of Haitian dictator Duvalier. A change of puppets took place, and while orchestrating it Washington attempted to don the cloak of defender of democracy and of the forces of progress in Haiti.

Washington's present intrigues against Nicaragua show how the United States really "upholds" democracy. Following the overthrow of Somoza's dictatorial pro-American regime by the insurgents, the United States not only failed to support the new government in Nicaragua but, on the contrary, is threatening this tiny country with armed invasion, conducting incessant subversive activity against it, and interfering in internal affairs.

LIAOWANG points out in conclusion: Numerous facts show convincingly that the U.S. policy of support for reactionary right wing regimes remains unchanged. Only its forms are changing, and not at all its content.

TALKS ON MACAO TO BE HELD WITH PORTUGAL

PM271546 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Agreement Reached"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May -- The PRC Foreign Ministry has issued a press release saying that on the basis of "friendly consultations," agreement has been reached between China and Portugal on starting talks in June in Beijing on the question of Aomen (Macao).

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS XUEQIAN'S DENMARK VISIT

PM281548 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 27 May -- Wu Xueqian, member of the PRC State Council and Chinese foreign minister, who has been in Denmark on an official visit, held talks with Danish Prime Minister P. Schlueter and Danish Foreign Minister V. Ellemann-Jensen. At a press conference the sides voiced satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries.

It was pointed out during the press conference that China has still not signed the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water. In reply to this the Chinese minister pointed to the "insignificant scale" of PRC nuclear tests.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN BEIJING

PM281406 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "China: Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May -- A conference of PRC scientific and technical workers has been held here which summed up the results of work in the sphere of science and technology in the last 5 years and determined the tasks for the coming period.

Song Ping, chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission, told the conference that in the 7th 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) China plans to continue the course of intensifying scientific research while simultaneously introducing advanced foreign technology and equipment on a large scale.

In that time the country will carry out work on 76 main scientific research projects in both industry and agriculture.

RENMIN RIBAO reports that conference participants also pointed out in their speeches that the "10 years of chaos of the 'cultural revolution' adversely influenced the devlopment of Chinese scientific and technical workers' creative initiative and flair." At a ceremony held here to award PRC state prizes for achievements in the sphere of science and technology, PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the vast majority of key projects in the 7th 5-Year Plan "must meet the world technical standards of the late seventies and early eighties."

PRC POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT NOTED

PM231310 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21. May 86 (Signed to Press 15 May 86) p 20

[TASS report on page headed "Fraternal Countries Experience": "The PRC Power Industry"]

[Text] The Chinese press reports that electricity production in the country during the first 3 months of this year reached 104.1 billion kilowatt-hours, which is 716 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. In the opinion of the press, this increase is considered important and should ensure corresponding growth of industrial and agricultural output.

Referring to the power industry's problems, the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO notes at the same time that at present China is short of approximately 400-500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. The result of this is that approximately 20 percent of production capacities in all sectors of the PRC national economy are unutilized every year. One of the causes, as the newspaper sees it, is the fact that for a long time there was no unity of opinion in China regarding the need for accelerated development of the energy base. Nor was this question paid due attention by the ministries and departments concerned. The direct consequence of this was a decline in capital investments channeled into the sector in question. Investments have increased somewhat in the last few years, but energy still accounts for only about 10 percent of all capital investment, while this figure stands at 15 percent and more in developed countries.

It was noted at last April's session of the National People's Congress that it is planned to commission power industry facilities with a total capacity of 30-35 million kilowatt-hours in the current 5-year plan period, and that total electricity generation should reach 550 billion kilowatt-hours by 1990. But this is insufficient. Along with the growing consumption of electricity in industry and agriculture, there has been a sharp increase in consumption for domestic purposes. Therefore, it was pointed out at the session, it is necessary to encourage the construction of small local hydroelectric power stations, and also to draft laws aimed at ensuring that small hydroelectric and thermal power stations, either completed or under reconstruction, become part of the country's general power system. The session also drew attention to the need for the strictest observance of a policy of thrift in the use of electricity.

PRC NUCLEAR POWER STATION PLANS ON SCHEDULE

PM280832 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "China's Plans"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 May — Domestic nuclear electricity generation in China will reach the industrial operation stage in the current 7th 5-Year Plan, Chen Zhaobo, vice minister of the nuclear industry, stated in an interview here.

He reported that the first phase of the Qinshan nuclear power station in Zhejiang Province -- a 300,000 kilowatt unit planned and built by China — is due to begin operation in 1989 as planned. Construction of the second phase of this nuclear power station is planned. A nuclear reactor intended to serve two power units with an individual capacity of 900,000 kilowatts will also be created for the (Dayavan) nuclear power station in Guangdong Province.

Thus, Chen Zhaobo stated, the completion of these and other projects will boost China's nuclear power output to a capacity of 3.3 million kilowatts, that is, it will ensure annual production of 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

MOSCOW PAPER REPORTS FLOODING IN PRC

PM270927 Moscow SOTSIALSTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 May 86 p 3

[TASS report under general headline "It Happened In...": "China"]

[Text] Torrential rain and gales which hit a number of districts of Guangdong province (southern China) caused considerable material damage to these regions, and some of the local population were killed. In Xinyi district alone more than 1,000 homes were destroyed and more than 30,000 hectares of fields were flooded.

TASS REPORTS SPEECHES AT 19TH MPRP CONGRESS

LD281230 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 28 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Kim Boldokhonov, Aleksandr Denisovich and Vladimir Ionov report:

The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, MPRP, opened here today. The delegates and guests of the congress heard with utmost attention the report of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered by the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Jambyn Batmonh. The document contains an in-depth anaylsis of the state of affairs in the party, the economy and social life of the Mongolian People's Republic, its activities on the international scene.

The report of the MPRP Central Committee was noted for its critical edge and a desire to make an exacting assessment of the results in the building of socialism over the past five years. The work, the party has done over this period, evokes legitimate satisfaction of communists and all working people. The active participation of all strata of the population in the discussion of the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of Mongolia in 1986-1990 provides an eloquent proof.

The results of the 27th CPSU Congress featured highly at the congress. Noting its influence on the life of the party and the entire Mongolian society, Jambyn Batmonh stressed that by displaying a principled and innovative approach towards solving the pressing issues of today, the party of Lenin had reaffirmed that it has fulfilled its historic mission with honour.

Dumaangiyn Sodnom, a member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, delivered today a report on the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of Mongolia in 1986-1990.

The discussion of the reports shows that a creative and businesslike atmosphere has formed at the congress, that the Mongolian Communists are resolved to fulfill their duty before the people with honour, to further take constructive steps to accelerate the building of socialism, raise the well-being of the people and ensure peaceful life on earth.

The congress' delegates and guests warmly greeted Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who spoke today.

JAPAN TRADE GROWS ON EVE OF ABE VISIT

LD282145 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] We continue with a commentary by Nikolay Georgiyev in connection with the upcoming visit of the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to the Soviet Union.

This visit was agreed upon last January when the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was visiting Japan. The talks he conducted there were very important in terms of reviving the political dialogue between the two countries. The forthcoming visit will pose a further step on the path of promoting this dialogue and this can only be welcomed because a political dialogue is an essential means of cultivating trust between nations.

Without it, it's impossible to establish truly constructive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan. During their meeting in January, the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers expressed their intention to promote greater economic and trade relations, and though little time has gone by since then, much has been done in this direction.

The turnover of bilateral trade is particularly noteworthy. In the first 4 months of the current year, the volume of Soviet-Japanese trade has increased by almost 40 percent against the same period last year. Japan's imports from the USSR rose by 76 percent. The agreement on conducting intergovernmental consultations on economic and trade issues was carried out. In terms of looking for new forms and trends in bilateral cooperation, it's necessary to single out the joint conference held in Moscow in mid-April by the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation. The Japanese delegation included up to 250 prominent businessmen and this reflected great interest in developing mutually beneficial economic and trade ties with the Soviet Union existing in Japan.

Progress in a number of spheres of Soviet-Japanese relations is evident. The general climate has also improved. All this can only be welcomed. In the meantime it would be premature to be satisfied with what has been achieved. Much is to be done yet to keep Soviet-Japanese ties developing stably on the basis of neighborliness, trust and mutual benefit. This is the core of the policy pursued toward Japan by the Soviet Union. We proceed from the assumption that the development of Soviet-Japanese ties in precisely this direction would answer to the interest of both nations and make a substantial contribution to the efforts to strengthen peace and security in Asia and in the world at large, because Soviet-Japanese relations pose an important element of international politics. That is why our two countries and governments bear great responsibility for the positive development of world events.

JAPAN TO SET UP INFORMATION OFFICE IN MOSCOW

OW290028 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 28 KYODO -- Japan will set up an information office in Moscow under an agreement concluded with the Soviet Union Wednesday, Japanese Embassy officials said.

The agreement came on the eve of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's arrival in Moscow for a visit in which he was expected to sign a pact to encourage wider cultural relations with the Soviets.

According to a note verbal exchanged with the Soviet Foreign Ministry Wednesday, the Soviet Union will allow the Japanese Embassy to set up the new office outside embassy premises. The embassy officials said the office will be the first of its kind in Moscow, and will provide Soviet citizens with information about Japan and allow space for exhibitions. The officials said they plan to talk with the Soviet Government on the size and site of the facility.

The Soviet Union unilaterally set up an information office in Tokyo in 1957, and the agreement concluded Wednesday was in exchange for Japan's "post-facto" recognition of the Soviet facility, the embassy officials said.

Japan had first hoped to set up a cultural center which Soviet citizens would be allowed to use freely, but Moscow rejected the proposal, Japanese sources said.

JAPANESE POLITICIAN COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

LD282244 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- M. Takemura, governor of Shiga Prefecture, Japan, left Moscow for home today. He visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

At the airport he was seen off by B. Kolokolov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation, and other officials.

Before his departure for home, M. Takemura was received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. In the course of a friendly conversation of the sides devoted special attention to the development of inter-regional relations between the Russian Federation and Japan. It was pointed out that they could largely promote better understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Sharing his impressions of the visit, M. Takemura said in a TASS interview:

"I, like many people in Japan, had a vague idea of the Soviet Union. My notion of the USSR was mostly based on the recollections of some 20 years ago when, as a student, I visited your country. I am glad to have been given an opportunity to familiarize myself with the accomplishments of the great country. As a result of my trip I became firmly convinced that the Soviet people could not think war. Contacts between our two countries should be stable."

Before his departure M. Takemura visited the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR.

IZVESTIYA CONSIDERS JAPAN'S 'RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE'

PM290930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Short Distance"]

[Text] Japan has become the fifth major capitalist state to decide to create its own "rapid deployment force." This was disclosed in parliament the other day by Seiki Nishihiro, spokesman for the Japan Defense Agency. It is a matter of sizable formations -- the 8th Division, stationed on the Island of Kyushu, and other formations.

Back in 1977 the United States was the first to start forming such a mailed fist looming over the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that have freed themselves from colonial oppression. Since then American diplomacy has been working on its NATO allies, citing the West's "common interests" in areas beyond the bounds of the bloc's operations.

London was the quickest to respond. The British Empire may no longer exist, but Britain, as the newly published "Defence White Paper" for fiscal 1986 points out, still maintains military garrisons and the Air Force at 6 overseas bases. The Backbone of expeditionary forces of about 10,000 men is being created on the British Isles themselves.

Britain was followed by France and then Italy. Now it is Japan which, with an eye on its NATO partners, is intending to set up its own overtly interventionist force.

The leaders of the five above-mentioned countries, together with the FRG and Canada, have just held their latest summit meeting, in Tokyo, which followed the U.S. aircraft's bandit raid on Libya. An operation which was 100 percent part of the "rapid deployment force"-linked strategy! Washington is now seeking more persistently and insolently than ever to ensure that this militarist strategy becomes the common policy of the "Seven" which conferred in Tokyo. Hence the efforts made to prepare the loudest possible declaration on the "anti-terrorist struggle" at the end of the recent meeting.

Does the above mean that Washington has managed to create a "united front" among the major capitalist states? With regard to opposing forces of neocolonialism and national liberation there is a clear and definite line of demarcation. However, the U.S., British, Italian, and Japanese "rapid deployment forces," which are directed against developing countries that are defending their sovereign rights, by no means represent an integrated whole.

But Washington would very much like, of course, to see such a "whole" under its command. This is the point of America's importunate appeals to its NATO allies. "The NATO alliance can only benefit if it considers using its forces outside 'its sphere'"... That is how Pentagon boss Weinberger put the issue at the end of May 1983, and matters have not been limited to words. The pressure on America's partners has been growing.

Characteristically, the government in Tokyo has decided to embark on forming such forces now, at a time when the scale of the expansion of Japanese capital, particularly in the form of transnational corporations, has become particularly large. The investment of Japanese capital abroad has been growing rapidly of late. Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific are bearing the brunt of this onslaught.

But Washington, too, ceaselessly stresses the importance of this huge region for American business.

What is going on? Undoubtedly Washington not only welcomes the above-mentioned Japanese decision but most likely also actively prompted Tokyo to act in this way. Such are the dialectics of the state of affairs existing between the power centers of world capitalism: They both unite and compete with one another. The Japanese ruling circles' calculations regarding their "rapid deployment force" by no means necessarily coincide with what Washington would like to see.

It is well known how sensitively the upper echelons of power in the United States reacted when New Zealand barred U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from entering its ports. It is also well known how importunately the U.S. Administration is seeking to assert its protectorate over a number of Pacific island territories. That is where U.S. policymakers would like to see the most vigorous assistance from Japan, going so far as the use of palpable brute force as a lever.

These intentions, however, do not always meet with a ready response in Tokyo. There they regard the prospect of forming their own interventionist corps primarily in terms of Japanese expansionist calculations and plans based on further introducing yen rather than dollar capital.

Be that as it may, the intrigues surrounding the "rapid deployment force," which is so militarist in character, fuels tension and sows the poisonous seeds of potential dangerous conflicts. There is only a short distance between "rapid deployment" and bombs exploding.

JAPAN 'CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT' ON NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY

LD250629 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 25 TASS -- Indignation has been aroused in Japan by the fact, which has come to light, that there exist the strictest instructions which forbid informing the public of breakdowns and their consequences at Japan's nuclear power plants.

On the strength of the instructions, the management of a number of nuclear power plants has more than once resorted to falsifications of facts or directly passed over in silence instances of radiation leaks at nuclear power plants. "JAPAN TIMES" newspaper points out that such a practice is indicative of the hypocrisy and criminally negligent attitude of the country's government towards ensuring the safety of the operation of nuclear power plants.

POLITICIAN WRITES BOOK ON JAPAN-USSR TIES

LD221927 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

"The line of confrontation with the Soviet Union, conducted by the Japanese ruling circles, should make way to a policy aimed at establishing friendly relations with the USSR, a policy independent from the U.S. course," writes the influential Japanese politician and public figure Shigeyoshi Matsumae in the book of "20 Years of My Diplomacy", which has been issued here.

Exactly such a policy will promote relaxation of tension in Asia and meet the national interests of the Japanese people, the author stresses.

In the book Shigeyoshi Matsumae sums up the results of activities of the Japanese Association for Cultural Links with Foreign Countries which he heads. The Association is engaged in extensive work aimed at expanding and strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist states in culture, science and technology. He expresses thoughts on the present-day state and prospects of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The author gives a rebuff to "theories," being distributed by certain American and Japanese circles, that allegedly Japan has been historically made ready for a military-political alliance with the USA and confrontation with the USSR. "Such a logic leads only to a heightening of the international situation, and undermines the foundations of peace and stability in the planet," he writes, stressing that there are no insoluble disputable problems between the Soviet Union and Japan.

For the Soviet-Japanese relations to normally develop, it is said in the book, what is necessary above all, are intergovernmental accords to deepen mutual confidence, long-term programmes of many-sided cooperation. Reassuring in this respect was the beginning of 1986 when Eduard Shevardnadze paid an official visit to Japan and a joint Soviet-Japanese communique on the results of his visit was signed. The book stresses the need of further development of Soviet-Japanese contacts in different areas, continuation of the constructive dialogue between the two countries, with it to involve questions of nuclear disarmament and other vital problems.

GROMYKO GREETS SOVIET-FINNISH JOURNALISTS SEMINAR IN KIEV

LD260858 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a message of greeting to participants in the Soviet-Finnish seminar of journalists. It says, in part:

"I wholeheartedly welcome representatives of the mass media of the USSR and Finland who are attending the seminar in Kiev, capital of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine. The regular holding of such meetings for a broad and frank exchange of views on questions connected with the development of cooperation for the sake of the ideals of peace and friendship among nations is becoming another good tradition that emerged in the process of the implementation of the interstate treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance".

"Expressing the will of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland, reiterated at their meeting in 1985 in Moscow the intention to further invariably follow the course of friendship and trust in any international conditions.

"In the present-day explosive international situation the role of cooperation of journalists in the prompt and truthful covering of the struggle of peoples for the preservation of peace, for the curbing of the arms race and the removal of the nuclear war threat, as well as in their mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres of life are further growing", the telegram said.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS MEET WITH FINNISH DELEGATION

LD282050 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- A meeting with a delegation of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Finnish parliament led by Erkki Liikanen, secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, chairman of the Commission, was held today in the foreign relations commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the U.S.S.R.

During the conversation, that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding characterizing Soviet-Finnish relations, the sides expressed mutual satisfaction at the dynamic development of goodneighborly contacts between the Soviet Union and Finland.

It was emphasized that in the conditions of the continuing aggravation of the situation in the world that experience of fruitful Soviet-Finnish cooperation convincingly confirmed the viability of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The sides also took note of the need of implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

That document, the sides noted, plays an important role in the development of the situation in Europe and the world as a whole, despite the fact that the situation in general was aggravating.

Finnish parliamentarians stated their readiness to follow unswervingly the tested foreign policy course of their country -- the line of Paasikivi-Kekkonen -- the main element of which was an allround development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

During the discussion of international problems the MPS reiterated the desire of both countries to promote stronger peace and to work toward averting the threat of war and curbing the arms race. Finnish MPS spoke with appreciation of the new constructive steps made by the Soviet Union and aiming for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons before the end of the current century and for the prevention of the militarization of outer space. The decision of the U.S.S.R. to extend the term of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till August 6, 1986 affords a concrete opportunity to begin advancing along the road of nuclear disarmament.

All those who are interested in terminating the nuclear arms race, Erkki Liikanen emphasized, should come out in favor of the complete termination of all nuclear tests. This is the most important step toward disarmament. The parliament and all political parties of Finland are pursuing a common policy in that field.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that during the present decisive period the parliamentarians could and should play a valuable role in bringing together all those forces that wish to preserve and develop the spirit of Helsinki, reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe and the world as a whole and create an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation.

FRANCE, FRG DISCUSS COOPERATION WITHIN EEC FRAMEWORK

LD222303 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Paris May 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov reports:

The problems of strengthening bilateral cooperation, in particular in the military field, questions pertaining to cooperation within the EEC framework and problems of East-West relations were in the focus of French-West German consultations held here.

Addressing a press-conference on the results of the consultations, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, said that "France and the FRG have expressed intention to put forward constructive proposals on disarmament and arms control at the forthcoming NATO council session". Yet while speaking in general terms about their wish to contribute to the development of the all-European process, the start for which was made in Helsinki, the sides did not put forward any concrete measures and initiatives.

Despite the optimistic statements on the state of bilateral relations, the local observers point to serious differences between the two countries. These differences manifested themselves particularly clearly at talks within the framework of the Common Market on the problem of fixing the prices of farm produce. Simultaneously Bonn, which has officially reaffirmed its approval of the U.S. "star wars" programme, holds an ambiguous and passive stand on the project for cooperation in the field of scientific research and developing new technologies, "Eureka", which was put forward by Paris. At the same time, the Paris press stresses, the sides displayed enviable unanimity in discussing questions pertaining to a broadening of bilateral military cooperation.

'Dangerous Idea'

LD280433 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1330 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The French nuclear forces recently acquired air-to-surface medium-range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads 15 times the strength of the bomb that the U. S. dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. The cruise missile was created within the framework of a huge increase in the French nuclear potential, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev. Approximately one-third of the military budget, amounting to more than Fr150 billion, will be invested this year for this very purpose. Last year, France had already launched its sixth missile-launching nuclear submarine and recently commissioned another nuclear submarine, "The Emerald."

Military circles stubbornly speak of the creation of mobile missiles and of the neutron bomb, even if the choice has not yet been made. In short, the modernization of nuclear forces is in full swing.

France is the third nuclear power in the world, it is said not without pride in Paris, and the total power of its warheads is larger than 70 megatons. To that one should add a stepped-up increase in conventional weapons. Democratic circles point with increasing anxiety to the stepping up of military cooperation between Paris and Bonn. After becoming the defense minister of France, Andre Giraud chose the FRG as his first point of contact abroad. After Giraud's talks with his FRG counterpart, Woerner, the Bonn Defense Ministry official spokesman said that the ministers had had an exchange of views on a wide range of issues regarding the development of military relations between the FRG and France. He added that they examined the problems of cooperation regarding the production of sophisticated weapons and the joint training of military personnel of the two armies. This entente has been confirmed by the French side.

The statements made a few days ago by Minister Giraud during a visit to one of the land forces units in the Marne Department leads one to believe that France intends to relaunch its military cooperation with the NATO countries, first of all with the FRG. A start will soon be made, of course, in the talks on the production of a Franco-German armored car and of a new generation of combat helicopter. Paris and Bonn show a desire to consolidate strategic cooperation.

Well, what is this all about? It is first of all a question of coordinating the doctrines and the military preparations. One question is raised within French political circles: Will strategic cooperation be extended to nuclear weapons or not? It has been known for a long time that Bonn has been trying to make France share with the FRG responsibility for the use of nuclear weapons, until now Paris has been saying that the issue of the use of nuclear weapons is the exclusive prerogative of the French political leaders. One knows, however, that there are influential forces in France that take a different stance and are in favor of a military alliance between Paris and Bonn based on the complete integration of the two countries' military policy. This is an extremely dangerous idea whose implementation would jeopardize security and stability in Europe.

The international situation imperiously requires a different approach to the problem of security. This is precisely the approach suggested by the Soviet Union that favors a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons as a guarantee of general security. We remind you that recently the Soviet Union put forward a series of constructive proposals aimed at improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world. It is a question first of all of ending nuclear tests. At the same time, the Soviet Union has unilaterally extended its moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August.

Moscow has called for an agreement to liquidate totally and as soon as possible all chemical weapons and their industrial bases. Quite recently the USSR put forward an initiative aimed at reducing conventional weapons and armed forces in the zone ranging from the Atlantic to the Urals. The West, including France, has not answered this, unfortunately. The French officers say they have received Soviet proposals with interest but things do not progress beyond the usual phrases. Yet time is short. Full-blown energetic measures are necessary in the interest of arresting the arms race and consolidating security. France could obviously contribute to the solving of this problem. To that effect, political desire and a constructive approach must be shown.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS FRG ENVOY'S CRITICISM OVER CHERNOBYL

LD250903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

["Who is Throwing Stones at Whom? -- letter to Editor-in-Chief Ivan Laptev from FRG Ambassador Joerg Kastl]

[Text] "Esteemed Mr Laptev, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. One is reminded of that on reading the article, 'An Absurd Show' [Nelopoye Shou], which was published in your newspaper on 7 May this year. Mr Lapskiy arouses indignation by his cynicism.

The disaster at Chernobyl is a disaster for the Soviet Union. You have the sincere sympathy of the state and citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Federal Government has sent a message to that effect to the Soviet Government. The disaster at Chernobyl, the scale of which even the Soviet Government cannot yet fully assess or check, is, however, also a threat to the Soviet Union's neighbors, those who are close and those who are more remote.

The first duty of any government is to attend to its own citizens' security. The form the Soviet Government thinks is necessary to fulfill that duty is its own business; but you will pardon me for pointing out that, similarly, it is the business of the federal and land authorities in our country, and not the business of Mr Lapskiy or of your newspaper, to decide how the safety of our citizens should be ensured. To criticize the German authorities' conduct is the legitimate right of our people's freely elected representatives in the Bundestag. Some of them have reproached the authorities for underestimating the threat emanating from Chernobyl. IZVESTIYA would do well to cease criticizing other states and citizens to whom the Soviet Union has given reason to be concerned. IZVESTIYA still has enough material to write about concerning omissions in its own country, and for urging the prevention of disasters in the future.

[Signed] With respect, Joerg Kastl, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany"

The editorial office of the paper writes: We welcome the very fact of the letter from Mr Ambassador to IZVESTIYA and its candid nature. But it is precisely this which obliges us to answer it with the same candor, in plain terms.

A study of the letter leaves no doubt that we are dealing not simply with the fruit of an epistolary creation. It is, rather, that very stone that people living In glass houses have the audacity to throw. In the original letter received by IZVESTIYA there is a footnote by the translater explaining the sense of speaking about glass houses and throwing stones. It says: "This German saying corresponds roughly to the Russian one "do not judge others, take a look at yourself." But it is precisely this that is not done in the letter.

Let us leave aside its tone, its preaching to IZVESTIYA about what the paper should do and write about, about which material it should use, who it should praise and whom it should criticize. Let us address ourselves to the heart of the matter. It is linked with the publication of Vladimir Lapskiy's "Absurd Show," printed in our paper at the beginning of this month. It dealt with the reaction that the accident at the Chernobyl AES evoked in certain circles in West Germany. As the unbiased reader can easily confirm, Mr Ambassador does not refute, nor is he in a position to refute, anything in the publication. The only thing that he can say is: Do not criticize the West German authorities, because this is the "legitimate right" of the Rhine parliamentarians. Of course, one could have surmised that Mr Ambassador does not know the difference between newspaper criticism and exercising legislative functions. It is common knowledge that any newspaper in any country may criticize some action or other by a foreign government. The West German press does this to the Soviet Union regularly and unscrupulously. It is another thing to dictate some action or another -- in this case to the Bundestag or Bundesrat or even to the Land governments. IZVESTIYA employees are not infringing on this rule, believe us, Mr Ambassador! The above difference is known not only to an experienced diplomat but also to us.

The lessons of the accident at Chernobyl are not only of a scientific-technical, but also of a political nature. They have shown once again how fragile our planet is, the extent to which the fates of its inhabitants are interdependent, how essential it is to harness the atom, especially when it does not serve the cause of creation, but the aims of destruction. The world as a whole was understanding of the misfortune that befell us and of our actions in this difficult situation. It is universally recognized that our country did everything possible to limit the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. And not only for Soviet people. (As it happens, Chancery Minister W. Schaeuble has said that there is no danger to the life and health of the population of the FRG from it).

The anxiety evoked by events in Chernobyl is fully understandable. But between anxiety and malignity, and, all the more, ill-intentioned malignity, there is a huge distance. Ruling circles in the United States and their most zealous allies -- one has to note the FRG in particular among them -- have perceived in the sad event yet another opportunity to unfold an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign, to put additional barriers in the path of the development and strengthening of the East-West dialogue that is proceeding with difficulty anyway, and to justify the nuclear arms race. This, in our opinion, is genuine cynicism.

This political cynicism is all the more repulsive as it exploits the well-founded fears of people and the unfounded rumors that are being spread even today in some countries. The length of the letter does not give us the opportunity to illustrate in detail and exhaustively the anti-Soviet cocktail which has been mixed in West Germany around the accident at the Chernobyl AES -- from the murky DEUTSCHE WELLE to DIE WELT with its pretensions to respectability. What is the value, for example, of the inventions published by that newspaper about the allegedly unending flows of refugees from the Ukraine, or about the fact that the Soviet Union is now threatened by a horrible famine? And panic-mongering carefully rehearsed by DEUTSCHE WELLE about the possibility of the radioactive contamination of foodstuffs in West Germany? IZVESTIYA has already cited other examples of the spreading of lies and panic by FRG mass information bodies, as well as by some representatives of the authorities in that country. How do you wish us to react to all this, Mr Ambassador? To bypass a violation of truth and common sense? Not to call things by their names? We could not, we did not have the moral right to pass up these anti-Soviet attacks. For decontamination is essential not only on the territory of Chernobyl, but on the international arena as well.

SPD GOVERNMENT WILL REMOVE U.S. CRUISE MISSILES

LD281748 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

If a Social Democratic Government takes office in Bonn following the regular elections to the West German Budestag next January, all U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapon systems will be removed from the West German territory in the first 24 months of its rule.

If a relevant agreement is not reached by that time between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., the West German Social Democratic Government will do it unilaterally.

This follows from the draft resolution "In the sphere of policy of ensuring peace and security" put forward in Stuttgart by the Social Democratic Deputies of Bundestag Herman Scheer and Hartmut Soell and sumbitted for discussion at a congress of the Baden-Wuerttemberg organization of the Social Democratic Party of Germany scheduled for June 7, this year, and at a federal congress of the party due to be held next August in Nuremberg.

The document expresses high appreciation of the large-scale Soviet proposals put forward recently. According to it, their implmentation advances the chances for the immediate reduction of various armaments. Social Democratic urge the West to constructively support those initiatives.

According to the draft resolution, if the Western Governments do not take advantage of this chance, the Social Democratic Party of German will unilaterally demand the withdrawal from the FRG territory of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles, will raise in Bundestag the question of cancelling the NATO nuclear-missile resolutions and will insist on that within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc.

H. Scheer said at a press conference in Stuttgart that on the whole the draft resolution proposed by Social Democratic was aimed at achieving the curtailment of nuclear deterrence and at showing more courage in disarmament. He pointed out that nuclear deterrence should be overcome with the help of the structures of mutual security of the East and the West. Peace in Europe should be ensured through the close interconnection of the economic, scientific and cultural interests and demands. He underlined that disarmament in the East and in the West should become a precondition of a peaceful order in Europe.

RAU INTERVIEWED ON TIES, ARMS RACE

LD272020 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 86

[V. Kondratyev report from Duesseldorf; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We are in Duesseldorf, the capital of northern Rhine-Westphalia. This federal land, with a population of 17 million, is the FRG's largest and is the country's industrial center. An exhibition entitled "People and Equipment in Northern Rhine-Westphalia" is to open in Moscow. In connection with this event, Johannes Rau, the head of the land government and the Social Democratic Party's candidate for chancellor, met with Soviet journalists, and later gave an interview for Soviet television.

[Begin recording] [Rau in German fading into Russian translation] We in northern Rhine-Westphalia are mindful of the consequences of the last war, of the destruction and victims it caused. That is why we are aware of the great importance of a peace policy. It is essential to continue to build bridges of mutual understanding between the FRG and our eastern neighbors. All contacts we make are for this purpose. I am very pleased that General Secretary Gorbachev, on 15 January this year, and in subsequent speeches made proposals which represent a major step forward in comparison with what had been under discussion earlier. I persistently advocate a serious approach to these proposals, an attentive examination of them and a speedy answer to them.

[Reporter] What, in your view, does the Federal Republic need for it to play a more important and constructive role in limiting the arms race?

[Rau] I am of the opinion that this process is directly linked with the problems of detente and of establishing trust. That is why the path, begun in Helsinki, continued in Belgrade, Madrid and now in Stockholm, is the only correct one. It is not simple to achieve success. There are ideological differences. These, however, do not rule out cooperation in the area of limiting arms. It is my view that this is the main thing, one which ought to determine the policy of detente. [end recording]

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CONGRESS OF FRG GREEN PARTY

PM270855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuliy Yakhontov "Commentator's Column": "The Greens' Congress"]

[Text] Bonn -- The congress of the West German opposition party "The Greens" has ended in Hannover. Members discussed and adopted the party program for the parliamentary elections scheduled for January 1987 and elaborated decisions on a number of other topical issues.

The congress reaffirmed the Greens' demand for an end to the siting of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG. As for the missiles already installed here, the program notes that they should be removed from the country. The delegates came out unanimously against American "star wars" plans, which lead to the spread of the arms race to space, and against FRG participation in this dangerous venture.

After prolonged and stormy debates, the congress incorporated in its election program the demand for unilateral disarmament and for West Germany to leave the North Atlantic bloc, which, as was said, "cannot ensure peace."

The delegates adopted a decision to seek the elimination of the system of surveillance of "dissidents" that operates in the FRG. There was keen criticism of the government's antiworker policy and its attempts to restrict the rights of working people and their trade unions.

The congress came out in favor of organizing regular nationwide polls and referendums on the most important problems affecting the country's life. The Greens' election program includes a call for an economic policy that would be aimed at eliminating mass unemployment, and increasing pensions and social allowances.

The decisions of the Greens' congress, and above all its demands for withdrawal from NATO and the elimination of the department for constitutional protection and other oppressive organs, caused a commotion in the ruling parties' camp. There was a flurry of attacks on the Greens, some even called them "unparliamemtary."

The response to the Hannover congress of the Green Party demonstrated the growing alarm of the FRG ruling coalition that an increasing number of West German citizens are expressing displeasure with the domestic and foreign policy courses pursued by the government and with Bonn's following in the wake of the militarist U.S. and NATO policy. The sharp criticism of that line that was heard in Hannover is meeting with increasingly wide support in the FRG.

FRG SCAREMONGERING OVER CHERNOBYL HIT

PM281122 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 3

[S. Sosnovskiy: "Rejoinder": "Do Not Eat the Earth..."]

[Text] The name of Chernobyl, situated thousands of kilometers from Bonn, continues to be torn to pieces, in the full sense of the word, by the FRG mass information media. News broadcasts on radio and television begin with it and it is a kind of "mandatory exercise" in speeches by politicians on any grounds and, without any grounds, is one of the topics in the election campaign that is gathering momentum. This word has been squeezed into the head of the ordinary man in the street, forcing him to forget the corpses of children in Tripoli and Banghazi, the nuclear explosions in Nevada, and political scandals in his own country.

Radio and television broadcasts, newspapers, and journals are churning out streams of abstruse scientific terminology, firing off figures on allegedly heightened radiation levels -- figures that frighten but mean nothing to the nonspecialist -- and juggle with radioactive iodine, cesium, plutonium, becquerels, and millirems. Inhabitants are urged to close windows "just in case," not to go out on the street unless necessary, and, if they should get caught in the rain, to immediately take a shower. "Good advice" continues to rain down incessantly. Not to buy fruit and vegetables at the market, not to drink fresh milk, not to let your children play in the sandpit...Peasants are being ordered to destroy their spinach and lettuce harvests and not to put cattle out to pasture in meadows. People are frightened, but often, as, for example, in Baden-Wuerttemberg, they are simply bewildered -- in neighboring France, on the other side of the Rhine, everything is following its normal course, while here there is panic, loss [ubytki], agitation.... It frequently reaches the point of total absurdity. On the radio, for example, citizens have been advised "to avoid getting earth in their mouths" -- as if someone previously ate earth in preference to sausages, washing them down with water from the Rhine...

There are also more serious things. Publications such as the gutter rag BILD conjure up terrifying pictures of a virtually universal catastrophe -- there is no Ukraine left, it has been turned into "a radioactive desert." Refugees emaciated with hunger and radiation sickness wander through it, and "mountains of corpses" lie everywhere.

Officials in Bonn admit that there is absolutely no danger to the health and life of the FRG population as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Nevertheless, they have taken active part in fanning the propaganda campaign that has an anti-Soviet tinge.

Incidentally, indirect "victims of Chernobyl" or, to be more precise, of the hysteria surrounding this accident, have nevertheless appeared in the FRG. Frightened by the hourly "information reports on the radiation level," in some places people have stormed the chemists shops, eager to gulp down "anti-strontium tablets." According to press reports, iodine preparations have enjoyed particular popularity -- their uncontrolled usage has led to several cases of poisoning....

GERMAN CP FIGURE CITED ON WEST'S 'CAMPAIGN' OVER CHERNOBYL

LD231537 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 23 TASS -- A firm rebuff to anti-Soviet fabrications and insinuations, being circulated in the West, including in the FRG, in connection with the Chernobyl accident, has been given at a press conference of the leadership of the German Communist Party, which was held in Bonn today.

Speaking to journalists, Deputy Chairman of the German Communist Party Helen Weber stressed that what had happened in Chernobyl testifies to the risk involved in the use of atomic energy even in peaceful purposes. The German Communist Party, just as all forces of peace and reason, view the accident as an insistent warning that a new political thinking and a new policy are necessary in the nuclear age. The Chernobyl accident makes one think again and again what terrible consequences a thermonuclear catastrophe might bring to the whole of mankind.

The nuclear weapons stockpiled in the world are fraught with dangers exceeding many thousand times the consequences of atomic plant accidents. Therefore, we, the Communists of the FRG, believe that our main task is to do the utmost to avert a nuclear catastrophe, said Helen Weber.

We are indignant at the fact that this is being fully ignored both by official circles and mass media of the FRG, she said. Acting hand in hand with Washington, they use the Chernobyl events to heighten an anti-Soviet hysteria in order to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's peaceful policy, to divert the public attention from the USSR's broad-scale peace initiatives.

The main aim of that propaganda campaign is the attempt to counteract the confidence, growing also amid the FRG population, that the Soviet Union is a peaceable state, insistently coming out for a world without nuclear weapons and wars. A concrete manifestation of that is the extension till August 6 this year of the term of the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which was unilaterally introduced by the Soviet Union. To the Soviet Union's peaceable step the United States gave a really inhuman reply -- ever new and new nuclear blasts in Nevada, Helen Weber stressed.

On behalf of the leadership of the German Communist Party, she firmly denounced NATO's loyal support for American plans of production of the monstrous type of chemical weapons -- binary, and demanded that deployment of chemical weapons on the territory of the FRG be prevented.

Helen Weber declared for establishing in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons and noted the great significance of the relevant initiative of the governments of the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

REPORTAGE ON KHADDAM VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks With Gorbachev

LD281803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received in the Kremlin today 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations, the lasting base of which are the closeness of their international political interests, mutual understanding and trust between the leaderships of both countries, which have been tested for their durability during the course of the complex events in the Near East.

The latest exacerbation of the situation in this region requires even more energetic and urgent contacts.

Comrade Gorbachev noted the principled and firm line of the Syrian leadership which rules out a settlement to Near Eastern problems based on a U.S. -Israeli scenario at the expense of the fundamental interests and the independence of the Arab peoples. He reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable solidarity with and determined support for the efforts of Syria and other progressive forces in the struggle for a just settlement in the Near East, an integral part of which is the right of the Palestinian poeple to self-determination, including the creation of their own state.

In light of the lessons of the U.S. aggression against Libya, there was a detailed discussion of the problems of inter-Arab solidarity and the unity of the Palestine liberation movement, mutual relations with the West and also the negative consequences of the Iran-Iraq war.

The doctrine of neoglobalism and the state terrorism being practiced by the United States were assessed in the broad context of current world developments as a reactionary line aimed at halting and suppressing the liberation process and thwarting the positive trends that have been observed in international relations. This adventurist imperious position is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the world community of states and peoples, and needs to be opposed in the most resolute manner.

Main attention at the meeting was focused on the situation that has now evolved around Syria. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reaffirmed their countries' desire for a solution to all international disputes by political means. In view of the increased threats by U.S. imperialism and Israel with regard to Syria, specific questions along with political ones were examined on stepping up cooperation in strengthening defense capability in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria.

During discussion of these questions, taking into account the result of the armed attack on Libya, the following took part: Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and General Shihabi, chief of the General Staff of the Syrian Armed Forces.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev asked that friendly greetings be conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad, and wished the Syrian people success in their active and courageous struggle for the just cause of their country and the whole Arab world.

Gorbachev Receives Message

JN281297 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general Secretary, received Vice President Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, Soviet Army Chief of Staff.

Comrade Khaddam conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the situation in the region. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East in light of the U.S. and Israeli threats to Syria and on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. They also discussed ways to promote and strengthen bilateral relations. There was an agreement of viewpoints regarding all matters discussed.

Comrade Gorbachev asked Comrade Khaddam to convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad affirming the USSR's stand by the side of Syria in its national policy hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko, USSR Supreme Soviet president, held a dinner banquet in honor of Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the Syrian delegation. It was attended by members of the Soviet leadership.

Talks With Gromyko

LD281817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Ba'th Party and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Participating in the talks from the Soviet side were Comrades Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Dobrynin, and other officials; and from the Syrian side, officials accompanying Khaddam on his visit.

When analyzing the situation in the world, the sides expressed serious concern over the sharp deterioration brought about by the irresponsible policy of the most agressive imperialist circles, headed by the United States. It was emphasized that to secure a fundamental improvement in the international climate, implementation of the USSR's complex of peace initiatives is acquiring special importance.

Both sides noted that the policy of neoglobalism, which is aimed at kindling regional conflicts and at direct interference into the affairs of sovereign states, is one of the dangerous manifestations of U.S. imperial tendencies.

The participants in the talks paid special attention to the situations in the Near East and in the Mediterranean region. Their common viewpoint is that the responsibility for the deteriorated situations is fully born by the United States and Israel.

The Soviet Union and Syria condemn aggressive actions and hostile campaigns aimed against sovereign Arab countries, and demand that an immediate halt be put to the policy of state terrorism being carried out by the United States and its allies.

Both sides declared that a truly just and lasting peace in the Near East can be achieved only on the basis of withdrawal of Isreali forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and realization of the Palestinian Arab peoples' right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

Having discussed the state of and prospects for friendly Soviet-Syrian relations, both countries expressed deep satisfaction at their steady development. They confirmed the mutual striving to strengthen contacts between the two sides based on the 1980 Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

The talks passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Middle East Situation Discussed

JN281609 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow -- The Syrian Arab and Soviet sides held a round of talks this morning. The Syrian Arab side was headed by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The Soviet side was headed by Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet [title as heard]. The talks were attended on the Syrian Arab side by General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. They were attended on the Soviet side by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Defense Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov, and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin.

Talks were held in a cordial atmosphre and the two sides made a detailed review of the situation in the Middle East from all angles, the aggressive U.S.-Israeli threats against Syria, and the Syrian Arab-Soviet joint stand within the framework of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the two countries. They also discussed ways and means to confront these threats and challenges.

The two sides reviewed Israeli schemes in the region and the U.S. attacks on Libya. There was agreement regarding all issues and ways and means to promote and bolster bilateral relations of cooperation.

Dinner Speeches Exchanged

LD281511 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet gave a dinner today in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The dinner was attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committtee, and other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2200 GMT on 28 May carries a report on the Kremlin dinner on 28 May for Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and adds: "attending the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Gromyko, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Dobrynin and other officials."]

Andrey Gromyko and 'Abe al-Halim Khaddam exchanged speeches.

The Syrian vice-president has been staying in Moscow since Tuesday on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Gromyko Speaks

LD281933 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made a speech during the dinner. He said:

Dear Comrade Khaddam!

Esteemed Syrian friends!

First, allow me, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, to welcome you here, within the walls of the ancient Moscow Kremlin.

We view your current visit to the Soviet Union as an important step in the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation that have developed between our countries.

Your discussion with M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which took place today, has and will have prime importance in this respect.

This discussion, and also the talks that have been held between the two delegations, have yet again confirmed that the friendly relations between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic enjoy wide and bright prospects that correspond to the interests of our peoples and to the interests of securing peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

Not long ago Syria celebrated its national day, "The Day of Evacuation," and at the same time celebrated the 40th anniversary of the withdrawal of foreign forces from its territory and the Republic's declaration of independence.

I wish to point out that we remember the events of 40 years ago. The activity of the United Nations organization was only just starting and one of the most important actions of the Soviet Union in this period was our support for Syria. In the United Nations the Soviet Union demanded the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Syria. All attempts to keep the country under foreign control ended in total failure.

During its development, Syria became stronger and hardened: One can say that it obtained the same tempering as did the well-known Damascus steel. Our countries leaders have often met. Memorable to us are the cordial conversations held in Moscow last year with President Hafiz al-Asad. The accords reached at the time have become a weighty contribution to the development of multifaceted Soviet-Syrian cooperation. They added a new charge of dynamism to our relations.

In the last year a number of major events have also taken place in the life of the Soviet people. One of the most important was the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which defined for the long-term future the course of our party and of all Soviet people. At the center of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State is the further activation of the struggle to save mankind from the nuclear threat.

A.A. Gromyko said that the Soviet-Syrian talks are taking place at a time when the international situation is very complex. Those to blame for the tension are well known. They are the ones who have armed themselves with the imperial doctrine of "neoglobalism." If we are to use the correct terms, then the essence of this doctrine is international lawlessness and state terrorism. Washington is striving to stifle the will of peoples for progress and independent development, and to foist its hegemony on them.

This is precisely what those who committed the armed aggression against Libya were seeking. No references to the notorious struggle against terrorism will conceal the fact that in bombing peaceful towns, in violation of all norms of international law, the United States attacked a sovereign country that actively fights against imperialism and its Israeli accomplices.

At the same time, the United States takes under its protection the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, which carries out methodical terror against the overwhelming majority of its own population, and makes aggressive sorties against neighboring African peoples.

Disdain for the aspirations and fundamental interests of peoples -- that is Washington's response to our call for civilized relations to become the norm for relations between states. Some do not want to reconcile themselves to the evident truth that in the nuclear age there is no future for the policy of diktat and military force.

The nuclear explosions in Nevada, like the aggression against Libya and the undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, all of these are links in the same chain with which they want to fetter all things that are positive in international affairs that have appeared following the Geneva summit meeting. Yet another link in this chain is the unconcealed threats against Syria. The Soviet Union emphatically condemns this policy.

Attempts are also being made, in an atmosphere of pressure on the Arab countries, to liquidate the Palestine problem through separate deals with the aggressor, denying the right of the PLO to independently represent the Arab people of Palestine.

Without doubt all these actions are creating an even more explosive situation in this region. The near East does not need fresh confrontation but collective efforts from all interested parties toward comprehensive settlement of the situation in the region.

A realistic program for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East is contained in the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union, which were confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

We reiterate -- all the states in this region have the right to a guarantee of their security, independent existence, and development. A comprehensive settlement and peace in the Near East are possible only on the basis of ending the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and guaranteeing in deed the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, first and foremost their right to the creation of an independent state.

The Soviet Union expresses effective solidarity with those who have become the target of intrigues and threats. This was stated by M.S. Gorbachev in his message addressed to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

Today we wish to stress quite categorically that Arab people are not alone in the complex situation in the Near East and in the Mediterranean region. All peace-loving forces and the majority of the world's states are with them.

In the USSR there is the conviction that if the Arabs succeed in ensuring unity in their ranks it would be an effective weapon in resisting their enemies' intrigues.

The Soviet Union places a high value on a principled course in international affairs, as is being implemented by the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by President H. al-Asad.

In accordance with this treaty, we have given and will continue to give our support and help to this friendly country, including support and help in the development of its national economy and in strengthening its defense capability.

In conclusion we wish the leadership and people of the Syrian Arab Republic new success in the struggle for peace and progress, and to out Syrian guests, sound health and prosperity.

Khaddam Speaks

LD290345 Moscow International Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 May 86

[Report on speech by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president and member of the leadership of the Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, at Kremlin dinner held in his honor on 28 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: In the name of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic and in my name, I would like to express our thanks to the Soviet leadership for the warm reception and hospitality that we met when we arrived in Moscow. They reflect the atmosphere of friendship, cooperation, and trust that govern the relations between our countries.

The working visit we are paying to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet leadership takes place under the shadow of a complicated and tense situation in the world and in the Middle East due to the hegemonistic and aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism and its ally Israel.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: The dangerous situation, which was created in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive military actions against Libya; the threats of aggression against Syria and the other patriotic forces; amassing naval fleets; and sounding the drums of war, create a grave danger against the peace and security not only in the Middle East, but also on an international level. This situation points to the necessity of holding consultations and coordination between the leaderships of the two countries on the basis of and within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation to discover the means to overcome the complicated and dangerous situation that currently prevails.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam added that U.S. and Isreali imperialism has for a number of years been launching concentrated attacks in the Middle East in order to impose [word indistinct] hegemony and to consolidate the expansionist aggressive policies of Tel Aviv. The talks concerned the aggressive war, which was launched by the Israeli Army against Lebanon in 1982; the signing of the strategic cooperation memorandum between the United Sates and Isreal; granting Tel Aviv huge military and economic aid, and including Isreal in the space research on the star wars program. Israel launched a series of attacks against the Arab countries. The United States committed a direct armed aggression against Libya. The Americans and the Israelis made a number of aggressive statements against Syria. All these things are taking place after the U.S. political efforts have failed to impose capitulatory agreements on the Arabs, that would have led to the liquidation of the Palestinian issue, consecreating the Israeli occupation, and furnishing new opportunities for the expansionist actions of Tel Aviv.

Syria, which follows a progressive patriotic line, today became a main target for the attacks. Now, this line is major obstacle in the face of fulfilling the imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at spreading hegemony in the Middle East.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam continued: Through his leadership, the secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Party, President Hafiz al-Asad, was able to build a barrier to these schemes; consolidate the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist patriotic line; consolidate the patriotic resistance front in Lebanon; frustrate the U.S. political efforts, and stop the course of Camp David policies. We quite understand that these great patriotic missions, of confronting the policies of the superpower which is allied with the Israeli aggressive force, are surrounded with difficulties and put a heavy burden on our shoulders. But we have chosen this specific course, however, because it concerns the destiny, honor, dignity, and [word indistinct] of our nation. The course of struggle for freedom and independence is not easy. But it is the only way that leads to the restoration of rights and the liberation of our lands.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: We understand the dimension of the dangers threatening us. But we firmly intend to shoulder this patriotic and historic responsibility because the danger against the future of the Arabs and against our region is very grave. We must clearly understand the meaning of the size of U.S. aid to Israel and of the signing of the U.S.-Israeli cooperation agreement in the field of space research of star wars, and what capabilities these things could grant Israel in the field of obtaining a huge potential for war and destruction. This potential not only threatens Syria and the Arabs, but also the security of all progressive forces in the world, including the Soviet Union.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam added: The particpation of the Isrealis in this research has long-term aims and will lead to grave consequences. We must infer suitable conclusions to realize the new situation. U.S.-Israeli relations have exceeded normal bilateral relations. The capabilities of the United States are now at the disposal of the aggressive goals of Israel, which has become an advance base for U.S. global policies that threaten not only the Middle East, but also the socialist countries and the patriotic forces in Asia and Africa.

Syria has courageously confronted all the imperialist and Zionist schemes. That is why Syria shouldered and is shouldering all the burdens of struggle. We are doing this for the sake of the future of our national and our country, and for the sake of peace and stability in the whole world -- peace and stability established on justice, equality, non-intervention in internal affairs, and the right of peoples to self-determination.

Here, we must point out the Soviet stand in support of Syria and the Arab nation, and its help in developing our defensive and economic abilities. This is very important in consolidating our steadfastness and abilities in our existing struggle against the imperialists and Zionists. I would also like to point out the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union, and its peaceful initiatives, which it presents at a time during which the United States escalates the tension, poisons the atmosphere of international relations, and fans the fire of disturbance and aggression in the world.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam added: The imperialist and Israeli circles would be making a grave mistake if they think they can spread terror and chaos in our country and force us to abandon the struggle for liberating the occupied Arab territories; restoring the proven national rights of the Palestinian Arab people including their right to return to self-determination, and to establish an independent state on the soil of their homeland; and frustrating hegemonistic and expansionist policies. These circles should know that all the capitulatory schemes are doomed to fail, and that there is no force on earth that can force us to capitulate under any circumstances.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam continued: There will be no capitulatory settlement in the Middle East. Nobody will be able to force that on us. We know that we are not alone in this struggle, as we have on our side all the world's peace-loving forces, with the Soviet Union at the forefront. Through the years, the Soviet Union has proven its loyalty to the friendship with the Arab nation. This sincere friendship is a great example for the relations between countries and peoples.

Today we met Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We also held talks with the Soviet side, which was chaired by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These talks took place in an atmosphere of amicability and friendship according to known traditions. These meetings and talks categorically revealed the complete agreement of views on all the issues we discussed, and the necessity of continuing to consolidate the relations of comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation that binds our countries.

In conclusion, in the name of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and in the name of the leadership of our party, I would like to thank Comrade Gorbachev and the leaders of the CPSU for the Soviet Union's stand, which gives us assistance and support.

JALLUD ENDS TALKS WITH RYZHKOV, MEETS SOKOLOV

LD281755 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and member of the Revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 'Abd al-Salam Jallud ended in the Kremlin today.

When opinions on key problems of the international situation were exchanged, the sides expressed profound concern over the fact that crisis situations persist in various areas of the globe. They are used by the imperialist circles for the escalation of international tension and interference in internal affairs of sovereign states. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed Libya's support for the Soviet Union's large-scale foreign policy initiatives.

The talks were held in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere. On the same day, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov met with 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Views Exchanged

LD281922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS) -- Talks were concluded in the Kremlin today between N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.S. Jallud, member of the revolutionary command of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In an exchange of views on the key problems of the international situation, deep concern was expressed over the preservation of crisis situations in different regions of the globe, which imperialist circles are using to escalate international tension and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. A.S. Jallud stated that Libya supports the Soviet Union's large-scale foreign policy initiatives, which embrace all aspects of international security and answer the vital interests of the all countries' peoples without exception.

In a discussion of questions relating to friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the sides expressed satisfaction with its present level and confirmed their willingness to promote in every possible way the fulfillment of the long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, Technical and Trade Cooperation signed in October 1985.

An in-depth exchange of views took place on matters relating to the development of economic cooperation on a long-term and mutually beneficial basis and on further steps aimed at strengthening Libya's defense capability amid continuing military pressure from U.S. militarist circles.

The talks were held in the businesslike and comradely atmosphere typical of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the same day, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense, has a meeting with A.S. Jallud.

During the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

GORBACHEV HEARS CHEBRIKOV REPORT AT KGB CONFERENCE

LD281733 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS — An all-union conference of the command personnel of the agencies and forces of the Committee of State Security (KGB) of the USSR was held in Moscow on May 27 and 28.

It was devoted to the tasks of the state security services, which stem from the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

A report on the issue was delivered by Viktor Chebrikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and KGB chairman.

The conference defined measures to further improve the activities of the KGB agencies and forces. Taking part in the work of the conference was Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Miners Complete Tunnel

LD281651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] At the Chernobyl AES today, the combined miners detachment, which is on an operational mission here for the Government Commission for the Elimination of the Consequences of the Accident, has reached the edge of the fourth power set. The excavation of a 130 meter underground tunnel to the damaged reactor has been completed ahead of schedule.

Robots Used in Cleanup

PM231130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Special Correspondent O. Gusev report under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Diary of Events": "Robot Sent to Reactor"]

[Text] In the power station zone there is an unwritten rule which is strictly obeyed: "Take care of people." The courageous people combatting the aftereffects of the accident are being helped to observe that rule these days by new equipment that they are receiving.

So far they only have a few of these bright yellow robots intended to combat the awesome nuclear power. The first machine -- a huge, 19-ton caterpillar-tracked bulldozer bearing the badge of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant on its grille, is now about to go into action against the damaged reactor.

M. Chibyshev, operator of the radio controlled tractor, watches his battle-ready "electronic assistant" through the narrow observation slit of the armor-plated vehicle which has stopped a few dozen meters from the Chelyabinsk tractor in a place where the radiation is somewhat lower. Then Chibyshev guides the radio controlled machine into the danger zone [goryachaya zona] by means of a small electronic control panel attached to his chest. There are a number of people sitting alongside M. Chibyshev — mechanic V. Rukavitsyn and engineers V. Kurchenkov and V. Korovin. They, too, are learning the still difficult art of operating such a powerful machine by remote control. All Mikhail Chibyshev then has to do is follow his old driving habits and look once more to each side, nod to Officer V. Skachkov sitting behind the wheel of the armor-plated vehicle, and move the lever on the electronic dashboard to send the robot tractor standing 150 meters away off along its given route.

"Forward, faster!" M. Chibyshev says to himself, and the multiton monster bulldozer, responding to its radio instructions, moves off toward the mountain of rubble. Receiving another command the bulldozer digs its blade into the debris of the structures, clears away the asphalt, cutting a deep furrow through it, and gradually moves ever closer to the center of the dangerous "volcano." The high level of radiation here means that work is only possible by means of a radio controlled tractor.

Naturally, the determined roar of the Chelyabinsk tractor and each successive attack on the pile of rubble fills people with confidence that this very powerful equipment, which has now come to the Chernobyl AES region, will help clear up the aftereffects of the accident more quickly. While the first robot bulldozer was performing its operation of clearing away the radioactive rubble, it was decided to rapidly equip a second Chelyabinsk tractor. Specialists of Kiev enterprises and scientists of scientific research institutes were set a dual task: While representatives of enterprises in the Ukrainian capital, Chelyabinsk, Kaluga, Melitopol, and a number of scientific research institutes in Moscow and Leningrad are updating the robot's experimental design, "training" it to work in high temperatures, the people who will have to work in the AES zone have to master the methods of controlling the very latest equipment right here in the city's shops.

The robot bulldozer was brought to Kiev from Chelyabinsk on board an Il-76. Specialists from a number of institutes and enterprises in the Ukrainian capital fitted it with the most complex radioelectronic equipment.

"This machine was delivered to the airport in the shortest possible time," G. Vulakh, one of the people who took part in developing the robot bulldozer, said. "The promptness of the militiamen, Chelyabinsk and Kiev airport workers, and workers at the I. Lepse plant, which took the trailer right up to the aircraft, all helped to transfer this heavy equipment very quickly from one enterprise to the other.

At one of the plant shops a scientific "council" had assembled and such an impressive one that Hero of Socialist Labor V. Zlobin, general director of the "Kiyevtraktorodetal" association, admitted that he had never seen so many scientists there...

"Very many people want to take part in this work," B. Timofeyev, director of the Kiev automatic machine institute, said. "Groups of new volunteers -- ranging from laboratory workers to doctors of science -- are coming to help L. Pryadkin, S. Skorobogatiko, and V. Koshmyakov, staffers of ours who have already repeatedly tested the equipment produced for the robot. They demanded that their request be sent to the Chernobyl area and met immediately. It would take too long to explain why we are unable to send all of them to the power station zone: Many are needed here in Kiev. It is noteworthy that we have had no case of anyone refusing an assignment to the Chernobyl area." All the specialists who have come here to back up the work of the bulldozer robots -- engineers V. Bondar, E. Chernyayev, A. Afonin, and others -- are working selflessly.

"What is particularly gratifying," A. Avramenko, director of the Chelyabinsk branch of the State Union Tractor Scientific Research Institute, said, "is that there is complete creative contact between us and our Kiev colleagues and the very highest rate of solution of all questions, including technically complex ones. Even the toughest problems are beaten ten times faster than before. And there is not even a word about departmental barriers: The situation demands that every minute be used." Orders for radio controlled equipment which is to operate in the Chernobyl AES zone grow daily. Sets of equipment for the latest consignment of bulldozers were produced to very tight deadlines. Urgent training of mechanics and drivers is taking place and new consignments of items are being manufactured in the shops of a number of plants in Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, and other cities. Robots are being made ready for the battle being fought at the AES' fourth power unit. The first information about their great effectiveness is already coming in: Even under conditions of enhanced radiation and high temperature the equipment is showing its worth.

Radiation Sickness At 'Height'

LD281129 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The hospital where aid is rendered to the people most seriously affected in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident says radiation sickness is now at its height. Professor Angelina Guskova of that hospital says they received about 200 patients: 70 of them have now been released; 70 to 80 of the remaining patients require constant medical attention. Professor Guskova says they are seriously concerned about the lives of some of them. The Soviet doctors, she said, are faced with a formidable and unexplored problem, a problem nobody has ever encountered in peace time. In tackling it, no country in the world can rely only on its own experience. Professor Guskova thanked American doctors for assistance in treating the patients.

Shcherbitskiy Visits Evacuees

AU271044 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 May 86 p 1

[Ratau report: "A Visit to Borodyanskiy and Makarovskiy Rayons"]

[Text] On 19 May, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, visited a number of localities in Borodyanskiy and Makarovskiy Rayons to which population from the area of the Chernobyl AES has been temporarily evacuated.

During a conversation held in the Borodyanskiy Raykom headquarters, N.S. Mironov, Borodyanskiy Raykom first secretary, and A.N. Amelkin, first secretary of Chernobylskiy Raykom, which has now been accomodated there, gave an account of the work done by the raykoms and basic party organizations to distribute the evacuees in a well organized manner, and to provide them with jobs and normal living conditions. It was noted that there was a businesslike atmosphere and calm conditions wherever the labor collectives lived. Schoolchildren have left these rayons for Yevpatoriya's young pioneers camps and sanatoriums, and for other Crimean health resorts.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman examined a number of questions concerning the work of the evacuees from Chernobylskiy Rayon industrial enterprises and kolkhozes, and made a number of recommendations on work organization in medical establishments, trade and consumer service enterprises. It was emphasized that, in the work carried out to provide the evacuees with normal working and living conditions, there were no trivialities, and that all its aspects and details required constant attention. It was found expedient to increase the attention of the republic's ministries and departments to the activity of the industrial enterprises and organizations evacuated to these rayons.

At the summer camp of the Neneshayevskiy sovkhoz-technical school at which the stockbreeding complex of the Druzhba kolkhoz from Chernobylskiy Rayon has been accommodated, and at the Lenin kolkhoz in Makarovskiy Rayon, to which the Peremokha kolkhoz was evacuated from Chernobylskiy Rayon, meetings were held with the machine operators, stockbreeders and leaders from these farms. The evacuees spoke with gratitude about the cordial reception accorded to them by the local population.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy and A.P. Lyashko familiarized themselves with the work performed by Makarovskiy Rayon polyclinic, sanitary and epidemic station, as well as by medical and dosimetric centers along the rayon's roads.

Participating in the trip was G.I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary.

Reception of Evacuees Described

PM281155 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 May 86 p 3

[Article by A. Prokopov, chairman of Braginskiy Rayispolkom: "Overcoming. From a Rayon Adjoining the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] Gomel Oblast -- The workers of the Engels Kolkhoz are now going about their normal business. What is unusual maybe is the fact that the local villages and hamlets are crowded with people. In some houses -- kolkhoz Chairman Nikolay Sergeyevich Shapetko's, for instance -- several families at once sit down at the dining table. The entire collective of the "Posudovo" Sovkhoz -- a farm located within the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl AES -- arrived at the kolkhoz with its full complement not only of personnel but also of equipment and livestock (the cows alone total 2,500).

From the very 1st day of the arrival of those in need of resettlement [pereselentsy; herinafter: the settlers] the kolkhoz members have shared with them everything they have: housing, foodstuffs, bedding... The sovkhoz workers have, in their turn, also proved to be on top of the situation -- following their arrival at the kolkhoz they immediately offered their labor services: "Which jobs need most attention today?" Thus, Petr Korneyevich Romanenko, a Communist who back home has grown many a good crop of potatoes, is now demonstrating the exemplary cultivation of the Kolkhoz' potato plantations. Incidentally, an unplanned, 15-hectare potato field has also come into existence. This is for the evacuee [evakuirovannyye] families. The kolkhoz has allocated to them free of charge seeds for planting and cultivation equipment.

That same calm, businesslike situation is also to be observed on the "Parizhskaya kommuna," the Chkalov, the "Chyrvony Kastrychnik," and the Telman Kolkhozes, at which the "Chyrvonaya Ukraina" Kolkhoz, the "Braginskiy" Sovkhoz, and the "Leninskiy Shlyakh" and Lenin Kolkhozes have been temporarily resettled.

In addition to several Ukrainian population points, some 50 villages and hamlets of Gomel Oblast -- including 30 in our own Braginskiy Rayon -- lie within the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl AES from which the population has been temporarily moved out as a precautionary measure. Immediately after the accident at the nuclear power station the party raykom and the rayispolkom set up a special staff, comprising party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol activists, which now operates virtually around the clock.

In the very first days, when 6,200 people were evacuated from the danger zone, joint sessions of village soviets were held everywhere to discuss the agenda "The Soviets' Tasks in Attending to the Life and Daily Needs of the Evacuated Population." Right now, all building workers have been switched to the erection of canteens, medical premises, and mobile shower facilities. The rayon's Potrebsoyuz has organized the delivery to all stores (incidentally, several new stores and shops have opened recently) of the requisite quantity of bread, canned meat and dairy products, oil, vegetables, and juices. And the kolkhozes which have received evacuees are providing them with food potatoes. The settlers have been given nonrepayable monetary assistance -- R200 for each member of the family -- bedding can be hired, and for those in need there is even clothing and footwear. That people are indeed leading a normal life is attested to by the fact that, just as back home, the pensioners who have arrived here are receiving their pensions on time.

Aside from the reception of the evacuees and their accommodation and assignment to work, we have also had yet another major concern: to dispatch some 13,000 people beyond the rayon borders. These have been schoolchildren, mothers with young children, pregnant women -- that is, all those whom it was necessary, as a precautionary measure, to relocate in completely safe places, in other rayons of Gomel Oblast, although the background radiation [radioaktivnyy fon] was not actually a threat to people's health.

They have been housed in Pioneer camps, vacation homes, sanatoriums, and clinics. All this is being done for them free of charge, at the state's expense.

An equally important concern is for the health also of those people who are now living and working in the rayon. Suffice it to say that we are measuring radiation levels every 2 hours, even after they have returned almost to normal. The population is receiving medical checkups. The rayon's working people are fully informed about the situation. It is being explained to them by lecture groups, and also by party raykom and rayispolkom officials. They are meeting with people directly at their place of work. Hence, there are no false rumors or misapprehensions.

Ours is an agricultural rayon. And it is very important for us not to slacken but, on the contrary, to step up in every way the rate of growth of the production of agricultural products and their sale to the state. The party raykom has set the rayon's working people just such a task. And it is being resolved successfully. What is the position, for instance, with the production of milk. Prior to the complex time we are currently experiencing, the rayon's daily average yield per cow was 8.3 kg. Naturally, the evacuation of five farms affected the overall productivity of the milch herd — the daily yield fell to 7.6 kg. But we were swiftly able to improve the situation, and now we are getting a rayon average of 9.1 kg of milk per cow per day -- half-a-kilogram more than in the corresponding period last year; while on the relocated "Braginskiy" Sovkhoz the yield is around 10 kg, and on the Chkalov Kolkhoz which has "given shelter" to this farm it exceeds 10 kg...

Here too fraternal assistance has also played its part. The kolkhozes which are now the base for the relocated farms had equipped splendid summer camps for their milch herds -- now the evacuated livestock have been located there. Their own animals are in their winter premises. Pasture land has also been shared. The new arrivals have not remained in debt. Many of the temporarily resettled machine operators are using their own equipment to the maximum, participating in the work of the specialized links to grass and regrass the hayfields and the pasture lands. As a result, on those kolkhozes which have taken in evacuated farmers there **has** arisen the real possibility of doubling the currently planned area of improved feed lands. This is very important. For the density of cattle per 100 hectares of land on such "dual" farms has increased to 150-250 head, and it is necessary to consider how to feed them not just now but also in the next wintering period. The resolution of this task -- to supplement the winter feed reserve as much as possible -- is also being facilitated by sharply expanding intermediate sowings of feed crops and by increasing the areas of feed root crops...

Preliminary calculations indicate that the rayon is fulfilling successfully the plan for the first 6 months for milk and meat production and procurements; there is every possibility of meeting the annual targets, too. The graingrowers too are working with that same determination -- to make up for everything that we will be unable to extract from the temporarily abandoned agricultural tracts. The planned grain crop has been reestablished thanks to their persistent efforts. Everything is being done to ensure fulfillment of the annual plan for the production of grain and for procurements to the state [as published]. This is facilitated in particular by the fact that 90 percent of winter and 70 percent of spring grain crops are being grown with the application of intensive technologies. Prospects for the harvest are good.

Many people have been able to show themselves at their best in a complex situation. I would like to speak particularly well of the working people of Kolybanskiy, Kryukovskiy, Birkovskiy, and Gdenskiy village soviets, which did everything possible to carry out the evacuation of the population in an organized manner and within a short space of time. We are getting active assistance from officials of oblast organizations, many of whom are working directly with us in the rayon. Among them are A.G. Gapon, deputy chairman of the oblast Potrebsoyuz for public catering, and I.I. Rogovets, deputy director of the oblast industrial [proizvodstvennyy] motor vehicle administration.

The decontamination of installations and areas [obyekty, ploshchadi] is now under way in the temporarily abandoned polulation points. These operations will be completed, even a minimal danger to people's health there will be excluded, and they will return to their own homes, to their own normal existence.

Protest Letter Sent to Gorbachev

PM231116 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 May 86 p 10

[Bobo Scheutz dispatch: "Call for Help to Gorbachev: Give Us Treatment and Clothes"]

[Text] Moscow -- "I appeal to you, Comrade Gorbachev, to your human conscience -- help us." This cry for help comes from a father of three from the town of Pripyat close to the catastrophe-hit nuclear power station at Chernobyl. It was sent a few days ago to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the form of a protest letter which SVENSKA DAGBLADET has seen.

It is one of the first documented examples of the worry and despondency which exist among the 92,000 people evacuated from the 30-km zone around the failed reactor who are now forced to live in various types of accommodation without their personal possessions and in uncertainty about when they can return to their homes. Many are also worried about their health.

The family head from Pripyat begins his letter by protesting at "the local authorities' criminal negligence, which was responsible for the fact that my family and the whole town of Pripyat were not evacuated in time." The letter does not say when they were evacuated, but it has already emerged from official Soviet accounts that the evacuation only began 1 and 1/2 days after the catastrophe.

The letter writer and his family -- his wife and three children age 12, 10, and 7 -- are now living in the home of an old retired woman in a little village in the Sumy region approximately 250 miles east of Kiev. As yet, he writes, over 3 weeks after the catastrophe, they have not been given either money, clothes, or medical care despite the fact that in the first tense announcements the authorities gave assurances that all the people affected were given all the necessary help.

What is clearly of the greatest concern to the father of three is his family's health: "Immediately after our arrival in the village I went to see the local doctor and asked him to take steps, but all he was able to do was to send us on to the district hospital. There they did nothing and we returned. The children, my wife, and I myself became ill, and on the advice of the local doctor I traveled to the regional hospital where the results of the measurements of radiation levels exceeded by expectations. My liver gives off 0.3 milliroentgen per hour, my thyroid 0.3 milliroentgen per hour despite the fact that they have been washed." The letter writer cites these measurements from a medical report in his possession, but the letter does not make it clear what sort of measurements were carried out and what the results actually mean.

Concerned that, despite washing, the family's clothes were still radioactive, the father went to the local party committee, among others. "Instead of solving the problem they suggested that I should wash the clothes a few times more," he writes. Since, according to the letter, the family has still not been given medical help the father decided to travel to Moscow to make a personal protest to the authorities and hand over his letter to party leader Gorbachev. It was sent by post last week, addressed to the Kremlin.

During his time in Moscow the worried letter writer heard Gorbachev's radio and television speech about Chernobyl. In his letter to the party leader he comments on the speech with the words: "You do not get a sweet taste in your mouth simply because you say the word 'sugar' many times."

Officials Say Vactions, Food Safe

PM260837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with officials by our correspondent V. Loshak under the rubric "From Authoritative Sources": "Safety Is Guaranteed" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Sympathy and the desire to help -- these are the main sentiments expressed in the letters responding to the accident that happened at Chernobyl. Seeking to gain an understanding of the consequences of what happened, readers also ask the newspaper questions which are worrying them today. It is not surprising that now, as summer approaches, many of these questions concern how vacations will be organized in the Ukraine. Is it possible to take the whole family to the Crimea or Odessa? How will the sanatoriums and leisure homes be operating this summer? "We want to take the children to the Caucasus," Comrade Antonov writes from Leningrad. "Or had we better not...", "This summer we have decided not to go to the Riga coast, rumor has it that you had better not go..." -- that is from a letter from the Sadovnikovs from Kharkov.

They also ask about other things. For instance, has the quality of food products, products from the Ukraine, changed for the worse? "I was told that all the livestock in Kiev Oblast and the nearby oblasts of Belorussia had been destroyed because of the danger of contaminating people." (T. Shatunkova, Moscow).

Our correspondent took the letters requiring a commentary to the Trade Unions Central Council for Resort Management, the USSR Ministry of Health Main Sanitary and Epidemilogical Administration, and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] Main Administration for Veterinary Services with the Veterinary Inspectorate.

To the Black Sea? Yes, if You Like!

Yu. Stupin, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council for Resort Management, explains:

"First, let me say: In the Baltic Region, the Crimea, Odessa, the Caucasus -- nowhere is there a threat to the health of people going there on vacation. The medics declare quite firmly: In the resort zones there are no dubious 'spots,' no territories where even slightly increased radiation has been observed.

"At the same time I can suggest one reason for the rumors which have sprung up: We have recalled passes for a number of resorts and they will not be distributed in the usual way. Moreover there are now blocks in the leisure homes and sanatoriums which have not yet been filled. It has been decided to allocate several thousand places, mainly in boarding houses on the Black Sea coast, for prophylactic purposes to those who were living in Chernobyl and nearby, who were evacuated from the 30-km zone.

"Naturally, all these places cannot be filled immediately.

"The AUCCTU Presidium also adopted a decision specifying the number of tourist bases, pioneer camps, and sanatoriums and prophylactic enterprises which will be assigned for the summer to the inhabitants of the affected areas of the Ukraine and Belorussia. Within our system around 2,000 places in the Anapa region and in Yevpatoria are being allocated for pioneer camps of the sanatorium type.

"In the vacation zones some degree of specialization has been specified: Celendzhik and Adler will take parents with children, Anapa mainly children.

"A good many places at the Dimitrov cherry farming sanatorium and the Kuyalnik resort in Odessa have been allocated for those who were working in the accident zone."

Food Products -- Constantly Monitored

A.I. Zaychenko, USSR deputy chief state sanatation doctor, explains: "We too are now receiving many questions about green vegetables: Can people buy them without fear? All the green vegetables appearing on the store counters or in the markets are being carefully checked.

"Special attention is being paid to dairy products. They are checked at least twice: at the livestock units and at the dairies. Let me observe that the processing of milk into butter of cheese in general excludes any suspicion of radioactivity.

"Even in areas far away from the accident zone sanitary monitoring of the food products delivered to the bases and the trade network has now been stepped up. The Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, the European part of the RSFSR -- dosimetric posts are in operation everywhere.

"As for state purchases, they are still taking place everywhere in the Ukraine and Belorussia. It is hardly necessary to say that if the sanitary and medical services or the Gosagroprom were unsure about anything, these purchases would be stopped."

A.D. Tretyakov, chief of the USSR Gosagroprom Main Administration for Veterinary Services, explains. "We have stepped up veterinary monitoring at livestock units, markets, and processing enterprises. We have additionally sent dosimetric equipment, disinfection machines, and special equipment to the regions adjacent to the accident zone. Scientists from scientific research institutes under the Gosagroprom are working there.

"The numbers of cattle from the accident zone have been preserved in full. The animals have now been distributed among other farms and the most careful veterinary monitoring of them has been established. The farms whose livestock units have received additional animals have received extra funds for feed. All the livestock which were owned personally by the people who have now been resettled have been bought by the state.

"As for the poultry taken out of the 30-km zone, it virtually did not suffer. Several factors came into play at once: biological resistance, the fact that the poultry was mainly in closed premises, and the fact that it was fed on last year's feed.

"The Gosagroprom studies and summarizes daily the reports from the accident region. The situation is not lost sight of for a single hour."

Inspector Says Dnepr 'Immaculate'

LD262148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 May 86

[L. Ilchenko report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows river boat on river, water samples being drawn, bottles labeled "Dnepr 12.00," "Desna 9.00," "Hotel Kiev 12.00"]. Over 1.5 million cubic meters of water is supplied daily for the residents of the Ukrainian capital alone. Having visited the enterprises where it is cleansed, one can say that Kievans literally prepared the water for consumption. It comes to the homes of Kiev and nearby populated areas from the Dnepr, the Desna and hundreds of artesian wells.

Its taste, color, smell, and mineral composition is monitored by specialists, scientists and doctors, checking any qualitative deviations or changes. [Video shows samples being processed in laboratory]

At the moment, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the elimination of its consequences, the public health staff and specialists are analyzing the situation in detail. The duty posts make regular reports on the very latest data on the state of the environment, and first and foremost on the quality of drinking water in all the water basins. Personnel of the Kiev hygiene and epidemiological station and of the city radiological laboratory today are working especially intensively. Water samples are taken round the clock, every 2 or 3 hours, and laboratory personnel are on duty day and night. They carry out analyses, and prepare data on all the parameters to be studied.

[Video shows interview with woman named L.I. Sukhnenko] As a sanitary inspector, I can say that the water is completely in accordance with the norm for radiation safety, and overall it is in accordance with the requirements of the State All-Union standard. Naturally we are intensively monitoring the state of the Dnepr and the reservoir, and thus far we can say that our Dnepr is behaving very well; we are pleased with it. In general it would be difficult to imagine Kiev without the Dnepr, without Dnepr water. This water is immaculate in the bacteriological and chemical sense.

Behavior of People Affected

PM231128 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 May carries in its First Edition on page 6, under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: On the Spot Report," a 2,000-word article by V. Yavorivskiy datelined Chernobyl-Polesskaye-Ivankov and entitled "Zone of Truth and Conscience." The author writes about the appearance of the Chernobyl area following the reactor accident, saying that "all the answers will be supplied in time by our best brains" and the "members of the government commission." He speaks of the evacuees who "understood that the city will have to be abondoned for more than just a few days," saying that Pripyat's residents "had to take their most important possessions -- their children and their souls. Only two of them could not do that. They were already dead." Yavorivskiy goes on to provide an emotional account of the deaths of Valeriy Khodemchuk and Volodya Shashenko and the effect on their immediate families. He contrasts the behavior of "communications operator" Nadya Misikevich who "worked at the station until she lost consciousness and was taken to hospital" with that of a "young couple" who "not only fled from the city in a panic but also abandoned an invalid father in the apartment." Having given more examples of how people behaved at the time, the author concludes: "The misfortune will not only uncompromisingly put everyone in his proper place but will also, like an x-ray, reveal the soul of everyone who crosses into its zone. A zone of enhanced nobility of enhanced truth and conscience."

JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS UNEARNED INCOME REGULATIONS

LD282341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have adopted documents directed at strengthening the struggle against unearned incomes. Our correspondent Tamara Karetnikova asked USSR Minister of Justice Boris Vasilyevich Kravtsov to comment upon them:

[Begin Kravtsov recording] I will deal only with the legal side of the matter. Unearned income is obtained basically by two means: either through the committing of mercenary crimes and other offences or by receiving excessively high incomes which do not relate to the output of labor. I should say that although the struggle against mercenary crime has been stepped up, life has nonetheless shown that those who infringe on state property -- various kinds of bribetakers, those who take kickbacks and speculators -- must be called to even stricter account.

That is why, by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, there is a provision, in particular, to increase the answerability of officials who receive bribes by using their official position by prior conspiracy with a group of individuals or by receiving bribes on a large scale. It is known just how huge is the damage caused daily by people who, it would seem, steal a little at a time from enterprises and building sites but who, taken overall, make off with millions of rubles, not to mention the moral side of the matter. They can now be not only fined a sum up to R200, but along with the application of measures of an administrative or even criminal-law effect, there is provision to deprive them of all kinds of bonuses, transfer their position in the waiting list for housing and deprive them of other privileges.

It is no secret that a certain category of people makes a fortune through various types of services. I would like to stress particularly that in the new documents, these questions have been regulated legally. There has been an increase in the administrative and in a number of cases, even the criminal liability for the violation of order in the exercise of handicraft and artisan work. Answerability has been established for the avoidance of presenting declarations for incomes from such activities.

I have only gone into some of the aspects of this problem. The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comes into force on 1 July of this year. We have been talking of leagal measures, but a great deal here depends on the activeness and uncompromising attitude of each Soviet person toward phenomena alien to our lifestyle and the principles of social justice. [end recording]

MOSCOW RAYKOM OFFICIALS FIRED FOR ABUSING POSITION

PM281532 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Information"]

[Text] The CPSU Gorkom received reports concerning improper behavior by some leading officials from the Perovskiy Rayispolkom.

It was ascertained in the course of an inspection that Comrade V. D. Voronov, first deputy rayispolkom chairman, and Rayispolkom Deputy Chairman Comrades V.V. Gankin and V.A. Rossikhin displayed immodesty in improving their housing conditions and, taking advantage of their official position, obtained repair work and fittings for their own apartments at the expense of the state through organizations subordinate to the rayispolkom.

The Perovskiy CPSU Raykom Bureau rviewed the results of the inspection and issued strict reprimands to Communists Comrades V.D. Voronov, V.V. Gankin, and V.A. Rossikhin, with endorsements of their service records for having abused their official positon by repairing their personal apartments at the state's expense.

Taking into account the fact that Comrades V.D. Voronov, V.V. Gankin, and V.A. Rossikhin have compromised themselves through their improper actions and abuses, the CPSU Raykom Bureau deemed their continued employment in those posts inexpedient.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS EDUCATION WORKERS MEETING

LD272258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The annual meeting of workers in higher education which opened in Moscow today is discussing the basic results of work in science and technical colleges and tasks in improving research work. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Zimyanin is taking part in the annual meeting of workers in higher education.

MOSCOW TELEVISION SHOWS 28 MAY SPACE WALK

LD281352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 May 86

[Report from the Flight Control Center by correspondent Aleksandr Galkin "Special Bulletin" on the "Novosti" program]

[Text] [Begin recording] Just a few minutes remain before the beginning of the television linkup with the orbiting complex Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-15/Cosmos-1686. We will now tell you about the work they wanted carried out by cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev in open space on the previous orbit. Over to our special correspondent Aleksandr Galkin, who is at Flight Control Center.

[Galkin] The cosmonauts have so far spent 25 minutes and 47 seconds in space. In that time they have removed a number of specimens from the station's exterior, placed there by Viktor Petrovich Savinykh and Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov.

[Savinykh] The cosmonauts have gone out into open space; they had to eliminate the pressure from the transfer compartment and open the hatch. Once the hatch was opened, Vladimir Solovev floated out into open space, stood on the footholds, and they then began carrying out the planned work. They initially had to remove all kinds of elements set up on the exterior of the station, that is Istok, Meduza, Resurs, and a multitude of all types of experiments to study the behavior of various materials in space -- optical surfaces, all kinds of coatings, [word indistinct] compounds, and other materials which hold promise for future large structures when working in space. They have completed this work, and have now started installing a support platform in order to deploy Ferma [Truss] for work in open space. That is the work they have just completed in 15 minutes and 50 seconds.

[Galkin] Unfortunately, we cannot see an image of the cosmonauts; they evidently have simply not had time to set up the television camera.

[Savinykh] Yes, the television is set up on the support platform. They are about to set up the support platform, and then they will set up the television camera and show us the extending element. I would now like to say a few words about their work. It is as if we have in open space a crew that already knows it all, that has spent entire days working continuously in (?open) space. This work for them is now like ordinary work on a mock-up somewhere. They are talking to Ryumin, asking how his own work went, and if he remembers. (?I can just picture myself in the place of) Volodya, that is, of the cosmonauts now in open space. It is very interesting work and of course, I would like to wish them success in completing the entire program planned for today outside the orbiting station.

[Galkin] They are about to go into the shadow; what will Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev be doing?

[Savinykh] There are now another 15 minutes until they enter the shadow. In that time they will set up Ferma, which they will then extend. They also can work during the shadow, because these new suits have lamps allowing one to work just the same as on the light side of the orbit. So the presence of a shadow does not influence the ability to perform work. They will take the program further, extending Ferma.

[Galkin] I can hear quite heavy breathing from both the commander and the flight engineer; it is really hard to work in weightlessness, is it not?

[Savinykh] Well, in general it is quite heavy physical labor, because there is pressure in the spacesuit, and naturally you have to make a certain effort to bend your arms and to carry out these operations. Naturally, these operations are quite laborious, but the suit they are working in at the moment is a new, modernized one in which it is much easier to carry out all operations. Vladimir Dzhanibekov already has worked in this suit, and Volodya says he worked in the earlier suit. It is much easier to work in this suit because it has better visibility, and (?as for their breathing), they have a very good atmosphere inside this little sort of space home. The spacesuit is very much like a little house in which they work. The atmosphere is good, and the conditions for work, the thermal balance, are good.

[Galkin] Are these the same suits you wore when you went into space?

[Savinykh] Yes, they are the same suits in which Volodya, Dzhanibekov, and I went out into space.

[Galkin] Thank you very much. [end recording]

[Video switches to live scene in control room, showing three-section screen at front of room, with map of world with spacecraft trajectory on main center section; Galkin is standing on a balcony to one side, with screen visible behind him, talking to unidentified man; camera cuts briefly to section of display above main screen indicating how long cosmonauts have been outside]

[Galkin] At this point, 1129 Moscow time, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been out in space for 1 hour and 46 minutes. And now the television camera has just this minute been switched on, and we are seeing...[Galkin changes thought] Aleksandr Pavlovich, what? [Video shows the two turning to look at the screen; full-screen, pictures from space are shown in monochrome, showing first a close-up view of an indeterminate part of a metal structure and part of a cosmonaut's limb; camera then swings round to shot along the full length of the Ferma structure, with the curvature of the Earth behind; the moves down the structure to show the base of it]

[Aleksandrov] Vladimir Solovyev is next to the structure called "Ferma-Postroitel" [Constructor-Girder]. Both cosmonauts are now on the surface of the station and are completing the opening of our Ferma, which has been described as a new type of structure. The mechanism was set up on the surface, on the platform, and then working from a control console, the cosmonauts used automatic devices to open it up. The Ferma is in the form of a lattice structure, as you see, made up of links that can fold up and unfold. The Ferma is a rigid structure in its unfolded state. As we can now see, the Ferma is 15 meters long and is a very beautiful structure. In general terms, this is the first step in a whole series of experiments connected with building this kind of Ferma for future use. [Video shows camera in space making a dizzy swing; video returns to Galkin and companion in control room]

[Galkin] Let us look at what is happening at this moment in space. Is Leonid Kizim operating the camera at the moment?

[Aleksandrov] Yes, Leonid Kizim has just mounted the camera on the bracket and is pointing it at Vladimir Solovyev. Now we are seeing (?the surface) of the Earth. [Camera in space now showing cosmonaut's head; next it swings about before settling on a shot along the length of the Ferma, with curvature of Earth behind]

[Aleksandrov] We are now seeing Vladimir Solovyev. There is his face, his helmet. Valeriy Ryumin always speaks of his round face.

[Galkin] Now I can see that the filter is reflecting the Ferma itself.

[Aleksandrov] The filter, the television camera...[Aleksandrov changes thought] It is a wide-angle filter, so it produces the effect of a wide-angle lens. And now we can see the Ferma unfolded against the backdrop of the Earth.

[Galkin] And the Cosmonauts are now approaching the Caspian?

[Aleksandrov] Yes, from what we can see on the surface of the Earth and from the light spot visible on the map, we can work out that they are flying over the Caspian Sea. Well, the Ferma amounts to a structure on which scientific instruments can be mounted away from the station. It can help the cosmonauts move around. It also can be used for creating large structures that will be used in space in the future. So, we are witnessing the first step today in the creation of such structures. [Video now shows a mock-up of the Ferma in the main control room. The lower section is a white vertical cylinder with various attachments around its sides; it is in its unfolded state, with the series of interlinked vertical and diagonal struts extending from its top. A small rectangular box, possibly a control panel, is folded out from just below the upper rim of the cylinder with the word "raise" above it. Other markings on the cylinder include, towards the bottom, two sets of large letters -- FSA and, underneath, URS. There is a dark rectangular panel running down one side with the figure 4 marked on it. Just below the top edge of the cylinder are marked side by side the words "unfolding" and "folding-up" and below each is a column of six words or sets of figures which are illegible. The camera, in medium close shot, moves up the structure showing the struts and their links, then draws back for an overall view]

[Galkin] As it happens, we are now able to show the Ferma as it looks on Earth. There is one here in the main hall at Flight Control Center (?We will see it a little later, at the request of our sound-man).

[Aleksandrov] Yes, here you see the Ferma-Postroitel, the device from which the structure emerges, takes the form of a cylinder just a little over a meter in height and about a meter in diameter, fitted with electronics linked to the controls for the unfolding mechanism, as well as a control panel and a back-up system for opening up the whole mechanism. The whole thing is very compact, with fixing clamps, and the device can be mounted on the surface of a station. The device was manufactured by the staff of the "Paton" Electro-Welding Institute in Kiev. [Video returns to live shots from space along the length of the extended Ferma, intercut with brief shots of the two men talking in control room]

[Aleksandrov] When we were training with this device — our crew and the crew today working in orbit -- we concluded that the structure was very fine, aesthetically beautiful, and that working with it is simply a pleasure.

[Galkin] But it has not fallen to you [word indistinct] to work as a back-up to the "mayaki" [Kizim and Solovyev].

[Aleksandrov] Yes, regrettably, it has not fallen to us to work in space, but the "mayaki" will have something to say about it. But in the weightless hydro-tank [gidrobasseyn nevesomosti] the Ferma and the whole structure behaved pretty well and one could do some good work with it. Now we are seeing the platform on the top of the Ferma, with the earth in the background. After today, the cosmonauts will go through all the various options for working with the Ferma, the options in the technology for folding and unfolding it. They will close up the Ferma and then the next experiment will entail using the Ferma to conduct an experiment.

[Galkin] In other words, actually for scientific purpose?

[Aleksandrov] Yes, today we are going through the stage of mastering the technology, so to speak.

[Galkin] There is Valeriy Ryumin giving them helpful tips.

[Aleksandrov] Yes, that the crew should not forget to check their suits, their condition, temperature, and pressure in the oxygen tanks. So, it is a question of running checks. The first part of the extravehicular activity was concerned with preparing the spacesuits and getting into them and settling into the positions where they were to work, and then proper work begins. This is why all the time they are working they have to pay some attention to their suits, because, after all, their safety depends on this.

[Galkin] (?Does it happen) that you are distracted and forget?

[?Aleksandrov] Yes, that happens, it really happens, because you can get wrapped up in the work. It is tricky and arduous work but extremely interesting. [Video shows shot along the Ferma, which now appears to be moving a little in relation to the Earth behind. A vertical strut up the right-hand side of the Ferma appears to move in relation to the rest of the structure]

[Aleksandrov] Now both "mayaki" are standing at the foot of the Ferma, on the (?clamps) [yakor] positioned next to the system for unfolding the Ferma-Postroitel, and are busy evaluating the Ferma's working possibilities in various regimes and how it works depending on the state of the complex control system. We regard it as a whole complex, because the unfolding operation can be carried out electronically -- by automatic electrical means — then there is a mechanical system, or a semi-automatic system. In other words, there is quite a range of ways of doing it. And what they are doing now is testing all these ways. [Video shows Galkin to camera; brief closing shot of main control room screens]

[Galkin] Well, there is still some time to go to the end of the communications session, but here we have to finish. We will bring you more details of what cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have been doing during their work today in open space in later news bulletins and on the "Vremya" program.

Further on Ferma

LD280912 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS — The 15 metre Truss, which has been for the first time put up today on the surface of the Soviet manned complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-15 -- Cosmos -- 1686" will serve as a prototype of the big structures, which are to be assembled in near-earth orbit in the future. With that aim cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev made an outer space walk.

This was shown live on the USSR national television network. By the beginning of the telecast, the crew members had spent one hour 46 minutes out of the three hours planned for that space walk outside the station. Over that time, the segments of the structure were taken out of a cylinder, joined together by means of automatic devices, and the whole structure was firmly fixed to the platform. Television viewers could see Kizim and Solovev at the time when they were testing the mechanism of deployment of the structure in various conditions. The structure was manufactured at the Paton Welding Engineering Institute in Kiev.

As the Mission Control Centre said, this technological experiment ushers in a new stage in the work in orbit and opens the possibility of large-scale assembly work in outer space.

Optical Communications Experiment

LD281130 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0857 GMT on 28 May reports on the progress of the space walk by Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev.

The announcer says Soyuz-7 and its craft is now coming into the radio receptivity zone. Station correspondent Peter Pelekhov reports from the Flight Control Center:

Pelekhov says a communications session is now awaited. The station's signals say it is now in the area of raido receptivity. The ship is now over the Mediterranean in the area of northern Italy. The signal is heard. There is a communications session in the background during Pelekhov's report.

Pelekhov continues: "What have they done so far? Well, first they have carried out the main job of their space walk: They have unfolded the Ferma, the metallic girder of light openwork construction. Now they have folded it back again. The aim was to unfold and put it back in the container. Just an experiment.

"On one of the portholes they have now set up an optical device, of optical communications. From this device they have extended a cable, an electric cable, going outside the station, I stress. What is the communications device for? There are situations when information has to be transmitted not only by voice, not only during a space walk, but when it has to be transmitted to Earth. Now the experiment is being carried out to transmit such information through the porthole, with the help of optical agencies, which is then transformed electrically and then goes to Earth. That is the experiment, named 'Mayak'.

"As you can hear the cosmonauts are nearing completion of the operation, but that does not mean it is finished. The job in open space starts from the moment the pressure is released from the airlock chamber and before the hatch is open and until they do not take off their space suits. It is all one job." Station correspondent Nikolay Neych cuts in to say how wonderful it was for television viewers to see Ferma. Pelekhov says that is packed away now. Pelekhov recaps on the materials the cosmonauts took out into space. He then says: 'I have just been speaking to the biologist". He smiles and says the main work has been done. What has been done? A cassette has been taken out with samples of organic materials -- the experiment known as 'Meduza' -- which are laid out in opens space so we can see the effect of space conditions on them, to see if they make them more complex [uslozhnyayut] or contrary destroy them, and so on."

Pelekhov says he can see the cosmonauts smiling through the glass of their helmets which is good news as it means they feel okay. Pelekhov speculates on what will come next in space -- veritable building jobs perhaps.

Finally, the radio plays "Earth Through the Porthole," the cosmonauts' favorite song.

BRIEFS

ROBOTS FOR BUILDING TRACTORS -- A robot with a technical vision system [Robot s sistemoi teknicheskogo zreniya] has been successfully tested at the Kirovskiy Machine-Building Works in Leningrad. With the aid of a laser, the robot identifies large components of tractors on an overhead conveyer and carries out given operations independently. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 25 May 86 LD]

NEW PERSONAL COMPUTER -- A personal computer has been created at the Ryazan Tabulating Machines Works. This electronic microcomputer carries out a million operations per second and has an "enviable" memory. The computer also has graphics capabilities and can therefore be used by designers. The first commerical batch of the innovative computer will be produced this year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

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NUCLEAR, SPACE WEAPONS DELEGATIONS HOLD MEETINGS

LD291134 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Geneva, May 29 TASS — The group on medium-range nuclear weapons today met at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons here. The group on space weapons also met today.

GORBACHEV SENDS GREETINGS TO PHYSICIANS CONGRESS

LD291152 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] A world congress of the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War has opened in Cologne, Federal Germany. It's attended by over 3,000 delegates from more than 50 countries. The co-chairman of the movement, Soviet cardiologist Yevgeniy Chazov, conveyed greetings form the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the applause of the participants. The Soviet leader singled out the great international authority of the movement. The message says that by explaining the disastrous consequences of nuclear war to the public, doctors direct people at energetically counteracting those who don't want to realize the threat looming over every family in a nuclear age. The Soviet leader stressed that the noble efforts of medical workers in the struggle against the ghost of the last epidemic has won them respect everywhere. Mikhail Gorbachev wished the delegates success in their work for general benefit.

Lown, Rau Addresses

LD291200 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cologne May 29 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy:

The participants in the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War can take pride in their considerable accomplishments.

For millions of people on earth, they have dispelled the fog of ignorance and impelled them to ponder seriously over the heinous realities of nuclear war, Professor Bernard Lown has pointed out.

He addressed the 6th World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which opened here today, on behalf of the Soviet and American co-presidents of the movement.

Dr. Lown said that broad sections of the world public were presented with a list of baneful effects of the use of nuclear weapons. More and more people were convinced that medicine could do nothing to help nuclear war victims or even alleviate their suffering.

Introducing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions was adopted by members of the international movement of physicians as the first medical prescription, he said. The moratorium could be verified even by national means up to the blast yield of less than one kiloton.

The movement was persistently striving for the implementation of this top-priority task, Dr Lown said. That was why, he noted, that the physicians welcomed the Soviet Union's suspension of nuclear tests form August 6 to December 31, 1985.

To achieve a real success, however, it was necessary that the United States reciprocate. The West's response to the Soviet initiative caused disappointment within the ranks of the movement.

Dr Lown highly assessed the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear blasts till the next "Hiroshima Day" -- August 6, 1986.

"I back the demand for an end to nuclear weapons testing," Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia State (Federal Republic of Germany) and leading SPD [Social Democratic Party] chancellor candidate, told the congress.

"The decision to end any nuclear explosions is simultaneously a test of the seriousness of one's intentions to put an end to the arms race. The termination of testing should be followed by other comprehensive disarmament steps.

I see no more obstacles to ending nuclear weapons tests after the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended nuclear explosions and expressed its readiness for international control."

The plenary session was addressed by New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange who came out in favour of ending the nuclear arms race.

Concluding a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, leading to the limitation of the growth of nuclear weapons arsenals, he said, would become a considerable contribution to curbing the arms race.

Mankind possessed technologies, he pointed out, that allowed verification of the treaty. The only roadblock to concluding it was the absence of political will.

BORIN ON LORD CARRINGTON'S VIEW OF ARMS PROPOSALS

LD292124 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of NATO, Lord Carrington, has challenged the Soviet Union to back its ideas for disarmament with concrete proposals that can be negotiated. He claims that Moscow has made a series of statements to influence public opinion, but where are the real concrete Soviet proposals, he enquires? Our commentator Nikolay Borin is here in the studio. Nikolay, do you think Lord Carrington is familiar with the Soviet proposals on this score?

[Borin] I hope he has had time to read about them not only in the press. Concreteness is exactly what Moscow is pressing for now. In Geneva it has put forward a very concrete and radical proposal to scrap Soviet and American intermediate range missiles in Europe. Their only condition is that Britain and France shouldn't increase their nuclear forces, powerful as they are (?on the European scale). The plan could serve as a foundation for important agreements.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, recently offered to meet President Ronald Reagan with the purpose of outlining a concrete agreement on a nuclear test ban. On the 22d of last month the Soviet Union proposed a no less clear draft agreement to ban war chemicals. All these initiatives are supposed to help overcome the existing differences on the issue -- I mean a notable expansion of verification measures, including on-site inspection of the facilities producing war chemicals.

And now as for conventional armaments: The Warsaw Treaty countries are just about to propose a detailed program of talks and the proposals concerning the entire territory of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. I think Lord Carrington can complain of anything but a lack of concrete Soviet proposals that could become a subject of concrete talks any day.

[Question] Now, what's the reason then for Lord Carrington's harsh tone?

[Borin] You see, he was addressing an audience of NATO countries which are extremely alarmed by the intentions of the United States to undermine the SALT II treaty. If we use military terms, we can say that the secretary general conducted a softening-up operation for the Americans. This will be followed by an American diplomatic offensive against the entire set of Soviet-American understandings which now restrain ambitious American military programs. You see, the antiballistic missile treaty as well as SALT II is now threatened. At the same time most NATO countries feel that it is time to hold talks that could strengthen existing agreements on arms control. So Lord Carrington is apparently alarmed by the situation that has taken shape just before the beginning of the conference in Halifax and is ready to do everything in support of the American attempt.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW OF SALT II

OW291301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 29 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] Washington. The White House official spokesman has said that the U.S. attitude toward SALT II will be determined primarily by U.S. Armed Forces requirements and not by treaty articles. Our commentary:

Hello, comrades. The concrete reason for the given statement was the commissioning of the latest U.S. Ohio-class submarine, carrying 24 Trident missiles. With its launching, the total number of U.S. missile-launching pads will exceed the limit of 1,200 units established by SALT II.

It was clear from the very beginning that, in order not to exceed this number, the United States had to dismantle the launching units in two obsolete Poseidon submarines.

A decision on submarine dismantling was adopted after long hesitation and delay. It is tempting for the U.S. Administration to present the given step as an act of goodwill, proof of observance of SALT II. But that would have imposed certain obligations on the United States, and required further observance of the treaty provisions, and this apparently did not tally with the administration's plans. For a long time, there had been talk in Washington about getting out of SALT II and existing restrictions. For this reason, the White House official spokesman said that the decision on submarine dismantling has been made in the interest of economy, and in particular because the nuclear engines of these submarines have served their time, and it would be very uneconomical to modernize or replace them. The United States has, so to speak, told the world: We do what we wish and consider only our own strategic and economic arguments, and those concerning compliance with signed agreements is a secondary matter. Pacta sum servanda -- treaties must be observed -- says an old Latin saying, otherwise what is the point of signing them.

SKEPTICISM ABOUT SDI GROWING AMONG AMERICANS

LD291904 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Scepticism about "star wars" programme described by the White House as the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI), is growing among Americans, also in the U.S. Congress.

From the time SDI originated, the idea of the militarisation of outer space was not supported by most Americans, and now many of those who at first had fallen for the administration's propaganda come to doubt the expediency of the so-called "space shield" and express the justifiable concern that the "star wars" programme might be a spur to an uncontrolled nuclear and space arms race.

One of the reasons behind such attitudes on Capitol Hill is the growing opposition to the "star wars" programme by American scientists and technicians who are convinced that this programme has an extremely destabilising and provocative nature, said representative of the Federation of Scientists Kathleen Hancock.

56 American laureates of the Nobel Prize, 700 members of the U.S. Academy of Sciences declared against SDI. 46 senators, the other day, voiced their negative attitude to the implementation of the "star wars" plans.

People declare against SDI for various reasons, but the main one is the conviction that the implementation of SDI will undoubtedly lessen international security. For the very idea of "star wars" rests on the belief that a nuclear catastrophe is possible, that one side can deal a strike by nuclear weapons at nuclear weapon systems of the other side. In this case, in expert opinion, the globe will be swathed in lethal radiation within hours.

Certain persons in the West, speculating on the bitter experience of Chernobyl, whip up a "wave of indignation" against nuclear power stations, call in question the expediency of atomic power engineering altogether. Meanwhile they regard it quite possible to tolerate and even justify the build up of the nuclear potential of the United States and its allies in NATO.

One would look in vain for logic in such an approach to the problem of ensuring man's security. The Soviet Union holds a clear cut stand in this matter. In contrast to SDI, it advances a comprehensive programme of security of all sides, all peoples: It suggests that the globe be rid of all types of nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the next century. But disregarding Soviet proposals, they in Washington continue nuclear testing in Nevada, speed up the implementation of "star wars" programme. They, apparently, still fail to realise that life brought mankind to a threshold where, just as a combat engineer defusing mines, it can make a mistake only once and that mistake will be fatal.

REPORTAGE ON W. EUROPEAN OPINIONS ON SDI

French Leaders Split

LD281759 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Paris May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

What is official France's attitude to American plans of militarisation of outer space?

A few months ago the answer could be only one -- negative. Both the president of the country and the then government repeatedly declared against the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative" and rightfully stressed that it inevitably leads to a new twist in the arms spiral, to spreading the arms race to outer space and precarious disruption of the existing military equilibrium.

Such an unequivocal answer cannot be given today. Statements which were made in the past few days by top leaders of the country testify to differences that appeared between the new right-wing majority government and the socialist president, and to the shaping of dangerous changes in that question.

Speaking to journalists at the French Diplomatic Press Association, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac openly backed American "star wars" plans, declaring that the government treats these plans "very positively" and will not tolerate France's staying away from SDI explorations. Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond spoke in the same vein in the course of the debate in the Senate.

These pronouncements which testify to the obvious heightening of right-wing and pro-Ameican tendencies in the new cabinet's foreign policy were not left unanswered. President Francois Mitterrand, speaking to cadets of the Academy of Land Forces in Coetquidan (Morbihan department) has said that, as before, he is against France's being drawn into SDI. French defences have long been based on nuclear deterrent strategy which ought to be independent. Nobody has the right to decide France's future for it, he said.

Our country shall not allow to be drawn into a conflict contrary to its wish. It is true to its allied obligations but it does not intend to draw itself to a greater extent, as it befits an independent country, into mechanisms "within the framework of which it will not be able to freely and fully participate in taking decisions." In this case the president did not mention the star wars programme, but, as is noted by political observers, the meaning of his words is absolutely clear.

The French public express concern over the intention of the right-wing government to tie the country to American star war plans. The peace champions are mobilizing their forces all over the country. On the initiative of the influential anti-war organisation, "the call of 100," they decided to hold a national demonstration in the capital on June 15, this year. It will be keynoted by the slogans of struggle against the arms race, primarily nuclear, against militarisation of outer space.

Raimond Interested

LD280951 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Paris May 28 TASS — Jean Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, speaking in the Senate during a debate on foreign policy matters, has stated that France cannot stand aloof from the technological development which Reagan's 'Strategic Defence Initiative' (SDI) is supposed to bring about. Thus, he again confirmed the stand of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who had stated recently the 'positive attitude' of the government of rightist majority to the U.S. "star wars" programme. The French foreign minister insisted on its being important for Paris to continue consultations with the United States and West European partners about SDI. It is noted here that President Francois Mitterand of France comes out against the country's participation in the U.S. space militarization programme.

Mitterrand Opposed

LD272230 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Paris May 28 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France has declared once again against France's participation in the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative." Our country does not wish to be drawn into a conflict contrary to our will, he said in his speech to students of the Land Forces School in Coetquidan, Morbihan Department.

Mitterrand reiterated France's commitment to its obligations and alliances and noted that its participation in engagement depended exclusively on the country itself. At the same time, he declared for preserving the present nuclear deterrence strategy which, he said, ensures France's independence.

In his recent speech the Prime Minister of France Jacques Chirac is known to have supported the outer space militarization plans of the U.S. Administration.

Spain's Serra Voices 'Doubts'

LD282256 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 28 TASS -- Spanish Defence Minister Narciso Serra has voiced serious doubts as to "expediency" of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative. Judging by the experience of other countries, participating in the SDI, he said, speaking at sessions of the fund for exploration of questions of peace and international relations, the Star Wars programme can hardly be "a positive element" in conducting a trans-Atlantic dialogue. The minister expressed anxiety that realisation of the programme might entail escalation of the arms race.

The Government of Spain has not yet officially determined its stand on Spain's possibile participation in SDI projects. The inter-ministerial commission has elaborated a special report on the issue, which is now being studied.

INITIATIVES FOR EUROPE'S NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT VIEWED

PM281547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Dodonov article: "Europe Without the Nuclear Threat: Who Is Against?"]

[Text] The elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe could significantly improve the situation on the European Continent and initiate progress along the path of ridding the planet of nuclear weapons. In principle, everything necessary for solving this problem exists. Above all, there is the specific program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 advanced in the Soviet statement of 15 January 1986. As is known, this program envisages that a decision on the total elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise missiles -- is reached and implemented at the very first stage. Here the United States must pledge not to supply strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries, and Britain and France must pledge not to increase their corresponding nuclear missile potential.

Peace-loving forces on all continents have highly evaluated the Soviet Union's proposals for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. This is no coincidence. Implementing the Soviet proposals would not harm anyone's interests and at the same time would substantially enhance international security.

However, the United States and its closest allies have not yet shown any readiness to embark on the path of constructive decisions. As though on orders from across the ocean, West European politicians and statesmen have begun making statements voicing all kinds of "anxieties" over the elimination of medium-range missiles on the European Continent. They present American arguments as the fruit of joing "close consultations" within the NATO framework.

The chief cause of these "anxieties" is the fact that the United States is certainly not seeking a radical decision on medium-range missiles in Europe. And various attempts are being made to erect obstacles in its path. In particular, Washington would like to revive the "zero option" which contains a demand for the unilateral destruction of all Soviet medium-range missiles, and not only in Europe but also in the east.

The Soviet side has repeatedly demonstrated in a well-reasoned manner that the number of SS-20 missiles in the east of the USSR is conditioned by the military-strategic situation in Asia and the Pacific and, above all, by the fact these missiles counter the corresponding American medium-range nuclear arms capable of reaching the USSR's territory. As those U.S. nuclear means are reduced, the number of SS-20 missiles there will be reduced accordingly. In addition, the Soviet nuclear disarmament program provides for the elimination of medium-range nuclear means in that region too as the corresponding stage.

The claims that the Soviet Union, having eliminated its SS-20 missiles in Europe, could transfer them from the East to the West are farfetched. This clearly smacks of profanation. The United States could act in similar fashion: The standard of modern technology makes it possible also to solve problems other than these [reshat i ne takiye problemy]. As for the Soviet SS-20 missiles in the east, they have the clearly defined tasks of ensuring the USSR's security precisely in that region.

The Western thesis that the USSR is supposedly seeking to prevent the "modernization" of the British and French nuclear forces does not stand up to criticims at all. It is no secret that the nuclear potential of those states is growing rapidly and its share in the overall nuclear balance and, still more, in the European nuclear balance is increasing. Therefore, when we speak of eliminating Soviet and American medium-range missiles, it can be considered fair that Britian and France will not carry out a quantitative buildup of their own corresponding nuclear arms.

M.S. Gorbachev advanced a new proposal during his meeting with British parliamentarians: If Britain officially adopts a decision to eliminate its nuclear weapons, then the Soviet Union would be prepared to make an equivalent reduction in its nuclear potential. And if, at the same time, it removed foreign nuclear weapons from its territory, then the Soviet Union would also guarantee that its nuclear weapons will not be targeted on British territory and will never be used against Britian.

Talk of the permissibility of "modernizing" the British and French nuclear forces, and virtually, of legitmizing a further increase in the number of NATO missiles and nuclear warheads targeted on the USSR is frankly aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

There is a particularly great deal of talk in European capitals that, without American missiles, Western Europe will supposedly find itself less secure in the face of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces and conventional arms. This is pure bluff. Long ago it was recognized that approximate parity exists between the two military groupings in coventional arms also. Moreover, the Soviet proposals consider eliminating not only nuclear but also other kinds of weapons, including conventional weapons.

This is the aim of the important Soviet initiative concerning conventional arms and armed forces throughout the territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- which M.S. Gorbachev expounded at the 11th SED Congress. The USSR proposes reaching an agreement on a considerable reduction in all components of European states' ground forces and tactical aircraft, as well as the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe.

Here the formations and units to be reduced would be disbanded and their arms would be destroyed or stored on national territories. Operational-tactical nuclear arms would also be reduced simultaneously with conventional arms.

The Soviet Union has already done a great deal to achieve progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. The Soviet side recently placed on the negotiating table a draft agreement on medium-range missiles. The Soviet draft represents a good starting point for totally ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and gives a strong boost to galvanizing the talks as a whole.

Even Western mass media have been forced to admit that the Washington administration does not show the least desire to take the Soviet side's legitimate interests into account and does not wish to reach an honest, mutually acceptable agreement. The American proposals on medium-range missiles are aimed, above all, at harming the Soviet Union's security and achieving U.S. military superiority. What really lies behind the unconstructive stand taken by Washington and its West European allies is the desire to keep, at any price, a group of nuclear first-strike means in the immediate proximity of the Soviet Union's borders.

REPORTAGE ON SCIENTISTS ANTINUCLEAR CONFERENCE

Fedoseyev Preview

PM281400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent L. Chernenko article: "Curbing the Forces of War"]

[Text] Moscow -- Scientists are particularly aware of the scale of the danger concealed in nuclear arsenals and acutely realize the irreversible destruction that would be caused by a nuclear conflict. That is why they devote the full force of scientific evidence, the cogency and accuracy of their arguments, the activeness of their life stance, and their passion as researchers to the defense of peace. This movement is becoming increasingly prestigious and effective. The second All-union Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War, which opens in Moscow 27 May, is an important stage in the peace movement.

At the conference it is planned to discuss the fundamental questions of preventing a nuclear war, ensuring lasting peace, and developing international cooperation, Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told this TASS correspondent. Delegations of scientists from the union republics and scientific centers of the RSFSR and more than 100 foreign guests will take part.

The current year -- the International Year of Peace -- has been marked by the Soviet Union's major peace-loving initiatives and actions. The comprehensive international security program put forward and substantiated in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in his speeches on Soviet television envisages the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction before the year 2000.

The conference, which will be held within the framework of the International Year of Peace, will examine in detail all aspects of this program and define scientists' role in propagandizing and implementing it. The impermissibility of the militarization of space, peaceful international cooperation in this sphere, the possible consequences of a nuclear war, topical aspects of disarmament, and the global problems of civilization represent the range of questions the participants will discuss.

Naturally, the conference will devote great attention to international scientific cooperation and the peaceful application of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, particularly the utilization of nuclear power. Soviet scientists and their foreign colleagues were profoundly interested in the proposals expressed in M.S. Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television for closer cooperation among all states engaged in nuclear power generation. The Chernobyl disaster, like nuclear power station accidents in other countries, requires joint efforts particularly. Unfortunately, ruling circles in Western countries are obstructing the development of contacts between scientists in different states. But scientists worldwide are vitally interested in gearing scientific achievements to the good of their people and the good of mankind. We hope, P.N. Fedoseyev noted, that exchanges of opinions with our foreign colleagues will be useful and fruitful.

Under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, when science is becoming an increasingly direct productive force, the role of scientists is naturally growing and their influence on the course of public affairs increasing. It is researchers' specialist knowledge in various spheres of science and technology that increases their role not only in consultations but in resolving important problems. The potential of scientists influence in resolving the problems of war and peace depends, of course, on the policy of the ruling parties and the class nature of the states.

Whereas in the socialist countries scientists' ideas and aspirations coincide with party and state policy, in the Western countries scientists' peace-loving intentions and actions run counter to the ruling elites' policies, which are built on the concept of force and military domination. That is why in capitalist states scientists have to work under difficult conditions in order to defend peace. Yet nonetheless, scientists' opinions are getting through to people's hearts and minds. The weight of those opinions is growing. Soviet scientists highly value their foreign colleagues' noble role and support all these peace-loving initiatives. We can see that the movement of the scientific community against war is becoming increasingly mass-based in nature in the West.

At a time when scientific thought is opening up unusually powerful and at the same time threatening sources and types of energy scientists' responsibility for the results of the application of their discoveries, which should be used solely for people's benefit, is also growing. Scientists must also be clearly aware of how great their responsibility is in the event of science being abused for military purposes whose implementation would lead to innumerable disasters for all mankind and could threaten life on earth itself. The main concern of scientists and of all socialist society is the people's good and the development and galvanization of the human factor. Many different scientific institutions are studying these questions. A Scientific Council for Human Problems has been set up at the USSR Academy of Sciences to coordinate this research.

The weight of Soviet scientists' opinions and proposals on questions of the defense of peace and the peaceful utilization of scientific achievements rests on the high prestige of domestic science, which is the most advanced in the world in many highly important avenues. The first nuclear power station and the first steps in peaceful space exploration all show the peaceful aspirations of Soviet science. And the list of such achievements is growing.

Fedoseyev Addresses Group

LD270640 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Scientists regard it as their duty to facilitate the realization of the loftiest dream of the peoples -- to preclude war forever from the life of society and assert a lasting and firm peace, Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has declared.

He addressed the second conference of Soviet scientists on problems of peace and prevention of nuclear war, which opened in Moscow today.

159 scientists from 47 countries have arrived to attend the forum.

Noting that the conference was devoted to the U.N.-designated International Year of Peace, Academician Fedoseyev stressed that the threat looming large over mankind through the fault of the militaristic circles had never been so ominous as today.

But never before has there been so real opportunies to preserve and consolidate peace. 1986 was marked by the USSR's drastic initiatives and actions in shaping a new international climate and handling the global task of eliminating weapons of mass annihilation.

The USSR favoured the establishment of a comprehensive stystem of international security and development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of achievements of scientific and technical revolution, especially in the safe utilization of atomic energy, Fedoseyev pointed out.

Academy President on Issues

LD270644 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- "A nuclear war is a threat to world civilization. Only real disarmament and universal security can be the reliable foundation of preserving peace," Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has declared.

He today addressed the second all-union conference of scientists on problems of peace and prevention of nuclear war.

The recent misfortune in Chenobyl, the academician stressed, and the previous accidents at atomic power plants in several countries graphically showed the inter-relationship and inter-dependence of today's world and the universal objective interest in ensuring effective control over the formidable force of the atom.

"This is an absolute imperative of preventing nuclear war with all its disastrous consequences."

Academician Aleksandrov emphasised that technical systems, which were getting ever more sophstisticated, could not ensure military superiority and victory in nuclear war. But they were shaking strategic stability and increasing the risk of error, malfunction and miscalculation threatening to grow into uncontrollable and irreversible consequences.

"Mankind cannot remain a hostage of accident. The threat looming over the world should be averted, radically averted. Achieving this objective is impossible by spiralling the arms race and transferring it into outer space," Aleksandrov pointed out.

FRG'S SPD REBUFFS PERLE ON ARMS POLICY

LD281539 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko writes:

Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, has delivered a stinging attack on the biggest opposition party of West Germany, the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany, trying to impose upon it the U.S. idea of 'reshaping the world'. The official representative of Washington was displeased with the negative attitude of Social Democrats to the "star wars" program and with their support for the idea of creating in Europe zones free from chemical weapons and for the need of preserving the existing parity in the military sphere between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Speaking Tuesday in Bonn at a session of the Friedrich Ebert Fund which is close to the Social Democratic Party of Germany, R. Perle began to lecture well-known FRG politicians on how they should understand the 'Atlantic solidarity'. He said unceremoniously that the policy pursued by the Social Democratic leadership could only make Moscow happy and add a feeling on uncertainty to the West.

One is sure to notice that Washington has been showing special interest of late in the Social Democratic Party of Germany and its initiatives. The overseas leaders cannot conceal the fact that the stand of that party with regard to problems of international politics does not suit the U.S.

It is not accidental that it is R. Perle who spoke in Bonn. He is one of the key figures in the Pentagon and an advocate of the most adventuristic militarist plans of the White House. R. Perle tried to exert pressure on the leaders of the party in order to facilitate the implementation of the U.S. program of action on the chemical 'additional armament' and a further heightening of tension in the world in general and in Europe in particular.

However, Washington's emissary was decisively repulsed. Social Democratic politicians, including Karsten Voight, Andreas von Bulow and others, denounced the U.S. policy from the position of strength and emphasized that it was aimed not at the consolidation of universal peace; but at a confrontation with the Soviet Union. According to the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, this policy can only lead to the isolation of the U.S. in the international arena.

The attempt of R. Perle to bring pressure to bear on Social Democrats is evidence of Washington's adventuristic approach to the solution of the problems of war and peace. However, West Europeans come to realize ever more clearly that these problems should be solved urgently and by joint efforts, on the basis of the understanding of the danger that is hanging over all the countries in equal measure.

CEMA TRADE COMMISSION REPORTS INCREASED TURNOVER

LD292330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 May 86

[Report by correspondent Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] The 73d sitting of the CEMA standing commission on foreign trade ended today in Moscow. The sitting, which the CEMA member-countries ministers and deputy ministers for foreign trade participated, was held over 2 days. They noted with satisfaction the strengthening trade links and the regular growth of mutual trade. In 1985 goods turnover was up almost 64 percent on the figure for 1980. The share taken by mutual trade between the socialist community countries also registered a notable increase -- from almost 54 percent to 62 percent.

The commission decided on new long-term tasks as well. Thus, in the 1986-1990 period, there will be more deliveries of products of what the specialists call a high technical level and quality. Particular stress was laid on the need to vigorously develop direct scientific and production links and create joint enterprises and production associations, and on the significance of cooperation in the development of the Yamburg gas deposit and in the construction of the Krivoy Rog mining and dressing combine. Here is what I was told by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress:

[Begin Veress recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] I would describe the prospects for Soviet-Hungarian trade links as exceedingly favorable. Drawing up new forms of collaboration and cooperation is at the top of the agenda. For example, there is a great future ahead for the creation of mixed enterprises and trading organizations. They will be able to engage in a wide spectrum of tasks ranging from researching new processes to creating high-productivity new generation technology. In Hungary we studied the 27th CPSU Congress materials very closely. They once again draw attention to the development and strengthening of the USSR's comprehensive links with the fraternal socialist countries. A great deal has been done in this area but far from all of the opportuonities provided by socialism have been exploited. For example, I would like to single out electronics, robot technology, the application of progressive agricultural methods, and chemicals -- areas which to a large extent today determine scientific and technical progress and consequently to whose development, we should devote increased attention. [end recording]

PAPER REPORTS ON CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DECISIONS

PM231344 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 6 p 3

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 May -- A routine session of the CEMA standing commission for cooperation in the chemical industry has been held in Leipzig. It was attended by delegations of CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia.

Attention focused on progress in organizing cooperation in the implementation of the priority objectives under the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 within the commission's sphere of competence.

The results of work in organizing economic, scientific,, and technical cooperation aimed at strengthening the CEMA countries' technical and economic potential in the sphere of the chemical, pulp and paper, and microbiological industry were examined.

It was acknowledged that it would be expedient to elaborate measures to provide for the further development of specialization and production sharing through the year 2000 in the sphere of the production of chemicals in short supply.

The session made a decision to organize multilateral cooperation among CEMA member countries in the elaboration and introduction of new, progressive production techniques for obtaining various chemicals on the basis of plasma methods.

AZERBAIJAN HOSTS CEMA MEETING ON CONSUMER GOODS

GF281230 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The 14th meeting of the CEMA council related to the production of chemical consumer goods, which has begun in Azerbaijan SSR's Sumgait City, will discuss problems concerning the manufacture of new chemical consumer goods, the consolidation of existing technological procedures, and the drawing up of new ones. The meeting will also discuss the results of efforts to realize the scientific and technical research program in the field during 1985 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan, hear reports on the effort, and draw up new principles to be applied in assessing the quality of chemical consumer goods during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The meeting, which is to continue until the end of the month, will establish the work plan concerning cooperation from 1986 to 1987 and approve measures to upgrade the skills of experts from 1986 to 1990.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT SOFIA CEMA SESSION

LD231926 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference meeting of CEMA member-states domestic trade ministers has ended its work with the signing of a protocol in Sofia. The conference participants discussed the results and effectiveness of measures taken to develop the exchange of consumer goods along domestic trade lines and agreed on principal directions for the further improvement of the mechanism and organization of goods exchange.

SHULTZ SPEECH TO UN AFRICA SESSION CRITICIZED

LD291754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 May 86

[Station commentary read by Igor Charikov]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has published the text of the speech to be delivered to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the economic situation in Africa on Thursday by Secretary of State Shultz. AP cites some statements by the secretary of state, the gist of which is that African countries themselves are responsible for their disastrous economic situation.

Here is a Mayak commentary read by Igor Charikov:

We call it shifting the blame from the guilty to the innocent. I will read from Shultz' speech: Many African countries are to a significant degree to blame for the fact that their policies have led to the economic crisis. And elsewhere: The erroneous policies of African states may damage their economy just as natural disasters do. And it goes on in the same spirit, that allegedly saving drowning people lies in the hands of the drowning people themselves.

True, Shultz admits that the United States and also other developed capitalist countries bear partial responsibility for the economic problems of African countries simply because they erroneously give priority to programs which lead to dependence rather than to self-sufficiency. In Shultz' opinion the governments of African states should adapt their domestic and, of course, foreign policy to Washington's wishes.

Now, let us look at the facts. The transnational corporations -- the U.S. ones alone -- receive some $9 billion profit per year from developing countries from invested capital which amounts to exactly half of that. How do you think such a substantial profit emerges? Exclusively by exploiting cheap manpower and by monopoly control of raw material prices. From the platform of the special session of the UN General Assembly sharp words of condemnation have been heard about the plundering policy of foreign and transnational corporations, primarily U.S. ones, regarding African countries. The truly disastrous situation in which the majority of them find themselves is certainly not explained by the erroneous policy of African governments, as the U.S. secretary of state tries to make out. The whole burden of responsibility for the troubles and deprivations of the peoples of African countries is borne by the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies.

UN EXTENDS MANDATE FOR GOLAN HEIGHTS FORCE

LD291804 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] New York May 29 TASS -- Acting on recommendations by the U.N. secretary-general, the Security Council today extended the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Force on the Golan Heights for another six months, until November 30.

In a report to the Security Council Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the situation in the Middle East remained potentially dangerous as long as it had not been possible to achieve a comprehensive settlement of all aspects of the Middle East problem.

So he urged all sides concerned to apply persistent efforts to solve the problem in all its aspects with a view to achieving a just and lasting peaceful settlement in the region.

FRANCE DECLINES TO HOST UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD292153 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] New York, May 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The permanent mission of France at the United Nations organization has informed the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the refusal of the French Government to host in Paris this year an international conference on the interconnection of disarmament and development.

On the decision of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the conference in which all the major military powers were to take part was to be held in the French capital from July 15 to August 2. France explained its refusal by the fact that "the stands of the participating countries continue to be apart."

As is known, the main reason for it is the stand of the United States which has been boycotting from the very beginning preparations for the important forum in Paris, making it clear that the U.S.A. opposes any actions of the international community that run counter to U.S. aggressive militaristic preparations and plans of stepping up the nuclear arms race.

The French Government suggests that the international conference on the interconnection of disarmament and development be postponed till 1987. However, the work of the preparatory commission of the conference showed that most U.N. member countries insisted on the holding of the conference at a fixed time.

NATO COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION IN HALIFAX, CANADA

U.S. Seeks 'Unconditional Support'

LD292135 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 29 May 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary on the NATO Council's regular session, being held in Halifax, Canada]

[Text] There is the usual set of military issues and also the issue of what is termed international terrorism on the session's agenda. The general atmosphere at the session differs little from that of the previous meetings. As before, it is marked by Washington's desire to get its West European partners to join its plans. The American Administration seeks in particular to enlist their unconditional support for its military programs and it expects them to increase their own share in military preparations. In this context the Halifax meeting is nothing but a continuation of a series of NATO meetings held at various levels in the past few days.

The discussion last week of the production by the United States of most modern chemical weapons known as binary weapons was the touchstone that was expected to expose the measure of the allies' loyalty to what is known as the Atlantic solidarity partnership. Though the United States succeeded in winning the formal approval of its plans, it was evident that the allies were questioning more and more the sensibility of the decisions imposed on them by their senior partner. Six countries made their reservations in one form or another or voiced openly their disapproval of binary weapons.

The issue of chemical weapons is revealing because it illustrates the American Administration's general negative stand on the problem of arms limitation and control. Washington blocks the progress of talks concerning the prohibition of space weapons and production of medium-range nuclear and strategic systems. Moreover, it is preparing the ground for scrapping such existing agreements as SALT II and the ABM treaties.

The United States as it seems is not only stepping up its huge military program but is also seeking the opportunity to act freely as far as the unimpeded use of the arsenals built up by it is concerned. The bombardment by American planes of civilian installations in Libya under the pretext of combating international terrorism shows where this policy may lead to. As before, Washington is trying to justify this policy by the existence of a mythical Soviet threat, but it fails to explain why no response has been made so far to the comprehensive Soviet program aimed at eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before this century is out. No word has been spoken about the total lack of peace initiatives on the part of the United States and the existence of numerous militaristic programs.

The criticism of this disparity in the policy of the two countries develops into active public opposition in the NATO countries. The public is getting increasingly apprehensive of the aggravation of the military threat. Sentiments of this kind not only take the form of massive manifestations but of the call on political leaders to take practical steps to remove the danger. Not to take these calls into account means to risk one's political career, especially in the countries where regular elections are in the offing.

So, one more participant is invisibly present at the Halifax meeting. This is the public opinion of the West European countries, the United States and Canada. It presents the partners in NATO with an alternative -- either to continue following in the wake of the confrontation policy pursued by Washington or to adopt a more realistic course.

'Deep Disagreements' Emerge

LD300711 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, May 30 TASS -- TASS Special Correspondent Artyom Melikyan reports:

Deep disagreements have emerged at a special session of the NATO Council at a foreign minister level. It has been learnt here that counterpiece to the debates, held behind closed doors, turned out to be not only issues of the entire complex of East-West relations but also the differences which have become clearly pronounced in NATO lately.

They are related, above all, to the U.S. programme for the production of binary chemical munitions, a new generation of chemical weapons, and the so-called fight against terrorism. The positions of the United States and the rest of the NATO member countries were far apart on a number of problems pertaining, primarily, to strategic arms control.

It is indicated here that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz found himself in isolation when he encountered disagreement on the part of the United States' partners with the White House's decision to torpedo such an important for containing the nuclear arms race mechanism as the SALT-2 treaty. [sentence as received]

It is observed in informed circles in this connection that the situation where the U.S. side found itself in isolation is explained by the apprehension of U.S. partners that this step by Washington will create a highly alarming situation in the world, as Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek put it.

It has been learnt that Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and other NATO countries also stated that they held a special position. It is noteworthy that disagreements on this issue appear to be so serious that they slipped beyond the bounds of closed meetings. For instance, Canadian Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark described Washington's plan with respect to the SALT-2 treaty as a development which provoked heightened concern.

It follows from the briefings held upon the completion of the May 29 closed meetings that the attempts to muster its partners' unreserved support for the programme to produce binary weapons and Washington's methods to "combat international terrorism" were not crowned with success.

In view of the NATO council session, a mass rally and a torch-carrying march were staged in Halifax to protest the "star wars" programme.

GREECE PROTESTS NATO EXERCISE AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

LD300620 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Greece lodged an official protest with the United States over the fact that during the NATO military exercises in the eastern Mediterranean -- the exercises in which the U.S. 6th Fleet took part -- American warplanes violated the country's air space on 46 occasions, the newspaper PRAVDA wrote today.

"The unceremonious conduct of the U.S. military which can affect the interests of any sovereign nation, as the example of Greece demonstrates," the paper went on, "once again calls public attention to the dangerous provoactive actions of the 'floating gendarme' of the Pentagon -- the U.S. 6th Fleet. People remember well the recent aggression against Libya which was not a debut for the 6th Fleet, too."

The paper noted that "the Pentagon, relying on the U.S. 6th Fleet and a ramified network of military bases in the coastal countries, had a hand in every conflict that occured in the Mediterranean in the past few decades."

"It is becoming increasingly clear even to the Mediterranean partners of the United States that the current 'play with fire' is indirectly aimed against as well," PRAVDA said.

The paper reminded the readers of U.S. efforts to lessen the interest in Western Europe to the Soviet peace initiatives, specifically, the Soviet proposal on the simultaneous withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterreanean.

"This interest is quite natural," PRAVDA emphasized, "For the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation is in consonance with the demands of broad sections of the public in many countries of the region. Let us also note that the presence of Soviet naval ships in the Mediterranean is necessitated only by the fact the U.S. 6th Fleet is deployed near the frontiers of the U.S.S.R."

"It is quite clear that what is required now for the region to cease to be a 'powder keg' threatening three continents at a time is not the intensification of U.S. militaristic efforts in the Mediterranean, but the removal of the U.S. armada from there," PRAVDA said.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PURPOSES OF 'RIMPAC-86' EXERCISES

LD241639 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Big naval exercises, Rimpac-86, are underway near Hawaii with the participation of Japanese and British fleets under American command. Here is what Radio Moscow News Analyst Yevgeniy Nikolayev writes.

The Pentagon has been conducting exercises in the "Rimpac" series for 15 years already. At one time the warships of the United States and also those of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada took part in them; in recent years more and more countries are being drawn in, and starting with 1980 Japan has been participating in those regular military demonstrations in the Pacific held at the initiative of Washington. Naturally the scale of the naval exercises increased greatly. Taking part in the previous ones were 80 warships, 250 aircraft, and 50,000 seamen and air pilots. The present concentration of military strength, however, tops even those figures. Japan has sent a fleet of missile-carrying destroyers with helicopters on board, and also long-range naval patrol planes equipped with missiles. For the first time a big Brisish fleet is taking part in the "Rimpac" exercises. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI stressed that this means the exercises are no longer restricted to the Pacific, they have acquired a global scale.

And another circumstance is also very indicative. Missiles are launched and guns fired in the Pacific very soon after the meeting of leaders of the seven biggest capitalist countries in Tokyo. An unprecedented statement on international terrorism was made there, under Washington's pressure the participants in the meeting actually supported the course of the White House, aimed at organizing armed raids on sovereign developing countries which refuse to obey American orders. In Washington they now talk about giving President Reagan a free hand to carry out new strikes at the Afro-Asian countries similar to the one on Libya. However, says the newspaper UTUSAN MELAYU, this is nothing else than acts of terror which Reagan likes so much to criticize.

Washington no doubt regards the participation of its partners in the "Rimpac" naval exercises as another demonstration of the solidarity of NATO and Japan with the aggressive policy of the White House, and that solidarity is not in words but in practical actions. It's not accidental that the naval exercises are taking place near Hawaii. It is there that big naval, ground, and air units of the American Rapid Deployment Force are stationed and they are meant for invading those Asian countries whose policy is not to Washington's liking.

The "Rimpac" exercises include a rehearsal of offensive and aggressive operations in the area from the Bering Sea to the Persian Gulf, including Southeast Asia. They also include blockading the ports and communications of the Asian countries, air raids on them from the sea, and supporting the landing of big invasion contingents.

In rehearsing the aggression in Asia the Pentagon assigns a special role to the Japanese forces.

The American military have long been pointing out that the rapid deployment force should be ready to carry out important assignments, it should be ready, together with the 7th Fleet, to conduct raids on oil bearing regions in the Persian Gulf, to establish operational control over the strategic routes around Africa and the straits and the raw material zones in Southeast Asia. To do all that the Pentagon needs additional forces and it believes that a big contribution in that respect could be made by Japan. The militaristic circles in that country and its monopolies are clearly inclined to join the aggressive preparations of the United States at all levels, from militarizing space to deploying police units near the independent countries of Asia.

At the recent talks in Hawaii the Pentagon representatives have secured the consent of their Japanese counterparts to work out plans for joint operations in the event of an armed conflict in the region. As the head of Tokyo's Defense Department, Kato, said recently, Japan is ready to conduct military operations far beyond the country's territorial waters. And very dangerous plans stand behind those words, this is not only because these days Japanese warships and planes, together with those of the United States and other NATO countries are rehearsing offensive operations thousands of miles from their own country. The Asian nations are pointing out in alarm that Japan is feverishly building up its military potential, which far exceeds the armed forces used by the Japanese militarists in 1941 to seize territory in Southeast Asia and Oceania.

SCIENCE OFFICIAL PRAISES ASSISTANCE TO THIRD WORLD

LD281820 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- "The USSR has long-term agreements on economic and scientific-technological cooperation with 70 Asian, African and Latin American countries. A total of more than 1,900 economic projects have been built in those countries with Soviet assistance. More than 1,200 other projects are under construction or at the stage of projecting," said Sergey Tsukanov, chief of an administration of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

We consider the transfer of technology to the developing countries to be the main trend in that cooperation, he continued. It is today the key link in the chain "science-production". We do it on the largest scale in the field of capital construction and supply of unitised equipment. Over the past 20 years, the proportion of these supplies in the aggregate volume of Soviet exports to the developing countries made 50-60 percent. Among the major buyers of Soviet technology are India, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Mexico and Bolivia. Licence agreements have begun to play an increasing role in the transfer of technology. We assist the developing countries in resolving such a problem of importance for them as the training of national personnel, Sergey Tsukanov stressed. More than 1.6 million citizens from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have already mastered professions with the assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The USSR also gives them assistance in creating and developing their own material and technical base for the higher and secondary special education as well as vocational training. Forty-nine higher and secondary special educational establishments, 260 technical training centers have been established there with the Soviet Union's assistance.

The Soviet Union also has the priority in the application of such an effective form of cooperation in the field of training personnel as the training of local personnel in the course of construction and operation of projects directly on the job. This way more than 900 thousand citizens of the developing countries have acquired a profession or advanced their professional standards.

U.S. SEEKING LEGITIMACY FOR ANNEXATION OF MICRONESIA

LD292105 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 29 May 86

["USA Gives Legitimacy to Annexation of Micronesia" -- TASS identifer]

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

The resolution imposed on the U.N. Trusteeship Council by the USA with British and French support on Wednesday is designed to give legitimacy to the U.S. annexation of the Pacific islands known as Micronesia. The nearly 40 years of the American government of those islands, stretching in a huge semicircle over almost 4,000 kilometers, have seen Washington's diktat and imposition on the trust territory of political, economic and social conditions which have amounted to the actual seizure of the islands by the United States. When the USA was granted by the U.N. Security Council its mandate to govern the territory in 1947, it pledged to guide itself by the interests of the local population, to facilitate progress and to help the trust territory to advance towards self-government and independence.

That pledge was grossly violated and the U.S. exploited its status of trustee first and foremost to promote its own military and strategic goals.

The Pentagon continues to view Micronesia as a strategically sensitive chain of American military bases, bringing many parts of Asia and the Pacific within the range of U.S. nuclear missiles. That is why the Pacific islands have become a militarist staging area, which the U.S. uses every now and then to flex its muscles in that vast region.

The USA has a major base on Atoll Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, for instance, and tests on it intercontinential ballistic missiles and components of the "star wars" weapons. More than one billion dollars has been invested in the base and it keeps growing.

Two more atolls in the northern group of the Marshall Islands, Bikini and Enivetok, were used over the years to test American atomic and hydrogen bombs. They remain contaminated with radiation. Bikini is still uninhabitable and its people reamin exiles. The 18 million dollars a year that Washington pays in compensation to the population of the islands who sustained damage from nuclear explosions amounts to a pitiful attempt to avoid responsibility for the criminal action.

Disregarding the will of the population of Belau, who unanimously called for the non-nuclear status of that small island territory, the USA is planning to establish there a base for nuclear-armed Trident submarines. The USA has virtually bought its "military presence" by promising a dollar sop to Belau.

Now that the south Pacific has already been proclaimed a non-nuclear zone by the states in the region and that the anti-war and anti-nuke movement is growing all over Asia and the Pacific, Washington's annexationist ambitions towards Micronesia and its use as a staging area by the Pentagon constitute a challenge to the will of the peoples. The USA has grossly violated the U.N. Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples and abused its mandate of trustee for neocolonialist purposes. Any revision of the status of Micronesia is the exclusive prerogative of the Security Council. That is why the attempts of the USA and its Western allies to manipulate the Trusteeship Council for the purpose are groundless. The future of the Pacific Islands must not be subordinated to the Pentagon's nuclear missiles ambitions.

NATO'S GENERAL ROGERS PLANNED LIBYAN RAID

LD290739 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 May 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] It has become known who was responsible for planning the American air raid on Libyan cities. The United States general, Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe. Commentary is by Nikolay Borin.

When interviewed by the BBC, Gen Rogers said that he had planned the operation in the capacity of commander of American troops in Europe not as the military leader of NATO. He personally informed Washington that it should not expect tangible support from its European allies on the matter. He told Lord Carrington nothing about what was to happen, the Gen Rogers confessed, otherwise he would have NATO's secretary general in a very awkward position, he said.

Was it a painful case of split personality when, as a gentleman the general realized that he was doing something wrong but the circumstances compelled him to proceed? Or maybe that was a case of the double-faced policy pursued by Washington towards its allies. Speaking at a news conference in Washington, Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle declared that the United States was free to use its troops where it wished to even if it failed to gain consent from the country on whose soil they were stationed. Now it's becoming clear why the supreme allied commander in Europe, Gen Rogers declined to visit Holland whose parliament demanded an answer to the question as to what kind of control over American missiles could be exercised by The Hague. It would be awkward for the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to tell the Europeans what Gen Rodgers should tell them as the commander of the American troops: You cannot be in control of American nuclear missiles. By the way Gen Rogers is the author of the most dangerous projects connected with the arms race in Europe, such as the notorious plans for developing super-powerful conventional weapons. He's also a zealous supporter of plans for siting in Europe American chemical weapons, which along with nuclear arms, are viewed by the United States as first-strike weapons.

That is how Gen Rogers uses this capacity as supreme allied commander in Europe to reinforce America's war machinery on the continent. Moreover he displayed readiness to set this machinery in motion. It must have been good manners that prevented the BBC correspondent from asking Gen Rogers what he felt about Libyan widows, killed or crippled children, women and old people. In the interview the general emerges as a scrupulous gentleman or as the well-known character from American westerns, John Wayne, who fires first and then explains indulgently that delay was impossible. But not all West Europeans are as good mannered as the BBC. I have never seen a western where John Wayne misses the bad guy and finds a dead baby at his feet, said the former French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS DARTMOUTH MEETING IN BAKU

PM291421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov article: "Dartmouth Meeting in Baku"]

[Text] We spent a few days of May in Baku. We stayed at the Moskva Hotel, not far from the Kirov Monument, which extended a bronze hand of greeting from the twenties to the city below and to the whitish Caspian Sea receding to the horizon. The days were unexpectedly cool. Strong winds confirmed the reputation of the city of the winds.

Every morning, whipped on by the gusts, we hurried to cover the distance from the hotel doors to the Intourist buses. They do not take us on excursions, but for sessions in the splendid Gulistan Hall. We were an unusually mixed group, the participants in the Dartmouth Conference of representatives of the Soviet and American public. The conference, the 15th in the last 26 years, was taking place in Baku this time, and the Azerbaijan comrades displayed to the full their hospitality, both businesslike and cordial.

The idea for such meetings as an unofficial but very authoritative channel of communication was suggested by President Eisenhower in the coldest of the "cold war" periods. The first, which gave its name to all the others, was held in 1960 at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, United States. After that, the conference migrated between our two countries and was held in various places. It was also a migration through recent history, through the entire range of Soviet-American relations, where ups and downs succeeded one another, hopes gave way to disappointments, and the mountains of nuclear arms and the danger of nuclear war went on growing, alas. During that time, as G.A. Zhukov, cochairman of the conference and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, noted the Dartmouth veterans have raised their children and acquired grandchildren and even great-grandchildren. The meetings were interrupted in the mid-sixties, when America was waging war in Vietnam, and in the early eighties, when the wayward river of Soviet-American contacts once again ran dangerously close to the rocks. All the same... One of the Americans put it well in Baku: Hostile relations are a luxury we cannot afford in the nuclear age. The Dartmouth tradition has survived and the energy of its Soviet and American defenders brought the 15th conference to Baku.

Among the veterans was David Rockefeller, cochairman from the American side, a well-known banker from the well-known capitalist family who is now head of the International Consultative Council of the Chase Manhattan Bank. He has taken part in 13 Dartmouth conferences and most of his 9 visits to the Soviet Union have been in this connection. As a result, he has "passed" all his six children through our country — this time his daughter Peggy appeared in Baku.

The other two cochairmen of the conference were Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute; and David Mathews, president of the Kettering Foundation and former U.S. secretary of health, education, and welfare.

The public — that is a broad concept, embracing all strata of society — the academic and business world, and experts on problems of disarmament and regional conflicts were authoritatively represented on both sides in Baku. One delegate represented the broadest circles of the American public by virtue of his occupation, you might say: I refer to Daniel Yankelovich, owner of a well-known public opinion poll firm.

Every person carries in himself the history of his family, his country, and, of course, his own life. Baku awoke memories. Rockefeller related how, before the coming of the motor car and gasoline, Baku's oilfields were the rivals of the Standard Oil Company which his grandfather founded, encroaching on its kerosene monopoly in Europe. State Counselor N.K. Baybakov, until recently head of the USSR Gosplan, is linked to Baku and Baku's oil by many reminiscences of the prewar years and during the war, on government instructions, he not only expanded oil extraction but also put out of action the operating oilwells in the Northern Caucasus if they were threatened by German occupation.

Writer Harrison Salisbury was a war correspondent and remembered well how in 1944, making his way to Moscow by the only air route then in operation, from Tehran, he made a brief stopover in Baku — no comparison with today's modern, dynamic city.

Our contemporaries' memories were supplemented by the monuments of the ages when we were shown the ancient Maiden's Tower which never fell to a conqueror, or, for instance, the Temple of the fire-worshippers who once practised their strange religion in the environs of Baku. Each of the conference delegates also wove a carpet of new impressions of the May meeting in Baku. It was not the past that was marked by the most vivid colors in these invisible carpets, but the concerns of the present day for the day and age to come.

These concerns were intensified by the alarm bell of Chernobyl.

The American writer and public figure Norman Cousins, one of the founders of the Dartmouth meetings, could not come to Baku for health reasons. At the conference opening session they read out a letter from him expressing the issue on everyone's mind. "The true lesson not only of this, but of other similar tragic events," Cousins wrote of the Chernobyl accident, "is that they expose in the most dramatic way the interconnection, interdependence, and interrelationship that characterize the world today. All people in the world are today encountering the existence of global problems for which we still have only to find effective global solutions."

In setting great goals we must not disdain the little steps along the path of those goals. The Dartmouth conferences, like other forms of Soviet-American contact, are incorporated one way or another in the quest for the solutions Norman Cousins mentioned. You cannot learn the art of living together all at once, in the family or in international life. You come anew to these old ideas if you spend a few days in discussions with intelligent, knowledgeable Americans.

Without covering the whole range of problems that were touched on, I would like to dwell on the evaluation of the general state of Soviet-American relations that the participants in the Baku meeting gave. Since the reader is familiar with the Soviet position, I will highlight the American interpretation of the present moment, with a few necessary clarifications. First, according to tradition the Dartmouth sessions are confidential, which forbids any direct quotations from the participants' speeches. Second, the political orientation of the American participants must be taken into account. Their views do not always coincide, but not one could be called a friend of the Soviet Union -- in international life, they do not acknowledge the very concept of friendship, regarding it as vague and impermissibly sentimental.

On the other hand, for the most part they were critics, rather than unconditional supporters, of the Reagan administration. They have more influence in the Congress and in Democratic Party circles than in the government, although they have some ties there too.

What is their assessment of U.S. foreign policy aims? I will set forth one of the viewpoints that seemed to me to be realistic. In this assessment, the Reagan administration is seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union despite assurances to the contrary. For it, American-Soviet talks on arms control are a "sideshow" needed in order to reassure the American and West European public. The second goal of American foreign policy is to "get back" what Washington regards as Soviet gains in the "Third World," the aim being to achieve this by various means, with the exception of direct military interference, which is fraught with the danger of American losses. Finally, the third goal is to exert pressure on the Soviet Union in every way. The main premise for this course is the conviction that at present the United States is "on the way up" and that it could win concessions from the other side.

Our interlocutors felt some skepticism in relation to the attainment of these goals and, moreover, considered this policy shortsighted and dangerous. But they did note that the public climate in the United States is still, on the whole, allowing this policy to be pursued. As one of them put it, the Americans are experiencing, rather late in the day, "parity shock."

It is the shock of parting with the past, with the period when the United States was accustomed to being the strongest country in the international arena. Now the Americans are worried about the emergence of a power which is militarily as strong, and they would like to bring back the days of superiority and with them the lost sense of total security. They want to do this by hiding behind a space shield for safety against the enemy, just as before they hid behind two oceans in the East and the West. Moreover they have been persuaded that the Soviet Union used the detente of the seventies to expand its influence in the "Third World," advancing by degrees on America.

The question of how Americans see the Soviet Union and how Soviet people see America was one of the main issues at the conference. In this respect we were interested in how broad and deep, extensive or intensive is the support in American society for Reagan's foreign policy. It was explained to us that the support is of a general nature and by no means extends to everything. On the arms control question, the administration's unconstructive position does not meet with approval even among the majority of the American political establishment. By whipping up passions over terrorism, in the first instance Washington caused an atmosphere of chauvinistic hysteria after the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. But, we were told, a distinction must be drawn between public opinion, which is like a still photograph of a moving avalanche, the public judgment which is made some time after the event, on the basis of sober reflection. In Congress, "Reagan's magic" is disappearing and the opposition is growing, in particular, on the question of military spending — instead of the $320 billion the administration requested for the next fiscal year, the Senate voted for $301 billion and the House for $285 billion. But the strength of this opposition should not be exaggerated -- it has no united program, just as the Democratic Party has no alternative and no acknowledged leader.

These were the political realities of their country that the Americans brought to the banks of the Caspian from the banks of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, as well as the Potomac. Pragmatists and tough realists, they understand politics as the art of the possible, where not black and white, but nuances and shades predominate. Weighing up the state of minds and the correlation of forces, they call for patient work which forms part of the very concept of peaceful coexistence and the practice of conduct in the international arena which is dictated by the new political way of thinking (although they did not use that term).

In studying the United States, I have long since observed and repeatedly mentioned the Americans' great egocentricity. Not only are they wholly immersed in their own domestic political life, they want and virtually demand the attention of others, to an exceptional degree. This gives rise to a feeling of resistance and sometimes irritation. Nonetheless the domestic political situation in the United States is a real, important fact that strongly influences that country's foreign policy and through it affects international life. Baku's guests from across the ocean found many constructive elements in the Soviet peace program, but in their view it has yet to become a substantial factor in influencing U.S. public opinion. Why? Above all because the Soviet plan proposed on 15 January for ridding the world of nuclear weapons has not yet reached the American masses.

There were many disputes in Baku. From the first, complete agreement was not expected. The question of whether it is possible to have serious dealings with the Reagan administration, which has behaved so challengingly and provocatively in recent months, was discussed with greater animation than other questions. On the whole the American delegates did not try to justify the unjustifiable. But one of them stated, not without bombast, that the question of whether or not to have dealings with the administration is not quite correctly formulated. "My answer is that you should have dealings with the country," he said. "And if you can achieve success in relations with the country, with the American public, you will be half-way to success in relations with the administration. That is a worthwhile cause."

OFFICIAL ON ABSENCE OF USSR ATHLETES AT U.S. GAMES

LD301239 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- "We regret very much that top Soviet athletes were unable to go to the Bruce Jenner Games in California, but it was not the fault of the Soviet sports organizations," a TASS correspondent was told by the head of the International Relations Department of the Soviet Sports Committee, Vitaliy Mayatskiy.

As a matter of fact, Soviet athletes were not given American entry visas in time and merely were unable to take their Aeroflot flight to the USA. It should be admitted, however, that the applications for the visas were somewhat belated, as the invitation for participation in the competitions had come to Moscow late too.

A group of leading Soviet track-and-fielders, including such stars as world high jump record holder Igor Paklin, world record holders Tatiyana Kazankina (long distance running) and Galina Savinkova (discus) and hammer world champion Sergey Litvinov, were to take an Aeroflot flight to the USA at 10 a.m. on May 27.

To do so, they had had to get their visas either on May 23 (Friday) or May 26 (Monday). However, the visas were not yet ready on Friday whereas Monday was a day off at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. As a result, the Soviet Sports Committee had to pay a fine to Aeroflot for the belated return of the air tickets.

"The absence of Soviet athletes from the Bruce Jenner Games is not any deliberate action of the Soviet Sports Organizations," Mayatskiy said. "We are confident that our partners in the USA understand this and I think that sports fans on both sides of the ocean will yet see more than once their favourite athletes in the stadiums of our two countries."

PRESS NOTES SHORTCOMINGS OF THEORETICAL RESEARCH

PM270925 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 May 86 p 3

[TASS Report: "Publications in the Chinese Press"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 May — The Chinese press has published a series of items on the problem of theoretical research in the country at present, and in particular the gulf between this research and practical needs. A commentary in the newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO says that in recent years Chinese theorists have done great, effective work in the sphere of eliminating the "erroneous" theoretical justification, elaborated in the items of the so-called "cultural revolution," for the reform carried out in the country. However, the newspaper points out, there is still a serious contradiction, the essence of which lies in a certain gulf between theory and practice, since theoretical work still fails to a significant degree to meet the requirments of practice in China.

One of the main reasons, GUANGMING RIBAO writes, is the fact that as a consequence of the numerous campaigns of so-called "scientific criticism" carried out during the "cultural revolution," in the course of which workers in the field of theory were subjected to persecutions and repressions, some of them are still afraid to put forward bold ideas, and restrict themselves ot "book work."

The newspaper GONGREN RIBAO puts forward the idea that the responsibility for the gulf between theory and practice rests not only with the theorists, but also with those workers who, being engaged in practical work, underestimate the importance of theoretical research and are insufficiently well trained in theory.

SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS VIEWED

WA271125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Boris Barakhta: "The Chinese Economy: Achievements and Problems" with Introduction "We Answer the Reader"]

[Text] Readers V. Panagushin (Yoshkar-Ola), V. Kirilenko (Kiev) and many others ask us to discuss the economic development and tasks facing the people's economy of the PRC at the current stage

In the second half of the eighties in China they are accomplishing difficult tasks of forced economic development. The problems most obviously facing the country's economy were illuminated in the documents of the recently held session of the 6th Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

The delegates, gathering in Beijing, faced important questions of determining the strategy of socioeconomic development of the country during the new 5-year plan (1986-1990).

As Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang noted in his speech at the session, the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) was fulfilled ahead of time for the majority of indicators. Fundamental changes have taken place in the economic and social look of China and a "strategic turning point of deep historical significance" has been reached.

During the past 5-year plan, according to information presented at the session, the average annual growth of gross industrial and agricultural production totalled 11 percent. In recent years the development of agriculture was especially swift, Zhao Ziyang said.

As a result of fulfilling the assignments of the Sixth 5-Year Plan China advanced from fifth place in the world to fourth place in the production of steel; in coal, from third place to second; in electric power, from sixth to fifth.

In 1981-1985 the net average annual income of peasants grew almost 14 percent and the average annual income of each member of a family of workers or employees grew 7 percent. Compared with the recent past, people began to dress better, eat better, and to improve their living conditions. There has been a swift growth in the output of electric durable goods. In comparison with 1984, in 1985 the production of color televisions increased 206 percent; tape recorders, 64 percent; washing machines, 53 percent and refrigerators, 154 percent.

At the same time, in speeches of delegates at the NPC, it was pointed out that far from all of the problems involved in raising the standard of living of the Chinese workers have been solved. Seventy million peasants are officially considered poor. In 1985, in comparison with 1984, retail prices grew almost 9 percent and for the 5-year plan, 19 percent.

The problem of unemployment remains fairly serious. Currently in the Chinese cities the surplus of workers and employees fluctuates from 20 to 30 percent, and in rural areas is more than 30 percent of the able-bodied population.

The NPC session approved the basic indicators of social and economic development for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is proposed by 1990 to increase gross industrial and agricultural production by 38 percent. Capital investment in fixed capital of enterprises will grow 70 percent in comparison with the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Zhao Ziyang called for an improvement in the "decisive rush to seize the key frontiers" of equipment and technology and thus, by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to raise almost 40 percent of the basic industrial production of China to the qualitative and technical level corresponding to that of similar standards of the developed countries at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties.

At the NPC session significant attention was devoted to serious problems in the Chines economy. Chief among these was the excessive growth of capital investmens, the unjustified high rates of economic development, the output of poor quality goods, and low economic efficiency. As noted in Zhao Ziyang's report, all these as before remain the "Achilles' heel" of the PRC economy.

In 1985, in comparison with 1984, despite the number of limiting measures adopted by the State Council, capital investment in fixed capital increased 35 percent. During this period the output of rolled metal grew 9 percent; cement, 16 percent; tools, 16 percent; electric power, 8 percent; and oil, 9 percent. In the past year, as compared with 1983, allocations for capital construction grew 75 percent while national income for this period increased only 28 percent. From year to year, as was noted in connection with this at the session, a sharp imbalance remains between the level of accumulation -- an average of 30 percent annually during the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- and the material resources of the state.

Capital investment will basically grow under the conditions of economic reform in the PRC taking into account outside budget and local allocations.

The high rates of economic growth and expanded volume of capital construction led to a strained situation in the supply of material resources and was seriously reflected in the work of transport. In 1985, according to information from the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, plans for centralizing delivery of 17 types of raw material and materials to the most important construction projects in the PRC were not fulfilled. Every year, as the journal HONGQI attests, due to insufficient electric power in northeastern China, one of the country's industrial regions, 20 percent of production capabilities stand idle.

The problems of increasing the efficiency of the entire economy of the PRC and modernizing fixed capital are serious. The position on this question, wrote RENMIN RIBAO, "is similar to a train approaching a station--much noise but little movement." Today, turnover of resources, writes HONGQI, takes on the average 120 days; industrial facilities are built in 7-8 years but they pay for themselves only after 25 years.

The PRC press notes that a significant part of the country's enterprises work on equipment produced in the fifties or sixties. Regarding this, the question was critically posed at the session of expanding the struggle for increasing the quality of goods produced in China as well as their competitiveness in the international market.

As a whole, the results of the NPC session show that there are qualitative positive shifts in the PRC's economy. However, many serious problems remain.

PRC JOURNAL CITED ON EXPORT PROBLEM

PM231452 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 86 p 3

[TASS Report: "PRC Trade Problems"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May -- An article in the latest issue of the journal LIAOWANG is devoted to problems in China's exports, which account for 80 per cent of the PRC's total foreign currency revenue.

In the last few years, the article says, China has achieved pleasing results in foreign trade. Last year foreign trade turnover totaled $59,210 million, a 19-percent increase compared to 1984.

Nonetheless, it must be noted, LIAOWANG writes, that the PRC is experiencing an acute shortage of foreign currency and that this situation will persist for a long time to come. Furthermore, the PRC's export trade is not developing fast enough and lacks the necessary reserves. This is due to domestic reasons, the main one being the country's insufficient level of economic development.

Since the foundation of the PRC, LIAOWANG writes further, relatively large changes have occurred in the structure of Chinese exports. However, since the mid-sixties this structure has not noticeably improved, with crude oil, petrochemicals, textiles, and products from agriculture and allied trades accounting for up to 50 percent of Chinese exports.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

IZVESTIYA Previews

LD291318 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrives in the Soviet Union today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The newspaper "IZVESTIYA" today published the guest's photograph and biography.

"In the USSR," it said, "confidence is being expressed that the Japanese foreign minister's visit will facilitate the development of the relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union in the interests of peace and international security."

Abe Arrives in Moscow

LD291330 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow 29 May TASS -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, he was met by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

Yasue Katori, ambassador of Japan to the Soviet Union, was among the welcoming party.

Shevardnadze Begins Talks

LD300724 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Soviet-Japanese talks opened in the Kremlin today. They are conducted by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs of Japan.

The Japanese foreign minister had arrived in Moscow Thursday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Speeches Exchanged at Luncheon

LD300924 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today gave a luncheon in honour of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Shintaro Abe exchanged brief speeches at the luncheon.

The Japanese foreign minister arrived in Moscow on Thursday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION IN 'RIMPAC-86' CRITICIZED

OW290645 Moscow in Japanese To Japan 1000 GMT 28 May 86

[Aleksandr Serbin commentary]

[Text] Listeners: MAINICHI SHIMBUN recently carried a report on the "Rimpac-86" -- "The Rim of the Pacific" -- military exercise currently being held in central Pacific waters. What was pointed out particularly was that Great Britain, a non-Pacific nation, participated in "Rimpac-86" for the first time. The Japanese naval force dispatched many more vessels than in the past, and has actually become capable of independently achieving some of the tasks in the exercise. According to MAINICHI SHIMBUN, this indicates that the tasks within this exercise's framework have been reassigned as the Japanese Navy's independence has increased. MAINICHI SHIMBUN also stressed that Japan's participation in "Rimpac-86" as a nation capable of independent action has aroused heated disputes at Diet sessions, and it was pointed out that such actions violate the constitutional regulations for collective defensive action. In this connection, Aleksandr Serbin, Radio Moscow military observer and doctor of history, says the following:

The attempt to give the "Rimpac" -- "Rim of the Pacific" -- military exercise a global flavor is nothing but the result of the new U.S. military strategy a global and regional one for direct confrontations between the USSR and the United States. The strategy for direct confrontations involves plans for enforcing material preparations necessary to start wars of various natures and scales. Following the United States, Japan, the closest U.S. ally in the Pacific, has immediately started working out a plan solely devoted to defense. The plan is based on the principle of first checking the enemy's attacks, and anticipates launching an attack on the enemy within its territory prior to oneself suffering an attack. Needless to say, there is a possibility of launching the first attack not necessarily for the sake of defense.

The Japanese ruling clique has already used such an interpretation of defense actions as a pretext to justify the MSDF's [Maritime Self-Defense Forces] participation in "Rimpac-86". The interpretation has also been used as a basis for Japan's participation in joint military exercises [words indistinct]. For example, large-scale military exercises were held in October 1981, as well as in September 1984, for launching preventive attacks on enemies located far from the Japanese mainland, and for repulsing concentrated enemy attacks. During each of these exercises, 600 SDF planes, as well as 50,000 personnel, were mobilized.

The tasks for the joint Japan-U.S. military exercise held in April 1982 could hardly be considered defensive in nature. The 9-day exercise was held at Ishikari Bay on Hokkaido's west coast and the Japanese Navy underwent training in breaking through a minefield -- part of the marine corps landing operation.

At the beginning of this year, the U.S. Defense Department and Japan's Defense Agency conducted the most major, comprehensive military exercise -- including ground, naval, and air forces -- since the end of the war. Participating in the exercise were 150 American generals and high-ranking officers, as well as 250 high-ranking Japanese officers. In April, Defense Secretary Weinberger himself inspected the Japanese military exercise conducted on Hokkaido in an area quite near the Soviet border.

A plan is under way to conduct a large-scale naval exercise in an area quite close to the Soviet coast in August. The U.S. Government has already notified the Japanese Government that it will dispatch an attack fleet, led by the New Jersey, the warship that has already been turned into a floating platform for launching Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles, to participate in the exercise in the Sea of Japan. The fleet will consist of 10 vessels. In an attempt to give this military exercise an international color, the U.S. Government has requested the Japanese Government to mobilize part of the Japanese fleet, as well as coastal air force units.

According to the plan of the U.S. Forces Command, a drill for launching attacks on the far eastern part of the USSR will be tested during the military exercise. The American vessels and planes, loaded with cruise missiles, will be escorted by Japanese naval and air units. The U.S. naval bases at Sasebo and Yokosuka will be used in this provocative military exercise to be held in waters near Vladivostok.

In this way, Japan -- where more than 120 bases and military facilities are located -- has become directly involved in the Pentagon's undisguised, provocative, and [words indistinct] military exercises, which are being held in areas closer and closer to the Soviet border.

What should be pointed out here is that the Japanese and U.S. forces have been strengthening their war preparations, while the USSR has decided to unilaterally ban nuclear tests and made concrete proposals for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons under strict international verification.

In this connection, it is only natural to arrive at the conclusion that these steps taken by the leadership of both Japanese and American forces are not only devoid of discretion and good intention, but are also an infringement on the aspirations for everlasting peace and security cherished by the peoples of various countries in the world, including Japan.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS JAPAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD281744 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a message to Emperor of Japan Hirohito. The message expresses congratulations and wishes of good health to the emperor on the occasion of the country's national day and wishes of well-being to the Japanese people.

In the reply message, the emperor of Japan expressed gratitude and good wishes to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

TASS REPORTS 'WAVE OF TERROR' IN SOUTH KOREA

LD292227 Moscow TASS in English 0213 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

The pro-American Chon Tu-hwan regime staged another large-scale attack on the opposition. It is reported from Seoul that on the night from May 27 to May 28, units of police encircled university hostels and houses of "suspect persons" in the biggest cities of South Korea, made wholesale arrests of dissidents and brutally beat them up, quite in the traditions of the Third Reich. Witnesses testify that half-dressed and brutally beaten people were taken out into the streets, thrown into police vans and taken for an unknown destination.

According to preliminary information, over 3,000 people became victims of the reprisals.

This barbarous action showed again what is the worth of Washington's assurances that the South Korean regime it patronises is advancing toward democracy. Trying to dampen anti-government actions, the Seoul authorities, from the beginning of this year, indeed, resorted to political manoeuvres, hinting that they are prepared to make some "democratic" reforms and revise the constitution if protests of the opposition stop. This "initiative" was supported by Washington and possibly even suggested by it. Washington hastened to declare that positive changes are taking place in South Korea, which it supports.

But playing at democracy has not brought the expected results. The South Korean people continue demanding the elimination of the pro-American regime. This is shown by the mounting anti-government unrest which assumes increasingly an anti-American nature. The U.S. Embassy in Seoul looks like a besieged fortress now. Out of protest, students and workers seize various U.S. missions, the way it happened a few days ago with the U.S. Cultural Centre in Pusan. The slogan "yanks, out of South Korea," is heard in the streets of the cities ever more often.

Another wave of terror was unleashed in retaliation for this protest. It followed the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Seoul. He attacked the South Korean students' movement and, according to the press, gave the Chon Tu-hwan regime several pieces of advice as to how to "pacifize the situation" in the country. Apparently following this advice, the South Korean police staged in mid-May a round-up all over the country that lasted for ten days, to isolate "subversive elements." Ten thousand people were then arrested. The present police brutalities also followed reports that the Washington masters of the Seoul regime demanded tougher measures against participants in the movement for the restoration of democracy and for the dismantling of U.S. bases.

One arrives at the conclusion that Washington talks about transformations in South Korea for the purpose of covering up the actions aimed at saving the anti-people dictatorship whose overthrow would threaten Washington's place d'armes in South Korea which is an important link in the Pentagon's aggressive preparations in the Far East.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT IN MONGOLIA -- In Ulaanbaatar, an new airport came into operation today. Somehow reminiscent of a snow-white Mongolian yurt, the new airport, which is today receiving its first passengers, has been built in record time by the international collective of the Soviet Number Three General Construction Trust. Here Soviet and Mongolian specialists worked side by side, reducing by 9 months the construction time of the unique building. Every hour the international and domestic sectors of the airport will receive and dispatch 1,200 passengers. Every comfort has been created for them. The airport is equipped with modern, Soviet manufactured electronic equipment that will make it possible to reduce the length of time for luggage handling and bookings, as well as customs and border-crossing clearance. [video shows airport buildings, interior of air terminal with departures/arrivals board and television monitors, twin-engined passenger plane landing and taking off, an AN-2 plane on a runway, parked passenger planes] [Excerpts] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 May 86; from the "Vremya" newscast LD]

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH MEETS LOWGAR TRIBESMEN

PM291511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 May — A meeting has taken place here between Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and representatives of tribes living in Lowgar Province.

Addressing the leaders and elders, the Afghan party leader stressed that the PDPA and the DRA Government consider it their main task to restore peace and security in the country and achieve national consensus and reconciliation. The DRA Government, Najib stressed, is using every opportunity in the international arena to settle the Afghanistan situation through talks, and expresses firm confidence that the result of these talks will be a total end to the aggression being perpetrated by the forces of imperialism and reaction against the Republic.

PRAVDA REPORTS PDPA POLITBURO SESSION

PM281034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 May — A PDPA Central Committee Politburo session has been held here. It examined the activity of the commission to elaborate a draft DRA constitution and summed up the discussion of the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee 17th and 18th plenums at provincial party committee plenums. It noted the cohesion of party ranks around the Central Committee, the indestructible unity of the party, and the improved standard of party discipline.

The session examined the results of the second All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries and the proposals put forward during the recent meetings between PDPA Central Committee Politburo members and working people and servicemen.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo heard an account of the Afghan delegation's attendance at the WPC session in Sofia.

'MISLED' AFGHANS SWITCH TO GOVERNMENT SIDE

PM271002 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 May 86 p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Voluntary Decision"]

[Text] Kabul — Increasing numbers of Afghans, misled into taking part in subversive activities, are crossing over to the side of people's power having learned the truth about the April Revolution. Thus, 514 Afghan inhabitants who earlier cooperated with the bandits laid down their arms and surrendered voluntarily to the security forces in Jowzjan Province They assured the authorities that henceforth they will defend the gains of the people and the April Revolution.

In the same province, an armed gang of one of the counterrevolutionary groups crossed over voluntarily to the government side.

DRA'S DOST STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM290900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover En Route Home"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 24-26 May en route to Kabul from Geneva.

COMMENTATOR SAYS IRAN 'PREVENTING' AFGHANS' REPATRIATION

NC281258 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Reports in the Tehran press indicate that the presence of the so-called Afghan emigrants in Iran is one of the unhealthy problems faced by your country in the domestic sphere. Influenced by false imperialist propaganda, these Afghan emigrants left their country and are now living in exile, poverty, and suffering deprivations and hunger. Tents have been set up in camps in Pakistan and in Iran -- Mashhad and Zahedan -- where they live. CIA elements and Israel's Mosad pick mercenaries from among these emigrants, whom they train for the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The mercenaries, who form outlaw bands, are then sent to Afghanistan where they terrorize people, burn crops, chase the cattle, fill up water wells with dirt, and mine highways. Among the crimes committed by the mercenaries is the blowing up of mosques, schools and hospitals, and the burning of the Holy Koran and of other Islamic holy books.

The so-called Afghan emigrants are largely unemployed and live in poverty, deprivation, and hunger. A large number of them want to return to their homeland. Afghanistan's popular regime does not obstruct their repatriation in any way. It was announced in Afghanistan a long time ago that the revolutionary regime will have no scores to settle with those who were misled by false propaganda. The regime will help those who are ready to voluntarily lay down their arms to start a new life. Farmers will receive land, city dwellers will be given jobs, no one intends to persecute them.

The necessary grounds for the return of the Afghan emigrants should be paved if the problem of Afghan emigrants is to be settled once and for all. Most of these misled people realized a long time ago that the path they decided to follow leads nowhere They realized a long time ago that they belong alongide their compatriots who are constructing a new life free from exploitation.

However, Pakistani and Iranian officials often try to prevent the Afghan emigrants' repatriation. As we know, the Iranians have sufficient problems of their own. They are facing unemployment, food shortages, and a thriving black market. Inflation is growing and prices are rising. Because of the Iran-Iraq war that has been going on for a long time, the number of homeless people in the southern areas of the country is growing, and the stay of Afghan emigrants in Iran makes its problems more acute.

However, the Iranian officials ignore this situation. They attach hopes to Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders, to people such as Hekmatyar, Mojaddadi, Rabbani, and their ilk.

If there were no emigrants there would be no mercenaries with whose hands the imperialists and regional reaction could continue the undeclared war. The sharp blade of the artificial issue of Afghan emigrants is being aimed, more and more, at the source of this issue and at its mentors -- U.S. imperialists and reactionary circles in Pakistan and Iran.

The misled Afghans who are living temporarily in exile realize that they are victims of a criminal game, the target of exploitation by counterrevolutionary elements and the source used to complement outlaw bands. More and more, Afghans are deciding to return to their homeland and to participate in peaceful activities that are to the benefit of their compatriots. The successes scored by Democratic Afghanistan following its popular democratic April Revolution, as well as the steps taken by the popular regime to expand the social foundations of the revolution also help toward their return to their homeland.

DEMICHEV DISCUSSES FESTIVALS WITH INDIAN OFFICIAL

PM231441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, and chairman of the Soviet organizational committee for holding a USSR festival in India and an Indian festival in the USSR, received on 21 May L. Mansingh, director general of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, who has come to the USSR for talks on holding a USSR festival in India in 1987-1988 to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and an Indian festival in the USSR to mark the 40th anniversary of India's liberation.

A wide range of questions concerning the preparation and holding of the reciprocal festivals was discussed during the conversation, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. It was emphasized that the further development and improvement of Soviet-Indian bilateral ties in various spheres, including culture and art, benefit both peoples and help to preserve and strengthen world peace.

INDIAN NAVY FRIGATE VISITS SEVASTOPOL

LD261336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1201 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Sevastopol, 26 May (TASS) -- The Indian Navy frigate "Godavari" arrived on an official visit today at the Soviet city-port on the Black Sea, Sevastopol.

The officer commanding the frigate, Captain M.V. Karnik paid a visit to Ye. V. Generalov, chairman of the Sevastopol oblispolkom, and Vice Admiral Valentin Selivanov, chief of staff of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. Return visits were made to the "Godavari."

PETROVSKIY RECEIVES ITALIAN DELEGATION FOR POLITICAL TALKS

LD272120 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Soviet-Italian political consultations were held in the USSR Foreign Ministry on May 26-27. During the consultations the sides exchanged views on key problems of European security and disarmament. They also discussed some questions of bilateral relations.

G. Januzzi, deputy general director of the political department of the Italian Foreign Ministry, took part in the consultations on the Italian side. He was received by V.F. Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS COOPERATION COMMISSION TALKS IN SWEDEN

PM291509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev report: "The Key to Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The 14th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended here.

During the meeting, ways of intensifying trade, developing promising new forms of cooperation, and organizing scientific and production cooperation in key avenues in various sectors of industry were discussed. The session adopted a decision to draw up a special program of technical and industrial cooperation in the resource-saving sphere.

Assessing the course of the talks and their results, the head of the Soviet delegation, V.L. Malkevich, deputy minister of foreign trade, said: "We have established traditionally good relations with Swedish partners. A particular feature of the session was that it took place after the official visit by Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson to the Soviet Union in April, and was, as it were, the next step in strengthening our ties. During the talks, the main attention was devoted to new forms of cooperation: technological exchange and industrial cooperation, up to and including the organization of joint production. It is planned to build a number of major projects, including projects in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex, and also to exploit the natural resources of the Kola Peninsula."

T. Peterson, Swedish minister of industry, expressed satisfaction with the results of the intergovernmental commission session, in a talk with your correspondent. "Sweden, and Swedish companies in particular," he said, "have an interest in expanding economic ties with the USSR. A favorable influence is exerted on their development today by the credit treaty and coastal trade agreement concluded between the USSR and Sweden, which offer wide opportunities for trade. Moreover Soviet-Swedish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is an integral part of relations between the two states and serves the cause of strengthening good-neighborliness and mutual understanding."

Malkevich, Carlsson Hold Talks

PM270922 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sweden-USSR: Identical Stance"]

[Text] Stockholm, 23 May -- Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson has received here V.L. Malkevich, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, who heads the Soviet parliamentary delegation to the 14th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish cooperation, which is successfully developing on a mutually beneficial basis. It was stressed that I. Carlsson's recent official visit to the Soviet Union and his meetings and conversations were of great importance for further developing cooperation.

A meeting took place between V.L. Malkevich and Birgitta Dahl, Swedish energy and environment minister. During their conversation, the minister noted that the proposals contained in the 14 May speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, including proposals to establish an international procedure for the safe development of nuclear power, which would necessitate setting up a system for prompt notification and supply of information in the event of an accident or malfunction at a nuclear power station, especially when this is accompanied by the release of radioactivity, and also proposals to enhance the role and potential of the IAEA, coincide with Sweden's stance on these questions.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER TOUR

Remarks on NATO Deplored

PM271110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 5

[I. Melnikov "Rejoinder": "Confusing Chalk and Cheese"]

[Text] Since the discovery of America Vienna has had many different guests from overseas: ministers and businessmen, financial giants, and even presidents. But the head of the U.S. military department had never been to the Austrian capital before.

Caspar Weinberger decided to make good this deficiency. His visit has clearly left a strange impression on Austrian minds. The guest was not interested in the Vienna opera or the local Gothic and Baroque architectural wonders.

The subject of Weinberger's constant concern was quite different. Namely: exerting overt pressure on neutral Austria and making it, as the U.S. defense secretary put it in an interview with the Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE, understand the problem of the Alpine republic's "contribution" to Western defense. "We see," he stated, "the way in which the Austrian Armed Forces demonstrate a convincing capacity for self-defense as a positive contribution to NATO deterrence and defense." What can be said in this regard? As has repeatedly been the case with Washington envoys, Weinberger has shown ignorance of the situation, to put it mildly. No, it is not bayonets and cannon nor complicity in militarist competitions that form the basis of Austria's development, but its strictly observed policy of permanent neutrality. And the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria, which was signed by the United States among others, has been the firm foundation of that development for 31 years.

The State Treaty with Austria, as history has shown, eased the way toward detente in Europe and the movement for peaceful cooperation. Realistic politicians will not call for the revision of a single article of the treaty, including Article 13, which prohibits the Austrian Army from being equipped with missile weapons.

The Washington visitor is clearly confusing chalk and cheese. Austria's genuine security, which is reliably safeguarded by the State Treaty and the entire policy of permanent neutrality, cannot be replaced by Weinberger's more than dubious militarist recipes.

Opposes Nuclear-Free Zone

LD282029 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger claimed at a press conference in Copenhagen that the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe is the same as calling on the Soviet Union to start an attack. It is extremely dangerous to turn one's back on danger, he said. Our observer writes in this connection:

All kinds of stories about the Soviet threat are as old as the world itself. But regarding the real danger, there we absolutely agree with the secretary of defense. One must not turn one's back on danger. But it is necessary to estimate in the right way what is really threatening, what is danger. The majority of the people on the earth realize that nations are threatened with a nuclear disaster, and therefore we hae to welcome every step taken in the direction of eliminating nuclear weapons.

The establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe is one such step, and therefore abandoning the idea of forming such a zone would be tantamount to turning one's back on danger. This is what Secretary of Defense Weinberger calls for. But no wonder, for the advocates of nuclear weapons have really turned their backs on the threat. They are moving backward and enjoying the past, in other words, how before the beginning of the nuclear era all problems could be solved with armed force. Thinking of the past, they see wars that did not threaten the United States in any way. The towns of other countries, not of the United States, were in ruins.

But when we turn forward, the picture changes. Nuclear weapons can lead to a destabilization of an already explosive situation. What will happen if a nuclear war breaks out, even in a situation favorable to the United States, when it is the first to direct a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, asks American scientist Isaac Asimov, who continues: What will be the consequences of the explosions of hundreds of nuclear bombs? Will not the strike that destroys the Soviet Union destroy all of Western Europe after a few days and then gradually the rest of the world?

To avoid the disaster, decisive action is needed to eliminate the military nuclear threat. The Soviet Union has presented a concrete program for the elimination of nuclear weapons. It supports the establishment of nuclear-free zones, also in the northern Europe. As we know, the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone is gaining extensive support there. Therefore, the secretary of defense is again trying to direct public opinion elsewhere and to force upon it the idea of a fabricated threat and not of the real danger. He is trying to make public opinion turn its back on the most important issue of our time, the problem of nuclear disarmament.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR RECEIVES LATVIA'S PRAUDE

LD272112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A Soviet public delegation, led by R.V. Praude, first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, which is in Austria in connection with the USSR Days, was received today by Federal Chancellor Sinowatz of Austria. During talks, a high assessment was made of the present level of development of Soviet-Austrian relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, and other spheres.

The federal chancellor stressed the great contribution being made by the Austrian-Soviet society in the development of mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples, thus promoting the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth. Gertha Firnberg, president of the Austrian-Soviet Society, took part in the meeting.

PRAVDA ANALYZES NETHERLANDS ELECTION RESULTS

PM270748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "No Particular Change"]

[Text] The Hague -- The results of the 21 May elections to the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament have been announced. Just as pre-election opinion polls indicated, the opposition forces scored some successes. The largest among them -- the Labor Party -- will have 52 seats, compared with the 47 it won in the 1982 elections. The "Democrats '66" will have nine seats instead of six.

This success is, however, insufficient to result in any decisive change in the balance of forces in parliament. The main party in the incumbent bourgeois ruling coalition -- the Christian Democratic Appeal -- brings 54 deputies to the Second Chamber, compared with 45 in 1982. And even though its ally -- the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (liberals) -- lost 9 seats (27 instead of 36), the ruling parties will retain control in parliament. A number of small political parties lost their representation in parliament.

The election results demonstrated the desire of a certain proportion of Netherlands voters to maintain the status quo in the government arena. It was primarily economic considerations that played a role here. Recently, the ruling coalition has managed to somewhat reduce the number of unemployed and to achieve a certain revival in business activity and a fall in inflation rates.

Many Netherlands people are, as before, resolutely against the foreign policy course of the ruling coalition which, succumbing to pressure from Washington, pushed through parliament a decision on the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Netherlands territory. The losses suffered at the elections by the liberals, the most conservative and pro-American force in the coalition, indicate the widespread antimissile feelings among the Netherlands' voters.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHADDAM VISIT TO MOSCOW

Comparison of Gorbachev-Khaddam Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 May 1986 carries in its First Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The PRAVDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With A.H. Khaddam," has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 29 May 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph six, line three reads: and suppressing the resistance process and thwarting (changing wording)

Paragraph six, line six PRAVDA reads: relations. This adventurist imperial position (changing words)

Paragraph seven, lines one and two in PRAVDA read: the situation that is now evolving around Syria. Mikhail (changing wording)

Paragraph seven, line five in PRAVDA reads: regard to Syria, alongside political questions there was also an examination of specific questions of stepping up resistance to Syria in strengthening defense capability in accordance (rewording)

Khaddam Comments on Ties

LD292045 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 May 86

[Interview with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by correspondent Sergey Korolev in Moscow on 29 May — recorded]

[Text] [Korolev] Mr Vice President; first, allow me, on behalf of Soviet radio and Soviet press to welcome you here [words indistinct]. First question: How do you assess this visit, and can we call it a new step in Soviet-Syrian relations?

[Khaddam] First, I want to express my thanks to Radio Moscow for offering me the opportunity to give this interview. The results of the visit have been important and excellent for relations between Syria and the Soviet Union. We have discussed all issues of common interest, including the American-Israeli aggressive plans, and our viewpoints have been in agreement over ways of standing up to these plans.

We have affirmed to our comrades in Moscow that Syria is going ahead in its progressive policy, and it will not be intimidated by threats, irrespective of the size of these threats. This visit has ended, and we have held discussions on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, which has proved its efficiency at all stages. Furthermore, relations between the Soviet Union and Syria — relations many years old — have proved that they constitute a splendid example of relations between states.

The friendly Soviet Union stands at our side and helps us to stand up to the hostile forces and continue our struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and the recovery of the national and inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to return and to self-determination.

We also highly appreciate the peaceful policy followed by the Soviet Union and the peace initiatives it has put forward recently, which all reflect the Soviet Union's eagerness to see a climate of stability and calm prevail in the world, in which all the peoples and nations of the world can exercise their right to self-determination, sovereignty, and independence, without any interference in their respective domestic affairs.

[Korolev] Thank you. You have mentioned the American threats against your country. If you please, Sir, what are the real causes, what is the platform for the present American maneuvers in the region, and what are, for instance, the real causes of the aggression against Libya and these threats against Syria?

[Khaddam] The United States has an expansionist plan aimed at controlling the Middle East, its strategic position, and its economic resources. This region, by virture of its position and its sensitivity, constitutes a fundamental factor in the international situation. For this reason, controlling this region would enable the international imperialist forces, first among which is the United States, to achieve further success in their fight against the forces of liberation and progress in the world, foremost among which is the Soviet Union.

Syria follows a nationalist, anti-imperialist, and anti-Zionist policy. It struggles so that the Arabs can liberate their lands and build a progressive, independent Arab society. These objectives go against those of American imperialism.

On the other hand, our brothers in Libya struggle against the American and Zionist plans. For these reasons, we are being subjected to aggression or to the threat of aggression. However, the aggressive forces, no matter how big they may be, will never be able to change the course of history, because the will of people to triumph, and achieve peace and freedom is stronger than any unjust force. We are confident about the future.

[Korolev] Thank you. Finally, I thank you for this press interview, and I wish you personally, and the fraternal, friendly Syrian people the best of success in its action for the construction of the homeland. Thank you.

[Khaddam] Once again, thank you for this opportunity. I wish the friendly Soviet Union and its peoples more progress and prosperity, and I wish its leadership, above all Comrade Gorbachev, more happiness and success in their struggle not only for the Soviet Union but also for the peoples of the world.

Trofimenko Warns U.S.

LD281055 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, Ramadan 20, May 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A senior Soviet specialist on Soviet-U.S. relations warned that the U.S. Government will face serious consequences if it and its ally the Zionist enemy launched an aggression against Syria.

The deputy director of the Institute of American-Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences "Henry Trofimenko" stressed the need for the Soviet warnings to be taken seriously in this respect.

He said that the Soviet Union will stand by Syria's side militarily and politically, in the event of a U.S. or Zionist aggression on it. He indicated that such warning are not merely words but serious and effective warnings.

He stressed that the Soviet Union will stand with all its weight behind great Jamahiriyah and Syria if they were subjected to a Zionist aggression inspired by the U.S. Administration.

Shevardnadze Sees Off Khaddam

LD291525 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party and vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left the Soviet Union today.

He was seen off at the airport by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stayed in the USSR on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Moscow Views Significance of Talks

LD292039 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; commentary by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] Nikolay Grechkov begins with a commentary on the working visit to the USSR by Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talks held in Moscow in the context of the visit, there has been an exchange of views on a large number of issues including the situation in the Middle East, current international issues, and Soviet-Syrian relations.

I would like to make an important point: In discussing the current situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, the Soviet and Syrian conferees have talked with a great deal of interest about the need for cohesiveness in the Arab ranks at a time of seriously escalating tension in this whole region.

During the Soviet-Syrian talks, the common viewpoint was that the United States and Israel bear the full responsibility for the tense situation there. These two states are trying to impose their military and political will on the Arabs, to drag them into humiliating deals with Israel, and to prevent a rapid settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict being reached.

The recent savage U.S. aggression against Libya and the continuous campaign of threats against Syria by the signatories of the strategic alliance should be viewed in the context of this policy.

It is natural that this question should be posed here: What can anyone sincerely interested in securing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East do to face up to this U.S.-Israeli assault in the region? The answer is clear: unity of action. As far as the USSR is concerned, it expresses its effective solidarity with whoever has become the target of conspiracies and threats. Our country has always given, and it is prepared to give in the future too, moral, political, and material support to the Arab countries -- including support to strengthen their defense capabilities.

This has been said clearly in the Soviet-Syrian talks and also in the Soviet-Libyan talks which took place on the previous day. At the banquet in honor of the Syrian vice president, Andrey Gromyko said: The Arab people are not alone; with them stand all the peace-loving forces and the majority of the states of the world. At the same time, it has been pointed out that the USSR is convinced that if the Arabs can unite this would be an effective weapon in response to the plots and their enemies.

They Syrian leadership has also [words indistinct]. As was said at the Moscow talks, The USSR and Syria agree that the fundamental interests of the Arabs in responding to the imperialist aggressions impose the need to mobilize all the progressive and nationalist forces.

LIBYAN LEADER JALLUD CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

PRAVDA Reports Dinner Speeches

PM291105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 1986 First Edition p 5

[Text] The Soviet Government hosted a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace on 27 May in honor of 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were: N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

Comrades Nikolay Ryzhkov and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud made brief speeches during the kinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Nikolay Ryzhkov said: Please allow me first of all to sincerely welcome on behalf of the Soviet Government, all the representatives of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by Comrade 'Abe al-Salam Jallud, member of that country's revolutionary leadership. Attention throughout the world is now focused on your state. Some people who highly value the principles of national and social liberation see Libya as a country that did not flinch in the face of flagrant U.S. imperialist aggression. It has shown anew its determination to proceed along the path of building a new life according to the aims of the 1 September 1969 revolution. Others, who do not wish to abandon the hegemonist approach in relations between people, are trying to accuse Libya of anything for the sake of justifying their policy of state terrorism and disregard for the norms of international law and order and are whitewashing themselves.

But there cannot be and will not be a return to the times when the ways of the world were dictated by force. There will not be, because of history cannot be reversed and because the mighty forces of progress -- the socialist states, the overwhelming majority of the developing countries, and the entire, growing potential of the forces of peace -- are confronting imperialism and international reaction. The solidarity and active cooperation of these forces is an important guarantee for rendering futile the attempts of imperialism to seek social revenge. Any problems in relations between states should be solved by political means in our nuclear age. There is no other way.

Your meeting today with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the Soviet-Libyan talks allow us to express our conviction that the basis of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyqn Jamahiriyah depends on the identity of their attitudes toward confronting imperialist policy -- the policy of aggression, violence, and interference in the affairs of others -- and their profound interest in preventing a nuclear war and in preserving and consolidating peace and guaranteeing the freedom, independence, and equality of all nations.

In conclusion, Nikolay Ryzhkov wished Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, and all Libyan guests success and good health. The head of the Soviet Government pointed out: We are convinced that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Libyan peoples will be developed and strengthened in the future too. We wish the Libyan people success in building a new society, prosperity, and peace.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud said: The word "comrade" is a true Arab word. In translation, it means: A friend tested over the long road. And we are friends on just such a long road -- the road of history, the road of man's liberation from oppression, exploitation, and injustice.

The Libyan Arab people and the reactions of the West to the tragic incident which took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power station have confirmed that the capitalist West is unethical. The Libyan Arab people have since 1981 been living in a permanent state of political, economic, and military confrontation which necessitates that the Libyan people be permanently ready. The Libyan people are being subjected to provocations and acute savage aggressions. The history of mankind has never before witnessed a superpower such as the United States abandoning all ethics and laws governing relations between states and using all means of destruction in an attempt to kill the head of a sovereign state -- the leader of the Libyan revolution -- and his family.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud pointed out that the Libyan people thank the Soviet people for their firm attitude during the aggression. He said: The Libyan people bravely faced the U.S.-NATO assault and their economic, political, propaganda, and psychological aggression. Regrettably, the West European states and Japan accepted the U.S. terrorism and carried out their own political, economic, and propaganda campaigns. Even now there is the possibility that a military aggression may be launched as successive threats are made by the White House.

The initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, which aims at delivering mankind from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, should be the goal of all peoples of the world and all forces of peace and democracy because this historic initiative means the preservation of life on our planet.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud condemned the Zionist-American oppression in the Arab world, the recent attack by racist South Africa against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana, the aggression against Nicaragua, and the threats against Syria and Iran. The very low pricing of raw materials obtained from the developing countries, the base, secret war being waged by the CIA against the honorable strugglers, and the subversive and espionage activities against the nations and the liberation movements, create a feeling of noconfidence in the future.

In conclusion, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud said that the Arab nation and its national revolutionary forces are proud of the friendship with the Soviet Union and see the Soviet Union's policy as a firm strategic policy in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and for the building of socialism, peace, freedom, and progress for all mankind.

JANA Version

LD272040 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, Ramadan 19, May 27, JAMAHIRIYA News agency -- Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet communist party held a dinner banquet this evening in honour of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salaam Ahmad Jallud and his accompanying delegation.

The banquet was attended by [words indistinct] the member of the Politburo and Foreign Minister, Marshal "Sergey Sokolov" the defence minister, "Antoliy Dobrinin" the head of the International Relations' Department at the Central Committee, "Konstantin Katushev" the head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relation and a number of Soviet officials.

Staff Major Jallud gave a speech on this occasion at the beginning of which he conveyed the greetings and regards of the Libyan Arab people for the firm Soviet stance on the U.S.-NATO aggression against Great Jamahiriyah. He hailed the advanced relations of friendship and co-operation between the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union.

He confirmed that the Arab nation and its revolutionary and progressive forces highly treasure the friendship with the Soviet Union and regards it as an important strategic line in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction for the building of the world of socialism, peace, freedom and progress for all humanity's sons. It calls with all sincerity to the consolidation of the alliance of principles between great Jamahiriya and the friendly Soviet Union and between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union.

He indicated that this alliance and this friendship are a decisive action in our joint struggle to achieve our joint goals.

Staff Major Jallud in his speech confirmed: "The criminal terrorist U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people and the way in which the West tackled the regrettable incident at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor, had proven that the imperialist capitalist West has no morals".

He added: "Since 1981 the Libyan Arab people live in an imposed state of political, military and economic confrontation which led us to live in a state of urgency and constant maximum alert. We were exposed to daily provocations and intimidations in our waters and air spaces. We were subjected to repeated military assaults and in 1981 an aggression and another on 25 March 1986 and finally the savage barbarous failed aggression to which the U.S. terrorist administration massed the biggest air force and the highest military technology apart from the war of deceit and distortion".

Staff Major Jallud confirmed: "Mankind's history and the international and human conduct did not degrade in the past to the level that a super power such as the USA are moved by the power madness and disconcerned with any moral obligation by its massing all the means of destruction it owns and its technology to kill the leader of the revolution and his family in a mean cowardly operation".

He wondered by saying: "We would like to ask why did the U.S. do such a thing to brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally? They drank a victory toast at the White House in the belief that their aggression had succeeded and got rid of the brother leader. But what was the result? Complete failure of that criminal aggression militarily and politically. Reagan and his administration had fallen morally and politically."

Staff Major Jallud went on: "The whole world has condemned this criminal aggression. America was universally isolated. The Libyan Arab people thanks the steadfast stance of the Soviet Union during the aggression".

In his speech Staff Major Jallud confirmed that this visit has a special significance. It comes in the midst of enormous international events and developments that threaten world peace and stability and threaten the independence of nations if not their existence.

He said: "The U.S. Administration and the West in general are launching a crusade against Islam. In their concept, struggle is considered terrorism, the world liberation movements are terrorist movements and nations' resistance to aggression is terrorism".

He added: "The repeated U.S. criminal aggression on the Libyan Arab people, the threats to Syria and Iran, the hitting at Palestinian resistance, the destruction of Lebanon, the destruction of Lebanon, the occupation and threat to Nicaragua, the U.S.-Zionist thuggery in the Arab region, the thuggery of the regime of South Africa against the front line states in Africa which the recent aggression on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana were the latest form of it. The practicing of the U.S. Administration and those two [word indistinct] racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa of the organised state terrorism officially, [as received] the imposition of very low prices on the developing countries' raw materials, the closing of the markets of the capitalistic states, the protectionism practices, the embargo on the transfer of technology to the developing countries, the imposition of a monopolist, imperialist and capitalist economic system upon the world, the imposition of nuclear and traditional arms race, the secret dirty war the CIA launches against all honest freedom-fighters and the revolutionary force the world over and the spying against the nations and the liberation movements, all these things have created a state of fear for the future after the U.S. has made the U.N. Security Council ineffective by the irresponsible uses of veto to give legality to its aggressive actions and acts of aggression committed by the two hateful racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

Staff Major Jallud went on to say: "In view of the Soviet Union's responsibilities in preserving peace and security, the granting of freedom for small nations and in views of the pioneering role of the great Al-Fateh of September revolution in the world's struggle. We attach an historic importance to this visit. Also the progressive force and the small nations that are threatened by aggression and the world's liberation movements are all looking forward to the outcome of this visit." He said: "We hope that during this visit, we will be able to give a qualitative move to the strong relations of friendship and co-operation that bind our two countries and bear our responsibilities in the struggle in a way that preserves security, peace and progress for our peoples and all the world's nations.

At the end of his speech, Staff Major Jallud confirmed that the Arab nation and its revolutionary and nationalist powers highly treasure their friendship with the Soviet Union and consider it a strategic important line in the struggle against imperialism, liberty and progress for all mankind. They call with all sincerity for the consolidation of the ideological alliance between Libya and the friendly Soviet Union and the Arab nation and the Soviet Union." He confirmed that this alliance and this friendship are a decisive factor in our joint struggle to reach our joint goals."

The chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Mr. Nikolay Tikhonov [as received], delivered a speech, welcoming Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and his entourage. He paid tribute to the steadfastness displayed by Al-Jamahiriyah in the face the abortive U.S.-NATO aggression, lauding the firm resolve of the Libyan Arab people to take the road of building a new life according to the objectives of the great al-Fateh Revolution.

He added that those who cherished the national and social liberation saw in Libya a country that had not and would not retreat from encountering U.S. aggression. As regards the others, he continued, who did not want to give up the hegemony behavior in the relations among peoples, they endeavoured to accuse Libya in everything in a bid to achieve one end, namely, the justification of their policy based on state-sponsored terrorism and non-respect on their part of international law principles.

He, furthermore, emphasized that there would never be any return to those times in which power arrogance reigned supreme worldwide. Likewise, the wheel of history, he added, would never rotate towards the back, stressing that the forces of progress were in constant confrontation with imperialism and reaction. He asserted that the solidarity of these forces and their continuing inter-action and active cooperation were an important guarantee for the foiling the imperialist objectives.

He pointed out, furthermore, that the Libyan Arab-Soviet meeting and the concomitant talks that took place in the forefront of which was the meeting held with the secretary general of the USSR Communist Party, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, enabled the two sides to express their conviction that the cordial cooperation between the Soviet Union and great Al-Jamahiriyah stemmed from the unity of their stand in facing the policy of aggression and imperialist violence as well as the interference in others' affairs. He stressed that this would be based on the great attention given by the two sides to safeguard and reinforce peace and keep off the danger of nuclear war, let alone securing the freedom and independence of all peoples.

He concluded by stating that the friendship and cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Soviet peoples would continue for the mutual good of both of them.

Gorbachev Announces Military Backing

LD300135 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, announced military backing for the great Jamahiriyah. The Soviet leader reaffirmed the Soviet Unions's decisive and firm stand by the great Jamahiriyah in the confrontation with the aggressive U.S. imperialist schemes, during his reception of brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev also affirmed backing and support for Syria in confronting the imperialist threats. The working visit being paid by Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and his accompanying delegation to the Soviet Union continues.

Cooperation Agreement Not Signed

LD291445 Kuwait KUNA in English 1358 GMT 29 May 86

[By Khaled al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union will not sign a friendship and cooperation agreement with Libya, one of its closest allies in the Arab region, during the current visit here by Libyan Revolution Command member 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, diplomatic sources said here Thursday.

The sources said that both sides stressed at the talks that future cooperation should be based on the long-term cooperation program.

Jallud arrived here Monday heading a military and economic team on a "work" visit which coincided with an official visit to the Soviet capital by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

It is expected that Jallud will sign an arms purchase deal here, although sources believe that the contract will not include advanced Soviet weapons.

Meanwhile, political observers here said that official statements on the Libyan-Soviet talks did not include any reference to the Palestinian problem due to differences over unity of the PLO and the organization's leadership.

Jallud has met yesterday with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov for talks on means of developing cooperation in scientific and economic fields.

Shevardnadze Meets Libyan Counterpart

LD291138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] A meeting between Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Maqhur, secretary of the people's committee of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, took place on 28 May.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly and constructive spirit, the heads of foreign policy departments of the two countries exchanged views on a number of questions of the further development of friendly Soviet-Libyan relations, as well as on a number of the most important contemporary problems of mutual interest.

Maqhur expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its effective solidarity with the Libyan people in opposing the aggressive encroachments of U.S. imperialism.

Shevardnadze stressed that the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah can continue to count on the firm support of the USSR in their just struggle for freedom, independence, and a peaceful life.

Jallud Meets Sokolov, Others

LD291057 Tripoli JANA in English 1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, Ramadan 21, May 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met yesterday afternoon in Moscow Marshal Sergey Sokolov, Soviet Politbureau member and minister of defence.

Also present from the Soviet side were Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, first deputy of the minister of defence, commander of the Air Defence Force, Flight Marshal Yefimov, deputy defence minister and commander of the Air Force, Navy Admiral Kankov, director of the General Administration of the War Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, General Larinov, assistant defence minister and General Sikinov, commander of the communication and information.

Jallud Departs

LD301027 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, departed from Moscow today. He had been staying in the Soviet Union since Monday on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON JALLUD, KHADDAM VISITS

LD292328 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Talks took place in Moscow between Soviet leaders and two prominent Arab personalities, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary command in Libya, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president.

In the talks, a detailed exchange of views took place about the vital international issues, including the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern issues, in addition to the issues of relations betweeen these two Arab countries and the Soviet Union.

The amicable practical contacts of the Soviet leadership with the Arab representatives are a natural phenomenon that reflect the continuous development of Soviet-Arab relations. However, the current talks took place during a special international situation, since tension has sharply escalated in the Mediterranean and Middle East. The culprits responsible for this tension are well known. They are the imperialists and the Zionists. In order to supress the wishes of the peoples to progress and develop independently, these stategic allies will do anything to impose their control on them, and they carry out acts of flagrant aggression against the sovereign states.

Contempt for the wishes and radical interest of peoples was Washington's reply to our call for making civilized relations the criterion of dealing between the countries, as the Soviet President Andrey Gromyko pointed out during his meeting with Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Some people do not want to accept the clear fact that the policies of hegemony and military violence has no future in the nuclear age. It is a quite clear that the nuclear tests in Nevada, the undeclared wars against nicaragua and Afgahnistan, the aggression against Libya, and the intimidation and threats of the American-Israeli campaign against Syria are steps toward the fulfillment of the sinister principle of neoglobalism, whose essence, if we call things by their proper names, is international robbery and state terrorism.

It is understood that the importance of consolidating the unity of the Arab countries, which are continuously exposed to imperialist and Zionist attacks, with all the anti-imperialist forces increases rapidly during these circumstances. As for the Soviet Union, its leaders said clearly during the talks that the Arab peoples are not alone in their struggle. The Soviet Union and the majority of the countries of the world are with them.

The Moscow Talks brought out the conformity of the views of the two peace-loving Arab countries and the Soviet Union on many issues concerning the Arab East; the closeness of their international political interests; and the trust between their leaders. This trust was invested in many complicated events in the Middle East. The Soviet Union stressed that it will continue to give comprehensive support to the Arab peoples in their struggle for independence; for the legitimate rights of peoples, including the Palestinian Arab people, and for the firm just peace in the Middle East.

Naturally, the talks were not restricted to the political and diplomatic support and the development of economic relations. During the Moscow meetings, they also dicussed the specific issues of increasing assistance to the Arab countries in consolidating their defensive abilities as a result of the conclusions of the armed U.S. attack aginst Libya. This is of common Arab interest, since it is clear that imperialism and Zionism are trying to divide the detachments of the Arab national liberation movement into parts and to divide the anti-imperialist front.

The actions of imperialism and Zionist constitute an actual danger against peace not only in this region, but also outside it. Preventing the implementation of the U.S. and Israeli schemes against two freedom-loving Arab countries -- Libya and Syria -- means preventing such a development of the events which could lead to tragic consequences for many Arab peoples in the Middle East and for the other peoples of earth simultaneously.

LIZICHEV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SYRIA

PM271258 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Army General A.D. Lizichev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was on a working visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Defense Ministry 19-24 May.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev was received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. During a talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on questions of the international situation, the Near East situation, and Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

Meetings were held with Syrian Defense Minister General M. Talas; Lieutenant General H. al-Shihabi, chief of the Syrian Armed Forces General Staff; and Major General (D.) Juknah, chief of the Syrian Armed Forces Political Directorate.

At the Syrian Armed Forces Political Directorate there was an exchange of opinions on topical questions of the education, training, and moral and psychological tempering of servicemen. The Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the setup of educational and training work in a number of Army and Navy formations and units. The meetings with Syrian Armed Forces generals, officers, soldiers, and sailors were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev and accompanying officials returned to Moscow 24 May. At Sheremetyevo Airport Army Gen A.D. Lizichev was met by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other senior political officials.

Brigadier General I. Nasif, military attache at the Syrian Embassy to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

CHERNAVIN WELCOMES SYRIAN NAVY COMMANDER

PM281546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Fleet Division General Mustafa Wajih Tayyarah, commander of the Syrian Navy, arrived in the Soviet Union on 26 May on an official visit at the invitation of Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

The guest from Syria was met at the airport by Flt Adm V.N. Chernavin and by other admirals and officers.

The welcoming party included Brigade General I. Nasif, military, naval, and air attache at the Syrian Embassy in the USSR.

On 27 May Flt Div Gen M.W. Tayyarah paid a call on Flt Adm V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy.

On the same day M.W. Tayyarah visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

COMMENTARY ON THATCHER VISIT TO ISRAEL

Expresses 'Surprise'

LD251346 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Mikhail Krutikhin writes:

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Brimain has arrived in Israel for an official visit. And the very first feeling which she hurried to express upon arrival was 'surprise'. How come that even since the State of Israel was founded in 1948 no leader of British cabinet ever visited Tel Aviv in his official capacity!

This fact really looks paradoxical. The state where militant zionists are in power is known to owe its emergence to a considerable extent to the practical actions of British politicians who had exercised their mandate over Palestine. The roots of the present Middle East conflict are hidden in the history of the mandate.

One of the main goals of the British mandate in Palestine had been precisely to promote the establishment of a zionist state in the very heart of the Arab world.

True to the cynical principle "divide and rule", the British expected to play on conflict situations artifically brought about by them in [words indistinct] their neo-colonialist will upon the Arabs living there. The Arabs had lived in the territory from time immemorial in peace and tranquility. And only the London-sanctioned mass transfer of Jews to Palestine and the subsequent establishment of Israel had introduced the terrible tragedy to the Arab people of Palestine.

It is not superfluous for contemporary politicians to recall history sometimes. The first big uprising of Palestinian Arabs against the pro-Zionist policy of the British mandate authorities erupted in April]936, and the British used troops to suppress the action. At the same time the so-called "Lord Peel Commission" was formed in London and for the first time officially called for creating a Jewish state in Palestine and for providing it with land by driving out the indigenous Arab population.

Over the period of the validity of the British mandate, the number of Jewish settlements grew from 47 to more than two hundred.

Previously and now London's policy has been and remains pro-Zionist. Any attempts by Margaret Thatcher during this visit to present the policy as being different from the United States' aggressive course in the Middle East are doomed to failure. The prime minister of Britain has arrived in the area virtually in the role of Washington's emissary. She does not even conceal that she expects, by leaning on 'moderate Arab leaders', to revive the so-called 'peace process', or in other words -- separate deals after the Camp-David pattern. It is not fortuitous that Thatcher in her pronouncements on this subject has repeatedly mentioned Jordan. It is precisely that country that is now the focus of attention of both Washington and London. It is upon it that U.S. and British politicians intend to impose their 'settlement' version which runs counter to the national interests of the Jordanian people.

Advocates U.S. Policies

LD252150 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 25 TASS -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain arrived in Israel for a visit. It is the first ever official trip of a head of the British cabinet to Israel in the entire history of that state. According to reports reaching here, Mrs Thatcher plans to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and other Israeli officials, and also with a number of Palestinians from the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Although before the trip the British prime minister repeatedly tried to create the impression that the purpose of her visit was allegedly to demonstrate "independence" of Britain's policy in the Middle East from that of the United States, observers note that Mrs Thatcher will advocate precisely U.S. plans for the Mid-East settlement.

During the stay in Israel Mrs. Thatcher will also discuss the problem of "terrorism". Britain's stand on that matter is well known. London has teamed up with Washington which advanced its concept of "neoglobalism" under the pretext of combatting terrorism and is now scaling up its interference in a number of regions of the world.

Mrs Thatcher personally permitted the U.S. Air Force to use British airfields for staging a bandit bombing raid on Libya last April. The British delegate at the United Nations security Council at one with the U.S. representative vetoed a resolution condemning the barbarous South African raid on three African nations. That operation had also been staged under the pretext of combatting terrorism.

London May 25 TASS -- British officials, according to the Loudon-based FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper, said that on her trip to Israel Mrs Thatcher would not be bringing any new proposals for the Middle East settlement. Although she devotes her visit to the search for ideas that could promote a peaceful settlement of the crisis she has no illusions that the visit would make any appreciable contribution to that process.

TASS Expresses Skepticism

LD271714 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Boris Shabayev writes:

What epithets the West has piled on the first visit to Tel Aviv by a British head of government since the existence of the State of Israel. Publicizing the visit, circles close to Whitehall have hastened to call it "historic." On the other isde of the channel they are inclined to think it should be seen as "idyllic." Both views come from the official version, according to which Mrs Thatcher's visit was made for peacemaking purposes, and differ from one another only in mood: formally optimistic in one case, and skeptical in the other.

But the heart of the matter is that the British prime minister's visit does not and did not have anything to do with a desire to contribute to the cause of achieving genuine peace in the Middle East. The "Iron Lady" had a different mission: In conditions when the United States has brought universal wrath and indignation on itself through its bandit raid on Libya, to act the role of Washington's envoy and try to push forward the U.S. scenario of a Middle East "settlement." This "nuance" was very accurately noticed by NIHON KEIZAI of Japan.

What ideas did M. Thatcher bring to this extremely tense region? In the first place, the idea of a new, separate deal with Isreal, this time involving Jordan. Second, the idea of some kind of "democratization" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip Arab land occupied by Israel, or, if one is frank, of searching for collaborators among the Palestinians who are prepared to betray their holy cause for thirty pieces of silver. But on granting the Palestinian Arab people their inalienable right to selfgovernment, and to the creation of their own national state, and on the participation of the sole legal representatives of that people -- the PLO -- in deciding its fate, Mrs Thatcher spoke not a word throughout her visit. In other words, the root problem of the Near East crisis remained for her "outside the picture."

Is is possible that in understanding this trip, Downing Street forgot that all these ideas have more than once and in amost decisive manner been rejected as capitulationist by the Arab world? Did Downing Street really think that the Arabs have short memories and that they have forgotten already who, just a few weeks ago, gave the go-ahead for U.S. bombers from British bases to carry out a raid on Libyan towns? Just as on that tragic night, London today appears in the unenviable role of accomplice in Washington's anti-Arab actions.

Is this not the reason for -- as the British DAILY MAIL concludes -- Margaret Thatcher coming home empty-handed?

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS JORDANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM271346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan are developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in the name of peace and progress. This was noted at a public soiree devoted to Jordan's national holiday -- Independence Day -- held in Moscow on 22 May.

BRIEFS

SHIPPING AGREEMENT WITH UAE -- Andrey Popov, our correspondent in the Near East, reports: Economic ties between the USSR and the UAE are developing successfully. An agreement has recently been signed in the capital of Dubai, the second largest Emirate, in accordance with which the Soviet Black Sea Shipping Line will open regular container traffic from the USSR through Italy, Saudi Arabia to Dubai, and farther on to India, Singapore, Malaysia, and Hong Kong. Khalid Khalifa al-Zawah, deputy director of the Duabai port noted in conversation with our correspondent that UAE business and political circles welcomed the development of mutually advantageous ties between our countries. Soviet drilling equipment has long since made a name for itself here; oil and petroleum product storage facilities made in the USSR have been in use for many years. The new container line, in view of the deputy director of the port, opens up further prospects for expanison of cooperation between the USSR and the UAE. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 May 86 LD]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Scientist Says Death Toll at 21

AU291349 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cologne, West Germany, May 29 (AFP) -- The death toll from the April 26 nuclear accident in Chernobyl, Soviet Ukraine, has risen from 19 to 21, the Soviet co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), said here Thursday.

Yevgeniy Chazov said 299 people had been hospitalized in the wake of the disaster, including 30 in "serious condition".

The IPPNW is currently holding its world congress here.

Cleanup To Continue Through June

LD292251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Special Correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko interview with Chernobyl decontamination unit head; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] This rayon was being thoroughly combed by a radioactivity reconnaissance group 15 minutes ago and immediately the area was ringed by a convoy of army vehicles resembling gas-tankers. Each of them had its duty to perform. The pumping installations were put into operation, and taut jets of a chemical solution played upon fences, house roofs, the tree-tops, and television antennas. Work in the area is now being carried out by Captain Babkov's subunit.

Nikolay Vasilyevich, you have been setting about decontamination in Chernobyl for the first time. What did you begin with?

[Babkov] We have treated the most vitally important and essential installations of the town -- namely, the outpatients clinics and the canteens -- that is, those points that are needed first and foremost for the people who are carrying out large-scale work here in assisting in the restoration of Chernobyl land, Chernobyl enterprises, and all this beautiful corner of their land. We naturally began with the adjacent villages and have been treating settlements and hamlets. We have thus already....

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] ...step by step and street by street.

[Babkov] ...step by step and street by street reaching almost to the center of the town of Chernobyl.

[Mikhaylenko] The radiation monitoring reconnaissance workers are going ahead of you.

[Babkov] Yes, that is right. In the forefront are the radiation-monitoring chemical workers, who are measuring the level of radiation and contamination prior to treatment. Then we carry out the special treatment, after which they carry out a further check measurement. This shows that the level is being reduced to a normal dosage.

[Mikhaylenko] So, you are cleaning up the town of Chernobyl for its inhabitants?

[Babkov] Yes, indeed. We are endeavoring to see that the inhabitants of Chernobyl can return to their town as quickly as possible and set about normal life as before.

[Mikhaylenko] Nikolay Vasiliyevich, it is fairly easy for you to deal with these single-story houses, but how will the work be when one reaches the new rayon where there are five-story blocks?

[Babkov] In the rayons where there are larger buildings -- five-story ones -- our companies of firemen are coming to our assistance. They also came here with us. Their equipment includes so-called water cannon. With jets that can easily in practice reach up to a five-story building without great effort.

[Mikhaylenko] How long in your view will it take to clean up everything here?

[Babkov] We still have more work to do. We shall have to work throughout the month of June.

Sakharov Interview on Chernobyl

DW300835 Hamburg BILD in German 30 May 86 p 4

["Exclusive" BILD report by Peter Bartels: "Sakharov on Chernobyl: It Was Terrible"]

[Text] "It was terrible what happened (in Chernobyl), a tragedy like that of Challenger..."

This was said by Andrey Sakharov, the famous Soviet nuclear physicist, by phone to his wife Yelena Bonner in the United States. The Soviets recorded the talk with microphones and hidden cameras.

The new video cassette BILD received yesterday from Moscow, was recorded 14 days ago in Gorki, Sakharov's place of exile. The Kremlin had him interviewed for the first time by a (Soviet) repoter -- on a side street in Gorki.

Reporter: "I am from GORKOVSKIY RABOCHIY (GORKI WORKER)."

Sakharov unbelieving: "The GORKOVSKIY RABOCHIY?"

Reporter; "Excuse me please, but this is the first time I have had an opportunity to speak to Academician Sakharov. Can you satisfy my professional curiosity? Everybody speaks of Chernobyl at the moment. An accident..."

Sakharov: "A terrible accident."

Reporter: "The papers write about a radiation of 10-15 milliroentgen per hour. Is that much?"

Sakharov: "No, it is only little. You see, those who died received a much higher dose. They got several hundred roentgen."

Reporter: "I also deal with ecological issues for our newspaper. I believe that the accident will have some effect on nature."

Sakharov: "It could have some effects..."

Here the video cassette sound suddenly becomes indistinct. It becomes intelligible again when Sakharov says: "However, you know, it was not nature that tried to put the fire out, they were firefighters."

Reporter: "Yes, I understand whay you mean. Will we have to deal with consequences?

Sakharov: "No, nothing serious. Not for the people outside the power plant zone."

Reporter: "Nevertheless, we must continue our fight to achieve renunciation of nuclear weapons."

Sakharov: "Total renunciation. Naturally, yes, naturally. It is a terrible threat to mankind."

Reporter: "We have announced a moratorium (voluntary nuclear test halt) until 6 August. However, the Americans have not responded."

Sakharov: "They believe that without nuclear weapons they will be unable to resist the Soviets. As long as tensions exist, we will be unable to achieve agreement."

Report on Belorussian Evacuees

PM220930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Matukovskiy report: "Rallying Round; IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Areas Around Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] Gomel Oblast, Belorussian SSR -- Trouble knows no frontiers, especially the kind that has occurred at the Chernobyl AES. It silently "crossed" from the right, Ukrainian, bank of the Pripyat to the left, Belorussian, bank. Radiation monitors sensed the danger and raised the alarm: The radiation level in the area adjoining the AES had risen. Three densely populated rayons of Gomel Oblast -- Narovlyanskiy, Khoynikskiy, and Braginskiy -- are located on the banks of the river in this area.

Captain First Rank D.F. Zhukovskiy, chief of the oblast civil defense staff, relates: "We set up our headquarters in Khoyniki because several villages in this rayon were 5-7 km as the crow flies from the Chernobyl AES. We wanted to be as close as possible to the site of the disaster to assess the scale of what had happened accurately. It soon became obvious that emergency measures -- the evacuation of people -- were essential. It was difficult to believe this: All around us were blossoming orchards, the sun was shining brightly, blue skies were overhead... But it was from there, from the sky, that the invisible danger was descending. And because it was an invisible and a silent danger, people refused to believe that it was there..." D.M. Demichev, first secretary of the Khoynikskiy party raykom, takes up the story: "The situation demanded exceptionally quick responses. First of all, children, pregnant women, and mothers with children up to the age of 7 were evacuated. Aleksandr Adamovich Grakhovskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom, never left the headquarters. The question of transport, of sanatoriums, health centers, and young pioneer camps in the north of the oblast was resolved as we went along. This is where the first evacuees were sent. Buses and trucks from other rayons and oblasts were already converging on these centers. Everyone wanted to help us. It is really true, people rally round when misfortune strikes! This was our experience, from the beginning. Then we cleared the farms and villages where the radiation was high -- Radan Massany, Chamkov, Ulasy..." Alas, it is very difficult for peasants to leave familiar places, their house and home, the surroundings in which they grew up, the blossoming orchard, the lilac beneath the window... And it had to be done within an hour or two... Understandably, there were tears. P.M. Kuzmenko, chairman of the Oravichskiy rural soviet ispolkom, told me that he saw a man embracing a dog, bidding farewell to it as if it were human. Silly "emotionalism" in the circumstances? No! It would be odd if people behaved differently. But no one protested, no one complained. No wailing, no panic, no fear. Everyone understood: If it were not necessary they would not be evacuating us.

"Just a few old women took some persuading," A.I. Obukhov relates. "They even hid in the cellars. You would find them there, and they would say: 'My dear! Just look how my orchard is blossoming! Who will look after it? And who is going to feed the [illegible] me...'"

Nonetheless, they were all evacuated to the last one: What had to be done had to be done. Within a matter of hours they had roofs over their heads and tables to sit down at. Dmitriy Mikhaylovich admits:

Frankly speaking, I was afraid of problems about accommodation for the evacuees. People might grumble: Why do we have to have strangers in our house? How wrong I was about my own people! Even before the buses arrived people were outside their houses, waiting. Everywhere the tables were laid, the baths were heated, and the beds were made up. P.F. Oreshchenko, chairman of the Dvorishchanskiy rural soviet ispolkom, took eight people into his house, while he and his wife went to live with a neighbor. Some people came running to Oreshchenko with complaints: 'Why did you not send us anybody? What is wrong with our house? Are you trying to offend us, chairman!'" I was sitting with N.I. Sadchenko, director of the "Sudkovo" Sovkhoz, which took in the "Oravichi" Sovkhoz, whose director is G.A. Mikhailov. P.M. Kuzmenko, chairman of the Oravichskiy rural soviet ispolkom, was also present.

"We were warmly welcomed, like relations," Pavel Mikhaylovich said. "The baths are working round the clock. We have to wash ourselves properly. Food is free, three meals a day. Everyone has received an allowance of R200 and a vegetable plot. The two sovkhozes — 'Sudkovo' and 'Oravichi' — have merged into one farm. A joint session of the two rural soviets was held followed by a general meeting of the two sovkhozes' Communists. There was only one question on the agenda. How are we going to work in the new conditions?" "We planned it like that from the outset," N.I. Sadchenko said, "coupling kolkhozes with kolkhozes and sovkhozes with sovkhozes. Even pensioners lent a hand... Misfortune has brought people closer together, it has shown us that everything we have, work, land, homes, is there to be shared." Life in the rayon goes on. One of the evacuees lost his billfold with R400 in it. They looked for the owner for several days. They found him and returned the billfold to him. At the raykom bureau V.D. Krivchenko, welder at the "1 May" Kolkhoz, and M.I. Kulak, a milkmaid at the same kolkhoz, were accepted as candidate party members. They were asked an unexpected question at the bureau session: Have you not changed your mind about getting married after all that has happened? No, nothing can stop us. We are firmly decided.

On 13 May a soccer match between Khoyniki and Bragin took place at the local sports ground. The home team won 4:3. The return match took place in Bragin 18 May... And Khoyniki won again, 2:0. The home team was "peeved"! From Khoyniki I drove to Bragin, which suffered more than others. Thirty population centers, almost 8,000 people were evacuated from here to the safe zone. Tsglovskiy rural soviet had a population of 1,440 people for instance, and it took in 1,583 people from the southern zone. The village Mikhnovka with 99 inhabitants took in another 93, Rudnya 240, Lubyaniki 184, Komanov 113, Shkuraty 245, Ugly 389...

"The situation here is further complicated," G.N. Pankov, first secretary of the party raykom, relates, "by the fact that the most prosperous farms were in the southern part of the rayon. They each had an excellent club, or even a cultural center, and one or even several canteens... People had become used to these amenities. And now they have lost them, of course. In the northern part of the rayon, to where the people from the 30-km zone have been evacuated, the farms are less prosperous. So we are faced with the difficult task of doing everything to ensure that the differences in living standards do not make themselves felt. People are living in cramped conditions, but they get on well and they understand that what is needed is patience. Let's go, you will see for yourself." Uglovskiy rural soviet, "Engels" Kolkhoz. It took in the "Posudovo" Sovkhoz. On our way there, Georgiy Nikolayevich told me "how it all went." Additional baths and showers were needed, it was hot and dusty. People washed. Several hundred camp beds, mattresses, and sets of bedding were brought in. Camp beds are all well and good, but some houses are simply too small to put them up. People sleep on the floor. Sometimes two to a mattress... Eight to nine people per house. But what can you do? It all happened so suddenly...

However, no complaints here either. Everyone understands. There is no other way. Food is free and it is superbly organized.

The Uglovskaye school gym has been turned into a canteen and the school canteen into a kitchen. The cooking is good and there is enough food.

We arrived in time for dinner with the "Posudovo" Sovkhoz livestock farmers. We just got talking and, of course, the first question was: "When will we be going home?" Alas, there is no answer to this question yet. Scientist in cooperation with special military groups and Ministry of Internal Affairs staff are investigating the most effective methods for decontaminating the evacuated area. It is necessary to treat every house, every structure, every meter of land. People will be able to return only when complete safety can be guaranteed.

My last interview was with Aleksey Stepanovich Kamay, first secretary of the party obkom, who had also just returned from the diaster area. He goes there every other day. N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, flies in by helicopter several times a week. Deputy Chairmen of the Belorussian Council of Ministers V.G. Yevtuk and A.A. Petrov are almost always here. Everyone in Belorussia from Central Committee secretaries down to kolkhoz members is thinking about these three Gomel Oblast rayons. Everyone thinks of nothing but how to help the victims.

"All kinds of equipment are now arriving here from all the republic's oblasts," A.S. Kamay relates, "trucks machines for hosing down the streets (all streets and roads in the area have to be hosed down several times per day), and asphalt pavers (radioactive dust can be washed off hard-surfaced roads more easily that off dirt tracks).

"The zone of heightened radiation compromises 50 settlements and villages in 3 of the oblast's rayons and 13 rural soviets. More than 26,000 people and 36,000 head of cattle had to be evacuated.

"Once again we were able to see for ourselves that extreme situations bring out all the best qualities in people. In the complex situation of the evacuation there has not been a single incident, a single 'false note'! Within a matter of hours, hundreds of trucks were adapted for transporting livestock and hundreds of enclosures to receive the livestock were put up, dozens of additional baths and showers were set up, reception facilities for people were prepared, special trucks were sealed to make them suitable for the transportation of food products... Food supplies for the population were in no way affected. The oblast's industry is operating normally and even exceeding last year's rates." "Aleksey Stepanovich, you too have probably been asked: When will people be able to return home?" "I have been asked. But I cannot answer this question today. Scientists, radiologists, and biologists are at work... They are making calculations for every population center, for every type of soil. And every type will be treated differently, in its "own" way. One thing is clear: We have no intention of gambling with pople's health. We have been offered help by many oblasts in the RSFSR. We will dispatch thousands of children, all pregnant women, and young mothers from the affected area to their sanatoriums, health centers, and camps. School children from this area will get their school reports without exams according to their results throughout the year.

"In conclusion, I would like to say: The diaster has brought us closer together, made us into a family. And it has taught us a great deal."

REPORTAGE ON YELTSIN ACTIVITIES

PM281500 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Accounting and Monitoring -- A Concern for Everyone. People's Control Report and Election Campaign"]

[Excerpts] V.I. Lenin described accounting and monitoring as the chief economic task. The topicality and importance of this assessment today are indisputable. The implementation of Lenin's directives for constant, daily and universal monitoring of economic activity is one of the most important reserves for enhancing production efficiency, saving national economic resources, improving organization and labor discipline, and solving social questions.

This approach to achievements and tasks was adopted in the discussion at a conference of labor collective representatives on the report and election of the people's control committee of workers from the enterprise led by I.V. Tishin.

The report and speeches offered self-critical assessments, and most of the proposals were businesslike and aimed accurately at improving work and implementing the restructuring without which it would be impossible to fulfill the 27th party congress decisions. Taking part in the conference's work were B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.V. Shiryayev, chairman of the Moscow City People's Control Committee.

In conclusion, B.N. Yeltsin replied to numerous questions from the participants in the conference.

Meets Young Architects

PM281510 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Consulting the Muscovites": "Meeting With Young Architects"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the capital's young architects with the leadership of the Moscow party Gorkom was held at the Political Education House of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom yesterday. The meeting was attended by those who, in the decades to come, will have to build Moscow, shape its appearance, and fuse in harmonious unity the centuries-old city building traditions and the new architectural ideas oriented toward the 21st century. At the end of the meeting B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, replied to numerous questions from the young architects.

Visits Machinery Plant

LD220937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Assembly-line machines and special machine tools with the brandname of the Moscow Production Association are in operation at many of our enterprises. This collective is the first in the country to start production of entire complexes of equipment for automating individual shops, instead of just whole plants. The machinery manufactured here works successfully at the machine-building giants, such as a Rostselmash, Kamaz and many others. For its great contribution to the development and organization of production of highly productive automated equipment, fulfillment of targets of the 11th 5-year Plan ahead of schedule and the adopted socialist pledges, the association has been honored with the Order of October Revolution.

A ceremonious meeting was held at the enterprise today to present the order. The award to the collective was handed over by Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. In his speech, as well as during his conversations with workers, designers and leaders of enterprises while visiting the residential area of the machine tool builders, he drew attention to the existing potential for the output of the best world models of metal processing machine tools and stressed the need to resolve issues relating to social problems and those of amenities of those who work at the enterprise and to expand the range of services rendered within the works.

Awards were also presented to a group of leading workers of the enterprise. Participants in the meeting expressed their profound gratitude for the high assessment of their work and reasserted their determination to do shock labor in the future, putting the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress into practice.

Meets with Moscow TU Leaders

PM281512 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conversation in the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, had a conversation with the leadership of the Moscow City Trade Union Council and chairmen of the city councils of sector trade unions at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. B.N. Yeltsin set specific tasks for restructuring the work of the Moscow City Trade Union Council and the city councils of sector trade unions and stepping up the attention paid by the trade unions to the participation of Moscow working people in the implementation of the party congress decisions.

Attends Conference on Moscow Development

PM281534 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Consulting the Muscovites": "How Is the Capital To Develop"]

[Excerpts] A conference of representatives from the city's party and soviet organs and economic organizations was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Education House to discuss the draft Concepts of Moscow's Comprehensive Socioeconomic Development Through the Year 2000. B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

ROME DAILY REPORTS YELTSIN MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM291446 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 25-26 May 86 p 11

[Alberto Jacoviello dispatch: "This Is How Yeltsin Is Punishing the Party"]

[Excerpt] Moscow — A meeting of the capital's communist aktiv, that is, of party cadres, was convened by the new secretary Boris Yeltsin, to discuss everything that is unsatisfactory about Moscow. Having delivered his report, he asked for questions to be submitted to him, and soon the table in front of him was covered with folded pieces of paper containing questions intended for the secretary. Yeltsin started reading them, then said: "Comrades, none of these pieces of paper is signed. I should therefore regard them as anonymous letters, to which I am not accustomed to replying. But I will let it pass, just this once. Next time, however, I intend to look my interlocutors in the eye."

He read out the first question: "Comrade Yeltsin, where did your suit come from? What about your shoes?" He replied: "My suit and shoes are Finnish. I bought them in a regular store. But I know what the comrade who asked me the question meant. He thought I had used one of the special stores reserved for party leaders. Well, I did not: Since becoming the capital's secretary I have closed down those stores." The second question was: "Comrade Yeltsin, is it true that you want to please the West, and that this is the reason for your anticorruption campaign?" He replied: "There is no harm in wanting to please the West. But I hope first and foremost to please the citizens of Moscow, who can no longer endure the corruption that is rife here." Further questions and answers of the same kind followed. Then, looking out the window, Yeltsin commented: "I saw a large number of black cars with chauffeurs down there. I do not expect you to come to party meetings on foot. But if you were to use public transport from time to time you would learn a great deal about its malfunctioning and would perhaps be less harsh on workers for arriving late. Furthermore, could you not organize yourselves into groups of four and use a single car? You could do the same when you go to the factory and return home." My friend who attended the meeting did not reveal its conclusion. He simply wanted to give me an idea of the role for change taken on by the Gorbachev leadership, of the degree of tension that this is creating, and of the level of conflict within a party accustomed to a very different kind of language and many privileges. The effects, if any, will be seen in the future.

PRAVDA REPORTS BIRYUKOVA VISIT TO KIRGHIZ SSR

PM231350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Kirghiziya"]

[Text] A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Kirghiz SSR 18-22 May. She visited a number of light industry and consumer and trade services enterprises and familiarized herself with the organization of agricultural production and the work of the services sphere in the rural areas.

In the course of conversations with residents of the republic, speeches at labor collectives, and a meeting with voters, attention was mainly drawn to the solution of key questions concerning the acceleration of socioeconomic development of enterprises, sectors, and the republic as a whole. This demands a radical restructuring of the style and methods of work, utmost galvanization of labor collectives' activity, implementation of constructive and purposeful actions, and an innovative approach to the fulfillment of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Kirghiz SSR's labor collectives have started the 5-year plan quite well and have successfully achieved the targets for the first 4 months of the current year. This was considerably facilitated by the course taken toward intensification of social production, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improvement of the atmosphere [ozdorovleniye obstanovki], and enhancement of organization and discipline. Nevertheless, the process of restructuring is only just beginning in the republic. Party, soviet, and economic organs still have to do much to activate the existing large reserves, make efficient use of the production potential that has been created, effect savings in material resources, significantly improve the conditions for working people's labor, daily life, and leisure, and ensure the dynamic development of the entire social sphere. Particular attention was devoted to increasing the production of consumer goods and radically improving their quality and variety.

A conversation with the republic party, soviet, and economic aktiv took place at the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

A.P. Biryukova was accompanied on her tour of the republic by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Frunze Combine Speech

PM271613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The People's Good Is the Party's Supreme Goal"]

[Text] Frunze, 21 May — There is no more lofty task today for each Communist and Soviet person than to make a concrete contribution through his or her own labor to the practical fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the long-term and integral social program put forward by the party. At the meeting between A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the collective of the Kirghiz Worsted Combine there was a detailed discussion about how to resolve more effectively and rapidly the tasks linked with improving Soviet people's prosperity.

In her speech A.P. Biryukova noted that the political purport of the meetings held after after the congress between working people and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other party leaders lies in checking the congress directives and the party Central Committee's practical work to implement them against life and the masses' experience and in making fuller use of labor collectives' creative potential.

The 27th congress has gone down in the country's political biography as a congress of strategic decisions. It has reinforced and deepened the CPSU's modern course -- which was initiated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum -- and armed the party and people with a clear program indicating what must be done and how it should be achieved at the current turning point in history. The Communists' forum was held in an atmosphere of party principledness, demandingness, and Bolshevik truth and an open discussion of all problems. It has received the people's ardent approval and support and has lent a businesslike and creative mood to our society's entire life.

The congress' line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development defines the main features of the work of light industry. For this sector to scale the heights defined by the congress and by the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services, A.P. Biryukova stressed, is a question not merely of economics but of politics. For light industry, much higher growth rates are planned, which will be ensured by predominantly intensive factors: the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improved work efficiency, and fuller utilizaiton of the created production potential.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks and problems facing working people in the Kirghiz SSR light industry. This sector plays a notable role in the republic's economy. In the light of the party's high demands, the assessment of the state of affairs in the Kirghiz SSR light industry shows that there is considerable work to be done. Serious shortcomings were permitted in the sector's activity in the last 5-year plan. The results for January-April this year show that those shortcomings have not yet been overcome. This situation must be resolutely changed.

In this connection the implementation of a range of organizational, social, and educationsl measures aimed at improving work efficiency and at ensuring flexibility and expeditiousness in the production of goods needed by the people is of paramount importance. The potential for this exists in each sector and at each work place. Nobody knows that potential better than workers and engineering and technical cadres.

Greater scope must be given to labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for obtaining high end results and developing socialist enterprise. A great deal here can be produced by the well-conceived and thoroughly prepared introduction of progressive forms of labor organization — first and foremost financial autonomy in teams and multiple machine minding. Some 75 percent of workers in the Kirghiz SSR light industry are involved in the team form of work. However, only slightly more than half of them work in financially autonomous teams, which is lower than the sector average.

Resource saving is another major reserve. At the moment overexpenditure of raw and other materials is often permitted in the republic's light industry. It is necessary to more actively assimilate the front-ranking experience of creating resource-saving and waste-free technologies, to strictly keep track of the observance of technological discipline, and to monitor the fulfillment of the set resource-saving targets.

The work of local organs must be stepped up and extensive participation by all sectors of the national economy and all enterprises in the production of goods and services must be achieved in order to ensure a fundamental turnaround in meeting the population's demand. Yet in certain sectors the Kirghiz SSR is planning to produce a fewer consumer goods in the 5-year plan than envisaged by the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services. This must not be allowed.

A.P. Biryukova dwelt in detail on questions of improving the quality and range of light industry output as a central task in meeting people's needs. This is convincingly attested by the work of the "40 Years of October" Sewn Goods Factory in Frunze, where a comprehensive output quality control system is operating effectively. It is particularly important that the skillful mobilization of the enterprise's own reserves underpins the collective's achievements. This is an example of a really creative approach and genuine professionalism and an example of how parasitism should be combated not in words but deeds.

A specific step in the struggle for quality should be the strengthening of discipline and responsibility at all levels and the creation of a moral climate in which a worker producing shoddy goods would suffer universal condemnation and bear a tangible moral and material responsibility. Quality groups comprised of workers and engineering and technical cadres have proved their worth at many enterprises. Fuller use should be made of the potential of financially autonomous integral process teams, which was mentioned by M.S. Gorbachev during his meeting with workers at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant. The desire of front-ranking light industry workers to link socialist competition as closely as pssible with the main tasks of the 5-year plan -- improving labor productivity, radically improving ranges and quality, saving resources, and meeting contractual commitments -- deserves every possible support.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the strengthening of enterprise and association ties with science must be a subject of paramount concern for party and economic leaders. It is necessary to sharply turn sector science toward the needs of production and to organize extensive and effective cooperation with other scientific instiutions in the republic and beyond. For their part, enterprises must show greater interest and activeness in assimilating modern scientific and technical achievements. Increased attention must be devoted to the work of model centers, artists and modelers at enterprises must be supported in word and deed, and fundamental improvements in the introduction of their developments into production must be achieved. Without this it would be impossible to count on success today.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that as of 1 January 1987 the country's light industry will be working under new planning and economic incentive conditions. The measures outline by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers create a fundamentally new economic mechanism which is called upon to promote to the utmost fundamental shifts in the production of consumer goods.

The new economic management conditions are opening up broad scope for labor collectives to show initiative and enterprise. At the same time their responsibility for the results of their activity is growing. Enterprise collectives are obliged to work profitably and according to the principle of self-financing in order to improve production and ensure social development and material incentives for workers mainly through funds earned. The new mechanism will not work automatically and solve all problems by itself, the speaker stressed. The main thing now is to make effective use of the new levers for influencing production.

It is necessary to assimilate them, to learn to rapidly restructure production facilities to produce goods in demand among the people, and to strictly fulfill contractual deliveries. This requires a fundamental restructuring of the style and methods of work.

The speaker went on the dwell in detail on social and consumer problems. One cannot fail to be concerned, she noted, by the high cadre turnover at the combine -- both among young and experienced workers. One of the main causes of this is dissatisfaction with working and living conditions. Leisure services and public catering are poorly organized at the enterprises and working conditions do not correspond in all shops to present-day requirements. The solution of the housing problem must be the number one social task for the management and the party and trade union organizations. Extensive opportunites for this have been opened up by the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on these questions.

In conclusion, A. P. Biryukova expressed confidence that the combine's workers and all the republic's working people would honorably fulfill the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 12th 5-Year Plan targets. The speakers at the meeting -- spinner T. Nurmanbetova, combine Director K. Munduzbayev, weaver N. Kuzmina, assistant foreman D. Akmatov, and spinner K. Bulekbayev -- said that the republic's working people have received with ardent approval the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which have defined the course for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for strengthening world peace. Intensive work has been launched everywhere to overcome shortcomings and failings in the economy and other spheres of life and to bring into play the reserves of economic and social development. The working people of the Kirghiz SSR, noted, will spare no effort to implement the congress outlines and to successfully fulfill the plan targets and socialsist pledges.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS 21 MAY

PM271426 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 21 May. It examined the work of Chuvash ASSR soviets and subordinate bodies on making their activity more open. (There will be an account of this in a future issue).

The Presidium examined the results of sessions of autonomous republics' supreme soviets and kray and oblast soviets discussing the tasks arising out of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Presidium adopted a resolution "On the Preliminary Examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1986-1990 at the Budget and Planning and Other Standing Commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet." It was recommended that, when examining the plan, the commissions should proceed on the basis of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and focus attention on the full implementation of the targets and measures laid down by the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000, on improving the rate of development of the economy and its efficiency on the basis of acceleration of scientific and technical progress, retooling and revamping of production, intensive utilization of available production potential, intensification of economy measures, improvement of the management system and economic mechanism, and achievement of a further improvement in the Soviet' people's well-being on that basis.

The Presidium listened to a report by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Agro-Industrial Complex Commission on the outcome of an examination of the work of soviets in Kalinin Oblast on ensuring observance of the RSFSR Land Code and adopted a corresponding resolution. The Presidium session also examined certain other questions pertaining to the republic's state life.

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT PRAISED

PM271429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by L. Abalkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Economic Theory of Socialism"; subtitled: "The 27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is the congress of strategic decisions. The course it elaborated for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development determines the nature and pace of our advance for years and decades to come. The strategy of acceleration stands out with its daring projects, faith in the creative potential of socialism, profound realism, and comprehensive scientific substantiation.

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The congress decisions enrich the teaching of socialist economics and the laws governing its development, forms, and methods of economic management. In line with Leninist traditions, these decisions are based on critical interpretation of accumulated experience and provide principled answers to the most burning questions of social development.

The generalizations and conclusions contained in the new edition of the party Program and the Central Committee Political Report comply with the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory: An innovative approach to the solution of problems presented by life is combined with considered evaluations and revolutionary boldness in the formulation of tasks. They are links in a single well thought-out theoretical concept which constitutes a further development of the economic theory of socialism.

The key to all our successes -- immediate and long-term, economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and external -- lies, as the congress emphasized, in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. A new qualitative condition of Soviet society can and must be attained only along this path.

Acceleration primarily demands profound positive changes in the economy, the decisive sphere of human activity. Their essence lies in the new aspect of growth: the utmost intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, restructuring of the economy, and efficient forms of management and labor organization and incentives. The elaboration of problems concerning the new aspect of economic growth and its meaning, orientation, and results constitutes enrichment and creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of reproduction.

Today economic growth can no longer be approached from the traditional and purely quantitative viewpoint. Given the contemporary scale of production and the orientation toward savings of resources, "more" is no longer synonymous with "better." The new aspect of economic growth is distinguished primarily by the achievement of high and socially significant results. This means a national income of the appropriate form and content.

Scientific and technical progress introduces profound qualitative changes in the entire structure of reproduction and in its dynamics. Not a single economic problem can be resolved without taking its influence into account. V.I. Lenin wrote, at the turn of the century: "An economist must always look ahead, at technological progress, otherwise he would immediately lag behind, because whoever is unwilling to look ahead turns his back on history; there is not and there cannot be any middle way here" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 5, pp 137-138).

The party perceives the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as a key question of economic policy. The stipulation regarding the two forms of scientific and technical progress -- the evolutionary and the revolutionary -- which was formulated at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is fundamentally important here.

Hitherto, scientific and technical progress has been proceeding sluggishly in most sectors, essentially in an evolutionary fashion, primarily improving existing technologies and partially modernizing machines and equipment. Of course, these measures do yield certain results, but they are rather insignificant. What is needed are revolutionary changes -- transition to fundamentally new technological systems and equipment of the latest generations, producing the highest possible efficiency. We are talking about the retooling of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology.

These theoretical generalizations lead to clear and unambiguous practical conclusions. Recommissioned capacities and the equipment being designed and assimilated must be more than just an improvement on existing ones. This is no longer adequate. They must correspond with the latest achievements of scientific thinking and the best examples in the world; they must actually be superior to them. We must abandon the philosophy of imitation, M.S. Gorbachev said at his meeting with the working people of Tolyatti City. It does not do to follow in other people's steps in everything, to take the well-trodden path... The orientation toward surpassing world achievements must, as people say, become part of the flesh and blood of all labor collectives and all economic organs. To accept less means "to turn one's back on history." This demand will have to be steadfastly observed in structural and investment policy, in planning, and in economic incentives. It also determines new and more exacting approaches toward evaluating the activity of scientific research and planning and design organizations, ministries, and production associations and enterprises.

The transition to resource-saving forms of expanded reproduction is the distinguishing characteristic of the new aspect of growth. For the first time in our country's history it has been planned -- already in the 12th 5-Year Plan -- to ensure output growth in all sectors of material production without increasing the number of workers. Savings will become the main source for satisfying the national economy's needs for material, fuel, and energy resources. What has to be done in the long term is to initially stabilize and later increase the output-capital ratio.

The time when it was possible to account for the output of the intermediate and end product or of traditional and fundamentally new equipment in a single line of the plan has receded irretrievably into the past. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000 set for the first time separate targets for the development of the manufacturing industry and of the fuel and energy sectors. Moreover, the growth rate of the former is more than double the corresponding rate for the latter. Scales have also been determined for the application of advanced basic technologies in every sector.

Acceleration cannot be reduced merely to the pace of economic growth. Its distinguishing feature is the intensification of the newly emerging scientific and technical solutions and changing social needs. There is a sharp growth in the volume of renewal of fixed production capital and a reduction in the time taken for this; depreciation policy is becoming more active; and there is greater mobility about the range of output being produced. The duration of capital construction will have to be halved. Reduction of the time taken for material resources turnover promises a considerable growth in its effect and -- and this is important -- without any additional outlays.

Under modern conditions, quality of growth means to a large extent the growth of quality. Soviet output must embody the latest achievements of scientific thinking; satisfy the highest technical, economic, esthetic, and other consumer demands; and be competitive on the world market. The quality of output is a matter of professional and patriotic pride. This is how the party presents the issue.

One fundamentally important aspect of the concept of economic growth elaborated by the 27th congress is the orientation of this growth toward the complete satisfaction of social and personal needs. To achieve this aim with the least possible expenditure of all types of resources is an immutable law of socialist economic management and a fundamental criterion for evaluating the activity of sectors, associations, enterprises, and all production cells.

To put it briefly, the essence of the changes in economic growth involves shifting the focus of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from intermediate to end results, from the expansion of production capital to its renewal, and from building up fuel and raw material resources to improving their utilization, and also the accelerated development of high-technology sectors and of the production and social infrastructure.

2.

The improvement of production relations is a decisive condition for the economy's acceleration and its transition to an intensive path. This is the strictly Marxist way of presenting the issue. It sets reference points for practical work and warns against a purely technological approach toward the most complex socioeconomic phenomena.

Scientific and technical progress contains colossal potential for augmenting the productive force of labor and for radically increasing production efficiency. However, only an analysis of production relations makes it possible to understand why it proceeds slowly and sluggishly at times and what has to be done to accelerate it.

It is on this central issue that we experience the most serious laggardness of the social sciences, and primarily of economics. A highly simplistic understanding of socialist production relations has taken shape in them: as if the very fact of their existence offers supposedly boundless scope for productive forces, for a steady growth in production and the enhancement of its efficiency. This view ignores the dynamics and variability of production relations and their complex and internally contradictory structure, and presents their interaction with productive forces in a simplistic and conflict-free fashion.

The pulse of life cannot be felt in this type of interpretation. Coming across it, one automatically recalls D.I. Pisarev's words: "Fatigue and boredom is all one can gain from reading these works; there is nothing to object to, there is nothing to argue about; everything is so elementary, wearisomely even, and imperturbably calm." The 27th CPSU Congress documents offer a profoundly scientific interpretation of production relations under socialism. Its essence is as follows. Yes, socialist production relations really do offer scope for the development of productive forces. But it is subject to the absolute condition of their constant improvement and the prompt replacement of elements and forms that are "morally" obsolete and have outlived their usefulness.

If there is no renewal, the relations and structures created and cherished by us begin to hinder economic progress. The Central Committee Political Report notes that the existing forms of production relations and the system of economic activity and management were established under conditions of the extensive development of the economy. They have gradually aged, have begun to lose their stimulative effect, and have to a certain extent acted as a brake. This is the most profound and fundamental cause of the negative phenomena that emerged in the late seventies and early eighties.

The implementation of the measures planned by the party to restructure the economic machinery and gear it to quality, efficiency, and high end results is a further improvement of socialist production relations. It offers new scope for the development of productive forces, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the activation of the human factor.

The congress documents enrich the teaching on socialist ownership and the forms of its economic materialization. On the basis of the theoretical conclusions that have been drawn, it is necessary to deepen the analysis of socialist ownership, which includes both the multifaceted system of relations between people, collectives, sectors, and regions in the country governing the utlization of the means and results of production, and also the entire range of economic interests.

In the process of its development [dvizheniye], socialist ownership materializes in the economic respect in economic organizational relationships and forms. In order to reveal most fully its inherent potential and advantages, we need a flexible and well coordinated improvement of the economic organizational subsystem of production relations. These include, in particular, the relations developing in the process of the organization of labor and production, the economic ties serving the turnover of material resources, the forms and machinery of distribution, financial autonomy levers and incentives, and the structures and methods of production management.

Overcoming the speculative, ossified image of production relations that is far removed from reality, and the need to perceive these relations in unbreakable unity with the organizational forms of labor and production, management and planning, with the system of incentive motives, and in the general context of human activity were discussed back in December 1984 at the scientific and pratical conference organized by the CPSU Central Committee. Unfortunately, as yet there has been no noticeable shift in the direction of such a study of production relations.

During the improvement of the forms of the economic materialization of ownership it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that these forms are determined by two factors -- the nature of nationwide appropriation and the specific condition of reproduction processes. Society is far from indifferent regarding the choice of different forms and methods of economic management: Only those which originate from the very nature of socialist ownership and ensure the uncondtional priority of the interests of the whole people are acceptable.

But specific forms and methods can (and must) be substantially altered, restructured, and improved within the aforementioned framework. Only thus will it be possible to ensure the flexible and constant correspondence of production relations with the level that has been attained and with the progressive trends of the productive forces' development.

As the congress noted, set views, let alone prejudices, must not halt our creative quest for the most efficient forms and methods of economic management. There can be nothing more erroneous than perceiving any change in the economic machinery almost as a retreat from the principles of socialism. We must not be like Chekhov's hero who greeted every innovation with the reservation: "Suppose something goes wrong." The immutability of the principles of socialist economic management and the flexibility of its forms and methods offer the only correct approach to the improvement of production relations and of the system of the planned management of the economy.

3.

The relations of socialist ownership are not an abstract, speculative concept. They appear and materialize economically in daily practice, in the activity of every labor collective and worker. Their maturity can be judged by the real participation of the masses toward the work at hand, toward labor, and toward its fruits.

Ultimately, as K. Marx taught, "Ownership is nothing but a conscious attitude toward the conditions of production as toward ONE'S OWN [capitalized words published in boldface] conditions" (K. Marx, F. Engels, Works, Vol 46 Part I, p 4820. The revolutionary overthrow of capitalist private ownership objectively placed the working people in the position of co-owners of social production.

Time and considerable efforts are needed, however, for every worker to realize his new position. Indeed, the creation of the conditions and economic forms necessary for this constitutes the main avenue for the development and improvement of socialist ownership.

The ability to think on a large, statewide scale and be guided primarily by social interests is a distinguishing feature of the new-type worker. It was, however, correctly said at the congress that one cannot be master of the country unless one is a true master of the plant or kokhoz, shop or stock unit.

Historical experience has shown that the most complex task of socialist building is to ensure the effective combination of the interests of society, the labor collective, and the worker, to make everyone interested in and responsible for augmenting the social wealth. The development and consolidation of financial autonomy plays a unique role in this task's solution.

Strictly speaking, the development of ownership relations, the consolidation of financial autonomy, and the democratization of the management of production are far from being separate processes developing in parallel; they are aspects of one single process known as the improvement of production relations. This perception of the problem, accurately laid down in the 27th CPSU Congress materials, substantially enriches our views on the role and functions of financial autonomy and its position among the forms of the economic materialization of socialist ownership.

It follows from this perception in particular that, despite all the importance of financial autonomy, its development is a far from autonomous process. Its effectiveness depends largely on the prices system, properly regulated financial methods and credit, and the reliability of economic ties. And, of course, primarily on the level and quality of planning. Much still remains to be interpreted in this complex and contradictory interaction. And not on paper, with the help of selected quotations, but on the basis of generalized experience and practice.

Let us note just the starting points for such an analysis. The planned leadership of the economy has been and remains an immutable principle of socialist economic management.

Moreover, in planning itself we have two interconnected but sufficiently independent spheres, differing substantially in their objectives and methods. The confusion [smesheniye] of these spheres frequently generates theoretical muddle and misunderstanding. Centralism is artifically counterposed to independence. The course of expanding the rights and developing the initiative of production associations and enterprises is perceived almost as a rejection of centralized leadership. On the other hand, the intensification of centralism is often viewed as a substitute for the desire to solve a vast quantity of petty economic questions at the top levels of management. All this has a negative effect on the solution of practical questions.

The modern economy is an integrated national economy complex with a complicated internal structure. The primary object of planning is the national economy as a single whole. Its balanced nature and structrual reorganization and the rational combination of sectorial and territorial problems are the exclusive prerogative of the economic center. Only the center, using balanced, targeted programs and other methods, is capable of ensuring the management of the integrated national economic complex, maneuvering resources, and implementing an active structural and investment policy.

But planning is not limited to just this. Its second sphere comprises the forms and methods for informing the primary production links -- associations and enterprises -- of the state plan targets. It is in this sphere that there is pressure for profound and fundamental changes that cannot be delayed. Their essence concerns the transition to management of production with the help of long-term economic normatives.

Economic normatives, as the 27th CPSU Congress noted, are a promising instrument of planned leadership. They offer a flexible combination of the centralized principle of economic management with the utlization of money-goods relationships and the law of value.

The transition to normative methods of management means the further improvement of production relations and opens the way for enterprises and associations to transfer to complete the financial autonomy and for the consistent introduction of the principles of slef-financing and paying one's way.

Practical steps to develop financial autonomy and to utilize money-goods relationships are being taken on the basis of the theoretical generalization formulated by the congress. They are feflected in the decisions on restructuring the economic machinery in the agroindustrial complex and in light industry. The principles of the system which has been styled self-financing are being worked out in the course of an experiment being conducted at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and the Sumy Machine Building Association. Initial experience has shown that this system has made their work more dynamic, has unfettered initiative, and has enhanced production efficiency.

The transition to genuine financial autonomy demands that enterprises and associations be fully responsible for working without losses and do not shift the concern for their own work on to the state's shoulders. This is how V.I. Lenin formulated the issue. His stance is clear and unambiguous: "The financially autonomous trusts and enterprises have been established precisely so that they themselves may be responsible -- and fully responsible at that -- for the nonlossmaking work of their enterprises" (Vol 54, p 150).

The 27th CPSU Congress decisions, creatively deepening the economic theory of socialism, provide new impetus for the development of the entire system of economic sciences. The party expects from economists an accurate reaction to the changes occurring in life, the bold and enterprising formulation of new problems, and their creative elaboration. It is incumbent on scientists to make their fitting contribution to the implementation of the program for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

BRIEFS

LENINGRAD ROBOT PRODUCTION -- The first production has come from robot production complexes at the Leningrad Reduktor works, which makes reduction gears for combine harvesters, tractors, machine tools, and so on. By the end of the 5-year plan, the works will have a fully automatic production line. At present, robot production complexes, machine tools with numerical program control, and machining centers are working alongside conventional machinery. By the end of this year, 20 robot production complexes will be in operation there, and output will be increased considerably. All the equipment being installed is made in the USSR. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 May LD] [From the "Novosti" newscast]

LENINGRAD ECONOMIC FIGURES -- During the first 4 months of this year, the volume of production in Leningrad rose by 4.4 percent and labor productivity rose by 4.8 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Above-plan targets have been revised upwards. Goods worth R128 million have been dispatched. Customers' orders have been fully met by two-thirds of the city's production associations and factories. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 15 May 86 LD]

NAVIGATION RESUMES IN ARTIC -- Navigation has begun in the high latitudes. The ice-strengthened vessel "Kapitan Man" today left Nakhodka. The dispatch of a second vessel, the "Nizhneyansk," is being prepared. The convoy will be led through the Chukhotka Sea by the new atomic-powered icebreaker "Rossiya". This is the first time the icebreaker will be working in the eastern sector of the Artic and it is likely to have some hard tasks to do, as it will have to go through difficult ice situations. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 May 86 LD]

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE EXPERIMENTS, SPACE WALK

LD281237 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev today completed a space walk lasting three hours 50 minutes, in keeping with the flight programme of the orbital complex Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-15 - Cosmos-1686. The main task of the extravehicular activity (EVA) was to master methods of joining together large-size structures in space. They used as a standard element a lattice and pin-connected frame ferried aboard the Salyut-7 station in folded position.

Kizim and Solovyev started their EVA at 0:43 a.m. Moscow time. The cosmonauts erected an assembly platform on the transfer compartment, on which they assembled a unit comprising the lattice and pin-connected frame and a device for folding and unfolding it. The frame was first unfolded, and then returned to the initial position. The crew filmed for television and photographed all the operations. The cosmonauts mounted a new instrument on one of the portholes of the working compartment, intended for experiments related to the future transmission of telemetry information within the optical wave band.

During the space walk, the crew retrieved the cassettes with samples of biopolymers and various construction materials that had been on the station's outer surface for a long time, and the Soviet- and French-designed equipment intended for collecting meteoritic substance in outer space. Throughout the spell of work outside the spacecraft, the crew acted with precision and confidence and strictly in accordance with their schedule. Kizim and Solovyev are in good health and are feeling fine. The unique experiment, successfully conducted by the cosmonauts, open up broad vistas in the assembly of complicated large-size structrues in near-earth orbit.

Soyuz-TM Separates From Complex

LD291117 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 29 TASS -- The transport spacecraft Soyuz TM separated from the orbital complex Mir-Progress-26 at 13:23 Moscow time today after the programme of the joint flight was completed.

The modernized spacecraft's new on board systems, units and strcutural elements were tested during the six-day flight of the orbital complex. The complex's flight course was corrected with the help of the craft's combined propulsion unit.

The landing of the Soyuz TM craft is slated for May 30.

The orbital complex Mir-Progress-26 is continuing flight in the unmanned mode. Its orbit has the following parameters:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 353 kilometers;
Minimum distance -- 335 km;
Period of revolution -- 91.2 minutes;
Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry information, the on-board systems of the complex Mir-Progress-26 and of the Soyuz TM spacecraft are functioning normally.

Tests 'Successfully Completed'

LD300821 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0727 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Flight Control Center, 30 May (TASS) -- Tests of the improved Soyuz-TM transport craft, intended for delivery of crews to multipurpose modular manned complexes, have been successfully completed.

Today, following checks on the functioing of the ship's onboard systems in independent flight, the propulsion unit was engaged for braking. Then the descent module separated from the instrument and equipment compartment at the planned time, went into a descent trajectory and made a soft landing in the chosen area of the Soviet Union's territory.

The test program of the improved transport ship Soyuz-TM which was launched into near-earth orbit on 21 May 1986, has been completed in full. The next stage on the path of the development of Soviet manned means of transport is the creation of a ship of a new series with improved technical and operational characteristics.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are continuing their planned work on board the scientific research complex SALYUT-7/SOYUZ T-15/Kosmos 1986. The crew are in good health and are feeling well. The flight is progressing normally.

METEROLOGICAL, SCIENTIFIC SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Meteor-2

LD271733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1714 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- The Soviet Union's latest meteorological earth satellite -- Meteor 2 -- was launched today. It was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

--Initial period of rotation -- 104.1 minutes; maximum distance from Earth's surface (at apogee) -- 974 km; minimum distance from Earth's surface (at perigee) -- 953 km; inclination of orbit - 82.5 degrees.

Sets of apparatus are installed on board the satellite to obtain global representations of cloud cover and the underlying surface in the visible and infra-red ranges of the spectrum, both in memory and direct transmission modes. It also carries radiometric apparatus for carrying out constant observation of streams of penetrating radiation in near-Earth space.

In addition to scientific apparatus, the satellite has:

A system for ensuring the satellite's orientation toward earth; A power supply system with automatic orientation of the solar batteries toward the sun; A radiometric system for transmitting data on the operation of the satellite's auxilliary systems to Earth; A radio system for the precise measurement of orbit parameters; A radio complex for transmitting scientific information to Earth.

The apparatus installed in the satellite is functioning normally. The satellite is being controlled by the command and measurement complex. Information from the satellite is being sent to the state scientific research center for the study of natural resources and to the USSR Hydrometeorological Center of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology to be processed and used.

Kosmos-1746

LD291522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1457 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Kosmos-1746, was launched in the USSR on 28 May 1986. The scientific appartus installed on board the satellite is designed for continuing the studies of Earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR national economy and international cooperation. The satellite was orbited with parameters:

--initial period of revolution — 89.2 minutes;
--maximum distance from the Earth's surface (apogee) -- 308 km;
--minimum distance from the Earth's surface (perigee) -- 195 km;
--orbit inclination — 82.3 degrees.

Apart from the scientific appartus, the satellite carries radio systems for precise measurements of the orbital elements and a radiotelemetrical system for transmitting the data on functioning of instruments and scientific apparata to Earth. The apparatus on board the satellite is functioning normally. The incoming information is forwarded to the State Scientific Research and Production Center "Nature" to be processed and used.

Kosmos-1747

LD291456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Kosmos-1747, was launched in the USSR today. Scientific equipment to continue exploration of space has been mounted on board the satellite. The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution - 90.6 minutes;
Maximal distance from the Earth's surface (in the apogee) - 420 km;
Minimal distance from the Earth's surface (in the perigee) -217 km;
Orbit inclination - 70.4 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for making precise measurements of the elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetry system to convey to Earth data about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination and computer center is processing the information that is coming in.

ENERGY OFFICIAL ON FUTURE USE OF NUCLEAR POWER

LD231812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (TASS) -- The construction of nuclear power stations (AES) is a very important trend in the development of Soviet power engineering, said Aleksey Makukhin, first deputy minister for power and electrification of the USSR, in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. While last year nuclear power stations had a 10.8 percent share of the electricity generated in the country, he noted, in the future their contribution to the economy will grow. In 1990 all the Soviet power stations will generate 1,840 to 1,880 billion kwh, of which 390 billion will be provided by the peaceful atom.

In connection with the events at Chernobyl AES, Makukhin noted, conjecture has appeared in the West about the unreliability of Soviet nuclear stations. Yet the facts say that in more than 30 years of development in the USSR of this kind of power, there has not been a single serious accident of any kind registered that has led to the permitted norms of radioactive emissions being exceeded. Soviet nuclear power stations have recommended themselves as reliable and highly efficient power enterprises.

Yes, there was an accident at Chernobyl, Makukhin continued. But the design and structural specifications of the stations of this type are in full accordance with the standards that are generally accepted in the USSR and in international practice. There is strict control over the quality of manufacture and installation of equipment. Therefore, the accident could most likely have been the result of a coincidence of extremely unlikely and therefore unforeseen failures.

Scientific and technological progress in any field is linked to risk and possible failure, the Soviet specialist stressed. The accident at the Chernobyl station and experience of development of nuclear power in other countries testifies to this. But individual hitches related to mastering the energy of the atom do not mean that one needs to renounce this progressive direction of power engineering that people need so much.

Constructive conclusions will be drawn from the events at Chernobyl AES. Additional measures are to be taken to ensure a high level of reliability of nuclear power. It will be developed in the future, too, in accordance with the plans that have been mapped out.

Concerning these plans, Makukhin said: The construction of major nuclear power stations is planned in the European part of the country, where the fuel and power resources are relatively small. As a rule, nuclear power stations with a capacity of 4-6 million kw with thermal neutron reactors of 1-1.5 million kw each will be built. Development and assimilation of production of power units with a capacity of 800,000 kw using fast neutron reactors is also to be organized, and scientific and technical problems related to the development of these 1.6 million kw units are to be resolved. [all figures as received]

Another type of use of atomic power is being developed -- for the production of heat. These heat and power stations are being built near Odessa (on the Black Sea) and near Minsk (Belorussia). Each of these will make it possible to save more than 4 million metric tons of liquid fuel yearly, and to close down up to 500 low-efficiency boilers that pollute the environment.

PLASMA PHYSICS CHIEF ON THERMONUCLEAR REACTOR RESEARCH

LD261445 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Yalta May 26 TASS -- A thermonuclear reactor can be created by the end of the current century, Academician Boris Kadomtsev, director of the department of physics of plasma of the Atomic Energy Institute, has said in a TASS interview.

If modern science resolves the problem of the controlled thermonuclear reaction, he continued, mankind will receive a practically inexhaustible source of energy. However, this problem requires the solution of a number of physical, technical and engineering problems, as well as the pooling of efforts of scientists from many countries.

Academician Kadomtsev said that a conference of the technical council of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the technology of nuclear reactors that opened in Yalta today would become another milestone in the development of this cooperation.

Well-known scientists and specialists from Poland, the U.S., West Germany, France, Japan and other countries got together in order to discuss the concept of the nuclear reactor, its technology, the problems of material studies that emerge in this connection, as well as the impact of thermonuclear engineering on the environment. Academician Kadomtsev pointed out that the international council for thermonuclear synthesis had been set up in IAEA on the initiative of the USSR and that it was playing an important part in the coordination of studies in this sphere.

Academician Kadomtsev recalled that in 1978 Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, had submitted to IAEA on behalf of the Soviet Government a proposal on the creation of a thermonuclear reactor on an international basis. The principle of the "Tokamak" installations developed by Soviet scientists became a most promising concept for this reactor.

The problem of the creation of an international thermonuclear reactor was discussed during the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to France and at the summit meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President, he continued.

Scientists from many countries should pool their efforts in getting hold of the inexhaustible sources of energy. This is a real alternative to the arms race on which enormous material and intellectual resources are being spent. The USSR which set the beginning of the peaceful use of atomic energy again demonstrated its striving for a closer cooperation in this sphere. Our foreign colleagues in IAEA met with a profound interest the proposals to this effect put forward in the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev over the Soviet television, Academician Kadomtsev emphasized. The quest of theory physicists, the laborious work of experimentors and power engineers are going on.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS CHEMICAL FIBER SYMPOSIUM

LD261545 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a message of greeting to the participants in and guests of the international symposium on chemical fibre that opens tomorrow in Kalinin, a regional centre in the Russian Federation. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 27 May carries a report on the greetings and adds the following: The USSR Council of Minister has sent greetings to those taking part in the symposium. They were read by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."]

Chemical fibre production is an important branch of the chemicals industry, aimed at increasing the people's standard of living, meeting their requirements in new types of consumer goods, household appliances and other essentials. The level of chemical fibre production is crucial to the scientific and technological progress in many fields of material production, different areas of science and technology, in tapping material resources and exploring outer space, the message says in particular.

The current international symposium on chemical fibre is held at a time when efforts of all the peace forces on the planet are aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, preventing the danger of nuclear missile war.

The Soviet Union exerts every effort to ensure detente, to strengthen peace and security of peoples.

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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SALT II CONTROVERSY

Government Issues Statement

LD3112131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition pp 1,4

[Text] The text of the Soviet Government statement follows:

The United States Government has taken a step that again reveals in all obviousness the essence of the current U.S. foreign policy course aimed at an arms race spiral in every way, at militarizing space, and at heightening international tension.

On 27 May, President Reagan annoucned a virtual refusal of the United States to subsequently observe the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive arms -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT II agreement. He stated that the United States would not be bound by strategic arms limitation agreements in future decisions concerning the development[stroitelsty] of U.S. strategic forces.

Thus, what the Soviet Union had warned about has occured. The U.S. Administration, of all versions of its possible actions regarding the strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements, adopted precisely the one that undermines the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing such arms. Confronted with the choice of whether it should moderate its own arms programs or open the floodgate to an uncontrolled arms race, Washinton preferred the latter. The President's decision signifies that the present U.S. leadership has resorted to an exceptionally dangerous measure in the cause of destroying the treaty system which curbs the nuclear arms race and thereby creates conditions for the conclusion of new agreements.

Concretely, a U.S. withdrawal from SALT IIis programed for the end of this year when in the process of deploying new arms -- heavy bombers with cruise missiles, in particular -- the United States will overstep the limit of 1,320 MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles. The President directly stated that the United States would not dismantle an appropriate number of existing arms to keep within SALT II limits.

The U.S. Administration has virtually taken a course towards fully implementing a comprehensive strategic nuclear build-up program that it adopted and which, to a certain extent, is restrained by the SALT agreements. In particular, the United States intends, along with the deployment of B-52 and B-1B bombers with long-range cruise missiles, to develop [sozdat] the second new type of ICBM "Midgetman," to deploy another 50 MX ICBMS, and to speed up the developement [sozdaniye] of an "advanced cruise missile." It has been announced that work will be continued to develop [po sozoaniyu] space-strike weapons within the framework of the "star wars" program.

The dismantling of two Poseidon missile-carrying submarines, scheduled soon in view of the commissioning of the eighth Trident submarine, is officially explained by budget considerations and not by a desire to observe SALT II provisions.

Attempts are being made to justify this by certain USSR "violations" of the agreements. Such assertions, however, are unfounded from beginning to end. There have not been and are no such violations. The U.S. Government knows that fact well. The Soviet side has repeatedly exposed on the strength of facts Washington's attempts at levelling far-fetched accusations at the Soviet Union with the introduction of each new U.S. military program that does not fit into the existing treaty limits.

The principled approach of the USSR to the existing agreements on arms limitation is known. The Soviet side observed and observes, strictly and in full volume [V polnom obyeme] all the commitments taken by it. In doing so, it proceeds from the premise that continued observance, on a mutual basis, of the obligations formulated by SALT II would have considerable importance for the maintenance of the strategic balance and the enhancement of security.

However, the U.S. Administration is guided by different considerations, Earlier, too, the administration did much to undermine SALT II, which was a result of many years of cooperation between the USSR and the United States in the seventies in the cause of terminating the race in nuclear missile weapons and of promoting strategic stability. The first attempt to undermine it, was the nonratification of it then, the circumvention of its provisions through the deployment of first-strike missiles in Western Europe -- the ballistic Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles -- the departure from its individual provisions, and now, an outright renunciation of the treaty.

All this is making it more obvious why the U.S. Administration holds such an unconstructive stand in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms, just as in the question of what a new Soviet-American summit meeting should be like. At the same time this confirms the well-grounded character of the Soviet view to the effect that such a meeting requires the readiness of the American side to achieve concrete results on at least one or two questions in the sphere of security, and also the existence of a relevant political atmosphere. It is clear that the challenging move made by the United States in no way attests to either one or the other.

It should also be clear that the Soviet Government will not impartially watch the United States break down the agreements reached in the sphere of the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The American side should have no illusions that it will manage to get military advantages for itself at the expense of the security of others.

As soon as the United States goes beyond the established levels of arms or otherwise violates the other main provisions of the mentioned agreements observed by the sides until now, the Soviet Union will consider itself free from the relevant commitments under the 1972 interim agreement and SALT II and will take the necessary practical steps to prevent the military-strategic parity from being upset. These measures will rule out the possibility of the United States acquiring advantages in the main types of new strategic arms it is now developing and that it intends to phase into service.

The Soviet Union will continue to take all measures in order to ensure reliably the security of the socialist community and will continue to do everything necessary to enhance international security.

Reagan View Causes U.S. 'Alarm'

PM301406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Undermining SALT II"]

[Text] New York, 29 May -- President Reagan's statement on the U.S. intention to exceed the limits of SALT II later this year has met with alarm and concern among U.S. political and public figures, scientists, specialists in military affairs.and Washington's European allies.

President Reagan "has basically declared war on arms control," Edward Markey, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, said.

He terms "irresponsible" the statement by the head of the administration on plans to begin by the end of the year, in breach of SALT II, the equipping of strategic B-52 bombers with cruise missiles.

The present master of the White House, Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, noted, "wants to bury the entire process of arms control." To all appearances, he stressed, this time "the maniacs have gained the upper hand" in debates on the stand to be taken regarding SALT II.

"By stating that he will no longer make decisions proceeding from the limits established by SALT II, the President is introducing a new element into already tense Soviet-American relations," the newspaper NEWSDAY writes. "In the opinion of specialists, the President's decision places in even more doubt the chances of making serious progress at the Soviet-American arms control talks in Geneva and undermines the prospects for holding a summit meeting between the USSR and the United States this year."

At the same time U.S. militarist circles have taken Reagan's statement as meaning one thing. The United States "is no longer bound" to continue observance of SALT II, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger told journalists. "We are no longer tied to this mistake of an agreement. It is all very simple," he proclaimed.

As AP points out in this connection, Weinberger's statements, "although to a considerable extent reiterating the statement by President Reagan, at the same time to an even greater extent attested that the decision to renounce SALT II has been quite definitely taken."

Weinberger: Limits 'Undesirable'

LD020535 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 2 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, in an interview with the CBS TV network, has emphasized that the White House considers it undesirable to stay within the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty. He admitted that the limits prevented the United States from developing a new inter-continental ballistic missile, the Midgetman, and from continuing to build up all components of U.S. strategic forces. The U.S. secretary of defense pointed out that in certain areas, for example, the deployment of strategic bombers with cruise missiles on board, the United States would exceed the limits, stipulated by the SALT-2 treaty, in the near future.

Warnke Criticizes Decision

LD311025 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Washington May 31 TASS -- Delegates attending a Capitol Hill nuclear freeze campaign forum on defense and social policies demanded that President Reagan reconsider his decision to stop observing the SALT-2 treaty. They came out in favor of urgent arms limitation measures.

The renunciation of such an important document as SALT-2, said Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, will "open floodgates for massive increases" in new nuclear arms. This will add nothing to the security of the United States, on the contrary it will leave it seriously undermined.

If the U.S. Administration goes over the Salt-2 limits the Soviet Union will invariably conclude, Warnke said, "that nuts have won" in Washington. "Nuts, I think, stands for nuclear utilization theorists, those that actually think that nuclear weapons are an instrument of military and foreign policy," he emphasized. By taking its decision administration officials "shot themselves in the foot -- they have taken very careful aim and hit the target," he said.

Warnke noted that the United States would slide over the treaty's limits by arming B-52 bombers with cruise missiles. He emphasized it was especially dangerous to go over the treaty's limits on intercontinental strategic missiles.

"I do not think," he added, "that the Soviet Union is so philanthropic as to spend money to scrap missiles" (in case the United States violates the relevant provisions of the treaty).

In the end, Paul Warnke said, the Soviet Union will increase the number of warheads on its missiles.

Moscow Denounces U.S. Stand

OW310133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 30 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] The eighth nuclear Ohio class submarine has been launched in the United States. The huge craft, named "Nevada," carries 24 Trident ballistic missiles with MIRV nuclear warheads.

The world attentively watched what Washington would do as the commissioning of a new submarine violates the limits established by the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement. In order to observe the treaty, the United States must dismantle two obsolete Poseidon nuclear submarines. President Reagan went ahead with this in order, as he said, to contribute to the atmosphere of mutual restraint and create favorable conditions for arms reduction talks.

We could welcome the statement. Indeed, it is difficult to conduct one set of talks and disregard past agreements, but this logic was crushed by the President himself. In the same statement he said, and I am quoting, the United States long ago planned to remove and dismantle two of the oldest Poseidon submarines. If I was convinced, said the President, that keeping them in service substantially contributed to our national security and was economical, I would not have given the order to dismantle them.

So, the matter is not at all about Reagan's adherence to SALT II but is about the very high cost of repairing and modernizing obsolete Poseidon submarines.

Washington hawks were not pleased with the President's decision. The Pentagon chief, Weinberger, hastened to calm them. Speaking at a NATO session in Canada, he directly said that the United States intends to violate Salt II. In November, the Pentagon will begin deploying cruise missiles aboard 130 B-52 bombers, and then the United States will exceed the treaty limits. Caspar Weinberger told journalists: We are not longer bound by this flawed treaty. Everything is very simple.

Naturally, U.S. militaristic circles saw both the President's and the defense secretary's statements in the same light insofar as they coincided with their desire to open the gates for the most powerful arms race. The United States no longer remembers President Carter's words.

Carter said that SALT II was the most important step among those ever made for controlling nuclear arms. The current occupant of the White House, noted Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation to the SALT II talks, wants to bury the entire process of arms control. Judging from everything, he said, this time the maniacs have gotten the upper hand in the debate on the issue of respecting SALT II.

Bovin on U.S. Tridents

LD011840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] You know, of course, that the United States did not ratify SALT II, and correspondingly, it did not come into force. Nevertheless, both the Soviet Union and the United States were adhering to the limitations envisaged in this treaty. That is, if some new strategic armaments were introduced, that involved dismantling of certain quantities of old weapons, so to speak. Well, SALT II has a number of provisions, one of which prohibits each side from having more than 1200 MIRVed ballistic missiles. Until recently, the Americans had had 1,198 of such missiles.

Last Wednesday they started running trials of the Ohio-type submarines, each carrying 24 Trident missiles. That results in exceeding the limit by 22 units. The President has announced that two old Poseidon submarines will be dismantled, and one would think that everything is all right here arithmetically.

But no, -- the fact is, the White House declared that the decision on scrapping the old submarines was a purely political and not economic decision, because it would be quite complicated to modernize the old submarines, and they have concluded their service period anyway.

And the United States -- the White House -- has stated that it no longer deems itself bound by the limits of SALT II and it has been said specifically that when they start deploying additional B-52 bombers equipped with nuclear cruise missiles by the end of the year, they will not reckon with any limits specified in the treaty.

At the same time, Washington is referring to violations of the treaty by the Soviet Union, but these references are absolutely false: We are not and have not been overstepping the limits of the figures specified in the treaty.

The decision made by the White House practically cancels the last limitations that had been curbing the arms race in this way or another, and here is what U.S. Senator Edward Markey said on the subject: The government -- meaning his own government -- has declared a war on weapons control.

You are all, I presume, acquainted with the statement of the Soviet Government in this connection, and I would quote a small, essential paragraph from this statement: Therefore, what the Soviet Union was warning about has occurred -- the U.S. Administration, out of all possible variants of its conduct in respect to treaties and accords that limit strategic armaments, has adopted exactly the one that undermines the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing such weapons.

Well, it is not coincidental that even U.S. NATO allies became alarmed.

REPORTAGE ON NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

'Irritation' With U.S. Noted

LD302153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The NATO foreign ministers meeting is continuing in the Canadian city of Halifax. With it this meeting the routing round of meetings of leading officials of the Atlantic bloc nears completion.

Earlier, the defense ministers and the high-ranking military officials of the NATO countries held consultations in Brussels. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger imposed on his bloc partners there a program for the production and deployment in Western Europe of a new form of chemical weapon -- binary weapons.

In Halifax, the head of the Pentagon has been replaced by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, but his task remains much the same: He has continued to exert pressure on the allies, demanding unquestioned adherence to the U.S. line. But this time, the United States has met with open dissatisfaction.

Many West European countries are outraged by Washington's lack of desire to take their interests into account. This was shown recently, in particular at a conference on contacts between people which has just ended in Berne. There, at the last moment, the U.S. delegation vetoed the summary document agreed by all the participants in the meeting, including Western countries.

The West German Newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, commenting on this step wrote: The irritation is truly universal. The decision by the United States in isolation without taking the interests of even its allies into account, characterizes the new style of Washington in dealing with its friends. Earlier, this style was tried out by way of the bombing of Libya and also in the trade relations between Washington and the Europeans.

Allies Oppose U.S. Salt II Stance

LD302158 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] At the present time, the dissatisfaction of the Western allies has been aroused by the intention of the White House to refuse to observe the Soviet-American SALT II agreement.

U.S. President Reagan has pointed out that the United States intends to violate the treaty at the end of this year, when it will equip its B-52 bombers with cruise missiles and thus exceed the relevant limit set by the agreement.

Even before the start of the session in Halifax, the NATO allies warned Washington that they were against a rejection of the treaty, that they considered it most dangerous to reject one of the few effective agreements in the sphere of arms control. They tried to get the U.S. Administration to change its mind at the session itself. Canadian Foreign Minister Clark stated that the attitude of the United States to SALT II causes great concern. He was echoed by the other ministers of NATO countries.

Nevertheless, the Washington administration refused to listen to their voices. If, formerly, certain observers had doubts regarding the true intentions of the White House -- there were suppositions that the statements by Reagan were merely a maneuver called upon to calm right-wing circles in the United States — now the position of Washington has been revealed.

Secretary of State Shultz clearly said that for the United States, SALT II is already dead. You cannot say it more clearly than that, as they say. The speech by Shultz caused confusion among those participating in the session. Attempting somehow to smooth over the impression of the shameless statements by Washington, British Foreign Secretary Howe called for serious talks with the Soviet Union. He stated passionately that the West needs fresh and bold ideas in order to prove that precisely the West and not the Soviet Union seeks progress on the path of disarmament.

But these are just words. We should only welcome attempts by the United States and other NATO countries to demonstrate their desire to put an end to the arms race, or at least to limit them. However, the U.S. Administration has so far not made even a symbolic step in this direction. How can one speak of the search for new agreements to control arms if the American side does not want to recognize one that has already been signed.

Understanding this, the leaders of a number of Western countries have continued their attempts to get the Washington administration to change its mind.

Shishkin Commentary

LD302236 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At the session of the NATO Council in Halifax, Canada, many have voiced disagreement and concern over the United States Administration intending to exceed the limits set on strategic nuclear armaments by the SALT II treaty. Commentary has been prepared by Gennadiy Shishkin, and this is what he writes.

So the United States has decided to mount cruise missiles later in the year on more B-52 bombers than SALT II permits. This virtually means that America is withdrawing from this treaty and that nuclear arms control will get a blow. The Reagan administration is again confirming it rejects the SALT II principle of equality and equal security, it's trying to secure arms supremacy at any cost and continue the arms race on earth and move it to space. Over the 6 years of the present administration in office, nothing has been achieved in arms reduction, but much has been destroyed.

Even the close allies of the administration in Washington can't agree with its attitude to nuclear arms. At NATO's session in Halifax the representatives of Britain, Federal Germany, France, and many other countries said they very much regretted the administration's decision. Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney predicted the decision will not be endorsed by NATO, and certainly not by the Canadian Government. But judging by what United States Secretary of State George Shultz remarked, officials in Washington intend to ignore the discontent of its allies, and they are going to ignore the opinion of the American people too.

Opinion polls have showed that more than 75 percent of the Americans favor a tougher arms control. To abide by SALT II was what the United States President was asked last April by 52 senators and 220 house representatives, or most Congressmen, but the request has been ignored. At a news conference in Washington last Thursday, former United States Defense Secretary Robert McNamara noted the presidential decision to violate the key SALT II provisions would lead to an unrestrained nuclear arms race. A race of this kind seems to be what the White House wants, neglecting possible consequences for international security.

The Soviet Union recently gave another reminder that the United States Administration would assume a heavy responsibility if it inflates the strategic nuclear arms limits of SALT II. Officials in Moscow said the Soviet Union will draw proper conclusions and take steps to safeguard its security and that of its allies. He said it will not permit an upsetting of the balance established under the treaty.

Concluding Document Criticized

LD311409 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Halifax/Nova Scotia Province, 31 May (TASS) -- The 2-day session of the NATO Council at foreign minister level has ended its work here. It has once again demonstrated the lack of desire and the inability of the North Atlantic alliance to reply in a reasonable and businesslike way to the constructive, far-reaching initiatives of the USSR, and of the Warsaw Pact countries. It has confirmed the lack of understanding of the leaders of the Western alliance and above all of the United States, of the necessity for new thinking that is demanded by all humanity by the dimensions of the nuclear-missile threat hanging over the planet.

The concluding document of the session, sparkling with references to the myth inflated by Western propaganda about the notorious "Soviet military threat" once again affirms NATO's intention to continue along the path of further whipping up military and political tension in Europe. "We shall retain the strategy of deterrence pursued by the alliance," the statement says. Against this background, the discourses about the "resolve" of NATO to "continue the efforts in the interest of progress in the sphere of arms control and disarmament," sound extremely unconvincing.

Having thoroughly ignored the recent peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, the participants of the session in Halifax are merely promoting their own "initiatives" that are blatantly aimed at securing unilateral advantages. The assertion that NATO countries are "striving to achieve the conclusion of a treaty that completely eliminates chemical weapons" sounds, in this context, like a blatant insult to common sense. Indeed, the decision taken within NATO in favor of binary weapons should create a program for years ahead not only for the retention but also for the intensification of the chemical threat to humanity.

The so-called "Halifax Declaration" devoted to the control of conventional weapons also contains nothing besides words.

At the same time, as is clear from the public statements of the participants of the session and press reports, the concluding documents of the session that were adopted under pressure from the United States were called upon to smooth over the sharp differences of opinion in which atmosphere it took place. "The meeting in Halifax has created new cracks and tension in relations amongst the NATO allies," the CBC television company stated, recalling that the NATO member countries are "acting against the threat of President Reagan to get rid of SALT II." It was precisely this question that caused the main arguments between the United States -- which found itself in complete isolation at the session as a result of the decision by President Reagan to violate SALT II in the near future -- and the representatives of the other NATO member countries. In the words of the AP news agency, "not one of the 15 NATO partners of the United States supported Reagan's opinion that SALT II should be buried at the end of the year."

Explaining the stance of the West European countries, THE WASHINGTON POST notes: "The allies are apprehensive that if the United States was to reject the policy of voluntary observation of the treaty, European confidence in the United States would be undermined and strong antinuclear feelings would resurface in the NATO countries."

The United States, however, openly ignored the appeals from its allies for continued observance of SALT II. Speaking at a press conference on the conclusion of the NATO Council session, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stated that henceforth when deciding on issues about what weapons are needed to guarantee national security, Washington will proceed from military considerations and not from the "formalities" of SALT II.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD301210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1109 GMT 30 May 86

["Statement by Soviet Government" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- In recent days the NATO military bodies, namely, the Military Planning Committee at the defense ministers level, made decisions sanctioning the launching of new-generation chemical weapons, binary agents, into production in the United States. NATO's actions thus impart utmost acuteness to the question of whether chemical disarmament will ever take place.

The answer to this question has always been unequivocal for the Soviet Union: Chemical weapons, a barbarous means of the mass annihilation of people, are to be totally banned and unconditionally eliminated. The only way to reach this goal is to make political decisions and achieve verifiable international accords. This means first and foremost that efforts must be intensified to draw up a multilateral convention to this effect, a step that has been urged by the UN General Assembly on more than one occasion and which was agreed on by the leaders of the USSR and the U.S. in Geneva last November.

This is precisely what the Soviet Union is doing. The latest Soviet proposals on this question, formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his 15 January statement and subsequently presented in a detailed form at the disarmament conference, make it possible to achieve by the end of this century the complete elimination of the chemical arms arsenals and the very industrial base for their production. Strict international control, including international on-site inspections, could be instituted to verify the process of chemical disarmament. These proposals take into account the positions of many other states, including the United States, and, in the opinion of virtually all the participants in the talks on drafting an international convention to ban chemical weapons, make it possible to overcome a number of situations which seemed deadlocked, including those related to verification.

The Soviet Union supports the proposals on the establishment of chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe and in the Balkans as an intermediate step and is prepared to guarantee their status if the U.S. does the same. The USSR jointly with its allies called for completely ridding Europe of chemical weapons. It has always strictly followed in its practical policy the principle of nontransfer of chemical weapons to anyone and their nondeployment in the territories of other countries.

But what is Washington's response? Advocating chemical disarmament in words, the United States, assisted by some NATO countries, such as West Germany, is acting very differently in practice. The decisions made by NATO in favor of binary weapons are actually to program for years ahead not only the preservation, but the escalation of the chemical threat to all mankind. They are contrary to the task of eliminating chemical weapons, contradict the Soviet-American accords at the summit level in Geneva and cannot help doing grave damage to the work that is being done by the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a convention to ban such weapons.

These decisions are causing grave doubts about the sincerity of the statements of those who are supporting them in favor of arms reductions, disarmament and stronger international trust.

NATO's chemical rearmament program in Europe, which is oversaturated with deadly weapons of every type and variety as it is, is fraught with especially pernicious consequences. There is just one step from the launching of the production of binary weapons in the United States to their deployment in the territories of West European NATO members. Those who think that it all can end with the stockpiling of new chemical munitions in the United States itself, that is, where the Pentagon is not planning to employ them, are badly deluding themselves.

The Soviet Government strongly denounces NATO's chemical rearmament plans. It considers it to be its duty to draw anew the attention of the governments of the United States, other members of the North Atlantic alliance, and all the other European countries to the exceptional danger posed by these plans to the cause of peace in Europe and all over the world. The people must say no to binary or any other chemical weapons.

If the United States and its allies really have an interest in chemical disarmament, they should back it with practical deeds, at the negotiating table instead of starting another round of the chemical arms race, now is just the time to do so.

The Soviet Union for its part is prepared to do everything necessary to achieve a mutually acceptable and effectively verifiable accord. Reason must triumph over chemical madness.

FRG SDP ISSUES STATEMENT AGAINST U.S. CW DEPLOYMENT

LD281148 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 28 TASS -- The West German Social Democrats are opposed to the deployment of new chemical weapons on the territory of their country, the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SDP] stressed in a statement released here.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the document runs, claims that its consent is needed for the deployment of these dangerous weapons on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany in a crisis situation, that the new binary chemical weapons of the USA will not be deployed in the FRG in peacetime. Such statements are absolutely untrue. The SPD strongly demands that the arms race be stopped. Social Democrats think that the FRG Government and other governments of NATO member countries should renounce the deployment of chemical weapons in Western Europe not only in peacetime but also in the event of what they term "a crisis situation".

Stressing the need for the complete prohibition of chemical weapons, the SPD Presidium states that the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons will become a precondition for ridding mankind from chemical threat.

WEST BERLIN PARTY CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF U.S. WEAPONS

LD281549 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] West Berlin May 28 TASS -- The accident at the nuclear power station at Chernobyl has presented another warning of the calamity which nuclear energy breaking out of control could visit upon mankind, the Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin said in a statement issued here today.

"For us this is connected in the first place with anxiety caused by the deployment of 7,000 nuclear-missile weapon units in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany," it said.

"Our party therefore has drawn this very important conclusion: efforts for the implementation of the Soviet Union's proposal for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 is the principal task for each and every sober-minded person."

The statement also stressed the need to put an immediate end to nuclear weapon testing and prevent the U.S. administration's "Star Wars" plans from being translated into reality.

The statement urged broad international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, joint warning systems and common decisions and norms to ensure safety at existing and future nuclear power stations.

"As a matter of priority," it said, "we press for an early removal of the main source of the nuclear threat, that is for the destruction of all U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear warheads stationed in the FRG. The path to this goal has been indicated by the proposal by the USSR of January 15 this year."

"There is no justification for the anti-communist hysteria fanned around the misfortune at the Soviet nuclear power station," the statement said. "The panic and hysterics deliberately fomented and provoked in West Berlin and the FRG over the accident by certain politicans and the mass media cannot be justified either."

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin called for a stepped-up campaign against threat of a nuclear war. It urged an end to all nuclear weapon tests, as the Soviet Union had suggested and done unilaterally.

"We demand complete nuclear disarmament by the year 2000," the statment said.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

LD301345 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 30 TASS --Head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic L. Handl addressed the plenary meeting today at the Vienna talks on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe. In his speech the Czechoslovak delegate devoted much attention to the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

Czechoslovakia, L. Handl said, whole-heartedly supports the Soviet Union's peace proposals -- the fact reflected in the decisions of the 17th Congress of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia.

Having reiterated the interest of the socialist countries in attaining a mutually acceptable agreement at the Vienna talks, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stated that arms reduction and a freeze on their level should be an inseparable element of the process of reaching such an agreement. L. Handl criticized the policy of the NATO countries that were stubbornly evading the solution of that question.

DELEGATE ADDRESSED EUROPEAN SECURITY SESSION

LD302010 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov:

The International Committee for European Security and Cooperation opened its session in the Belgian capital's trade union centre today. Representatives of most European nations, international and non-government organizations are taking part.

The European public meeting is devoted to topical problems of European security and the recent disarmament proposals advanced both by socialist countries and some Western nations.

Its participants will have an extensive debate on the Soviet peace initiatives, various aspects of the U.S. Administration's obstructionist stance on disarmament problems, the proposals for setting up a nuclear-free zone in Europe and banning chemical weapons.

The time dmanded that the public intervene in order to oppose the threat of war, said the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation Mikhail Nenashev.

It was the time of practical actions and measures aimed at breaking the vicious circle of the arms race. This task was becoming especially obvious now when the USSR advanced real concrete initiatives on disarmament.

There initiatives, the speaker pointed out, proceeded from the premise that genuine security in the nuclear age could only be universal and equal.

The USSR viewed Europe not as a potential theatre of military operations or proving ground for advocates of the doctrine of "limited nuclear war", but as a common home for the peoples inhabiting it, the Soviet representative emphasised.

UN SPECIAL SESSION CLOSES DEBATE ON AFRICA

'Legacy of Colonialism' Blamed

LD302002 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] New York May 30 TASS -- The general debate at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the economic crisis in Africa has drawn to a close.

Representatives of 91 countries and the Organization of African Unity, the initiator of the session, took part.

An all-round and in-depth analysis of Africa's social and economic hardships showed that the true causes of the plight lie in the grave legacy of colonialism, ruthless plunder and selfish policy of the West with regard to the African countries.

The attempts by these countries to ensure genuine economic independence encountered opposition from the United States and its allies who, in exchange for possible assistance, demanded that the nations in that continent give up the progressive changes achieved after gaining liberation from colonial yoke.

'Action Program' Adopted

LD020847 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 2 TASS -- The special session of the U.N. General Assembly has ended with the adoption of a U.N. Action programme for the rehabilitation of the economies of African countries for 1986-1990. The session considered the critical economic situation in Africa. In the document which was endorsed without voting, the countries of the continent are being oriented to advancing agricultural production. The programme points out an important role of the state sector and the need to improve the operation of the state-run enterprises. However, under the pressure of imperialist powers, a provision about the need to carry out industrialisation as the foundation of an independent national economy was not included in the programme.

Libya's Al-Turayki Cited

LD312256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Discussion has ended at the special UN General Assembly session that is taking place in New York to examine the critical situation in the African economy:

[Correspondent V. Lobachenko] The American press writes little about the session, and when it does, it carries the attempts of some representatives of Western countries at the UN to place the whole blame for the serious economic situation in Africa on the African countries themselves. Ther is not a word about the centuries of merciless colonial domination in Africa, about present-day neocolonialist plunder, about the aggressive actions of the imperialist powers against independent African states.

The real reasons behind the current economic difficulties in Africa were given in speeches by the representatives of the African group and the group of developing states, and by the representatives of the socialist countries. They proposed that a comprehensive program of action should be worked out at the United Nations for the economic restoration of Africa. Africa is suffering from long centuries of colonialism. When African countries try to liberate themselves they find themselves the target of provocations, economic sanctions, and direct military actions from the imperialist powers and their allies and puppets.

We are confident, stressed Ali al-Turayki [Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations], that the only possible way out of Africa's difficulties is the achievement of real economic independence. As long as Africa's economy is in the hands of the West and the transnational corporation there can be no radical changes for the better.

KOMPLEKTOV DISCUSSES ISSUES WITH UN'S SUY

LD311910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (TASS) -- Erik Suy UN under secretary general and general director of the European office of the United Nations at Geneva, was in the Soviet Union from 24 to 31 May. He had meetings at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Erik Suy was received by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Viktor Komplektov, in conversation with whom were discussed, in particular, certain problems associated with the activity of the United Nations and the European office as a whole.

Erik Suy also visited Kiev and Minsk, where he had conversations at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR and of the Belorussian SSR.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. STANCE AT BERNE CONFERENCE

PM300928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "Following the Same Old Scenario"]

[Text] Berne, 27 May -- The conference of experts on human contacts ended in Berne today, a day later than planned. According to the unanimous opinion of delegates and the hospitable Swiss hosts, who did everything possible to ensure the meeting's success, the exchange of opinions which took place on problems concerning contacts between people, institutions, and organizations which affect the interests of millions of citizens of European countries, the United States, and Canada, was unquestionably useful. In the course of the conference success was achieved in resolving many questions that have remained pending for a long time. Rich experience in cooperation was accumulated. Yet many delegations are leaving Berne with sadness. The point is that the final document, approved in advance by all delegations, was simply not adopted as a result of the obstructionist stance taken by the United States alone among the 35 CSCE member-countries represented at the Berne meeting.

Berne witnessed an unpardonable political striptease by Washington's "champions of human rights." They tried from the very beginning to transform the conference on human contacts into some kind of trial of socialist countries, a base propaganda show whose scenario was written in advance in Washington according to the worst "cold war" traditions.

Under these circumstances the Soviet delegation and the delegations of the other socialist countries did everything possible to prevent the conference from being driven into the deadlock of confrontation toward which the United States was pushing it and to ensure that it took the path of constructive dialogue. The USSR's stance was gradually understood by the overwhelming majority of delegations. This was manifested quite vividly in the very last few days of the conference's work. By 25 May there were three drafts of the final documents at the Bellevue Hotel where the conference was being held. One of them was compiled by the deleagtions of socialist countries, a second by the delegations of NATO countries, and the third -- the compromise draft -- was submitted by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned states whose representatives, primarily those of Switzerland and Austria, did much work so that a mutually acceptable alternative could be found. And it was found. Describing the draft of this document, Soviet delegation head Yu. Kashlev noted at today's final session of the conference that this was the first successful collective elaboration of a unique document in the history of the CSCE process, a kind of declaration on human contacts whose adoption would undoubtedly be welcomed with gratification by millions of people. Representatives of many NATO countries also share this opinion. The head of Norway's delegation, for example, declared that the draft document proposed by the neutrals "contains a number of stipulations which could help the development of contacts between people in West and East." Indeed, this document, which was agreed upon on a compromise basis, took into account proposals by both socialist and NATO countries.

It seemed as if the conference was confidently heading toward success. At 1800 hours on 26 May journalists were informed that the final document had finally been agreed on and was supported by the delegations of all member-countries. Only the Americans were still talking with Washington. Suddenly, at about 2200 hours, U.S. delegation head M. Novak met with journalists and announced that Washington had not authorized him to sign the final document. Replying to your correspondent's direct question as to whether it could be understood that the U.S. delegation was the only one to have blocked the adoption of the final document, the ambassador answered: "Yes, this is so, but we do have the right to disagree."

Of course, the United States does formally have this right. But we are talking about something different in this case. The United States said "No" disregarding the Europeans' desire to preserve detente and the Helsinki sprirt, and imposed its diktat on the participants in the Berne conference by taking advantage of procedural rules.

The history of the Helsinki forums knows of no other occasion when both the West and the East have requested the United States to think matters over, to accept a compromise, and not to wreck an agreement which had been so difficult to reach. Nor was it only people in Berne who made such an appeal to the United States. It became known here that at 2030 hours on Monday that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher personally asked U.S. Secretary of State Shultz himself to "okay" the signing the conference's final document. The answer was "No." Today's Swiss newspapers report that a similar request was also conveyed by the allies directly to the White House chief. The answer from there was also "No." At about 2200 hours, at yesterday penultimate plenary session, the Soviet delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries called on the United States to rview its decisions. The answer was again "No." The United States, finding itself in total isolation at the Berne conference, stubbornly stuck to its line.

The Berne results will force many people in Europe, and all over the world, to think again. A familiar scenario has been repeated. Whenever the United States fails to gain the backing of its West European allies, it acts accoridng to the principle "We don't give a damn about the allies." This is what happened when the United States embarked on the occupation of Grenada despite West Europe's protests. This is what happened when gangs of "contras" were set on Nicaragua. This is what happened quite recently, when Libya was bombed.... It becomes clearer day by day that Washington has now taken the stance of a feudal suzerain in relations with Europe, unwilling to take its interests into account and not in the least interested in the development of the process of all-European cooperation and detente.

Washington strives to use all-European forums not for a constructive dialogue but for propaganda shows, for the whipping up of anti-Soviet hysteria. The strictly selfish interests of the transatlantic "suzerain" are evidently in conflict with the Europeans' interests. He is keener on "Pax Americana" ideas than on the Helsinki ideas. This is why the "Helsinki flag is flying at half-mast" in Berne today, according to Swiss newspaper LE MATIN.

Summing up the results of the conference, the Berne newspaper BERNER ZEITUNG writes that it failed to achieve its goal because "Washington imposed its veto." Why was this done? It was noted in the Bellevue lobbies and at the last plenary session itself that this was yet another attempt by the United States to torpedo the Helsinki process and to turn Europe away from detente in the direction of confrontation and a new round of the "cold war." This approach is perceived by many people here as a component of the overall U.S. foreign policy course, of its policy of arms race, state terrorism, and international brigandage which has been named the "the doctrine of neoglobalism." This is a clear indicator of the inertia of political thinking among U.S. ruling circles, of the philosohphy of a world gendarme.

But no matter how stubborn people in Washington may be in pursuing this policy, it enjoys neither popularity nor support in Europe. The U.S. "veto" is incapable of halting the all-European process or of burying detente. Because Europe's future lies not in the ice of the "cold war" but in cooperation between all states in the continent for the sake of peace, mutual understanding, and social progress. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries participating in the Berne meeting believe that cooperation in the humanitarian sphere must be perceived as one of the bases of an all-embracing system of international security.

CONNECTION BETWEEN DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT NOTED

LD302053 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulk writes:

Emergent developing countries of the globe are vitally interested in ending the arms race and channelling vast funds now squandered on military purposes for social and economic development. Because of this the majority of Asian, African and Latin American countries pinned much hope on an international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development which was to be opened in Paris on July 15. But unexpectedly the French side denied hospitality to its participants, explaining its decision by the fact that "the stands of the participating countries remain far apart..."

Indeed, there is a great distance between advocates of the arms race and arms manufacturers who influenced this decision and developing countries. While "death merchants" gain profits of many billions of dollars from the war business, developing countries, having been compelled to join the arms race, cut their development programmes. However, paradoxical it might seem at first glance, military programmes of imperialist countries are now largely financed through the expense of developing countries.

By non-equivalent exchange, by profiting from loans, credits and various other forms of neocolonialist exploitation, the West gets huge funds which it then allocates for the setting up of rapid deployment forces, for rendering aid to terrorists of the type of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, Contras in Nicaragua, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Angola, and even for outright aggressions such as the United States piratic strike at Libya or France's neocolonialist action in Chad.

However, all the countries that are interested in overcoming the lag of the Third World, in the eradication of poverty, famine and diseases there must concentrate their attention not on differences but on the common things that now united humanity vitally interested in disarmament for development.

Their relationship nowadays is such that development loses sense unless the arms race is stopped and disarmament achieved. For in the event of the thermo-nuclear war there will be nobody around to enjoy the fruit of social and economic progress.

A huge sum, 800 billion dollars, is spent in the world on the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, every year. Meanwhile it has been estimated that additionally eight billion dollars a year must be found for supplying foodstuffs to those who suffer from famine in the Third World, while an additional 22 billion dollars a year is needed to wipe out illiteracy and the most dangerous diseases. According to estimates of United Nations experts, 8-10 percent of the world's annual expenditures on armaments would be enough for solving the most acute social problems of developing countries. Should the Pentagon give up the construction of just one nuclear "Trident" submarine in favour of the Third World, the funds saved would be enough to ensure that 16 million children go to school a whole year.

It is quite obvious that the decision not to hold in Paris the international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development meets the interests of advocates of the further arms race, and not the vital interests of the population of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

MOSCOW ROUNDTABLE ON POVERTY, ARMS RACE ENDS

PM300855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kondrashov report: "Call to Action"]

[Text] A roundtable conference on problems of combating hunger, poverty, and the arms race organized by the working presidium of the World Conference of Religious Leaders has ended in Moscow. Taking part in the round table were 70 religious leaders, as well as well known experts from nearly 30 countries. All the planet's continents were represented here, and all the world's main religions -- Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism, Islam.

Pimen, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, sent a message of greetings to the participants in the conference, which was chaired by Pavel mar Grigoriy metropolitan of Delhi and Northern India. "It is the inhuman, immoral policy of preserving and even stepping up the nuclear arms race, the policy of militarization of outer space," he stressed, "which lead to the growth of poverty and hunger among broad strata of the population of many states."

The religious leaders and experts discussed the latest information about the interconnection between the arms race, on the one hand, and hunger and poverty on the other, and examined the problems of countries which are in acute need of peaceful economic development, in which they could be helped considerably by the resources which are now spent on the production of weapons of mass destruction.

In a communique adopted unanimously on the last day of the meeting, the participants in the roundtable conference expressed their concern at a whole series of new acts of aggression: The United States against Libya; South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and against Angola. "The white minority regime in South Africa," the communique notes, "is following the example of its 'historical ally' -- the United States."

The participants in the Moscow meeting expressed their sympathy for the families of those killed as a result of the Chernobyl AES accident, and also expressed regret that "certain circles are spreading lies in the mass media and utilizing the accident for the purpose of cheap political propaganda."

The communique points out that the participants in the roundtable sent letters to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, U.S. President R. Reagan, and the leaders of the six states -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania.

"Man must serve the ideas of peace," Moulavi Gulyam Sarvar Mansur, a prominent religious leader from Afghanistan and representative of the DRA Supreme Council of Theologians and Religious Leaders, stated in a talk with IZVESTIYA's correspondent. "American imperialism is a threat to peace, stalking the world like a hungry jackal in pursuit of profit. The United States uses the most modern types of weapons to achieve its base objectives and suppress the peoples' striving for freedom. It is trying to stifle the Afghan people's freedom too and to divert our material resources from the tasks mapped out by the revolution. But the Afghan people are not alone in their struggle against the forces of counterrevolution and imperialism. We are grateful for the help which the Soviet Union gives us. Here at the roundtable conference we have seen once again the humanism of Soveit foreign policy evokes the sincere respect of the world public, including religious circles."

"I am very pleased with the work of the roundtable conference," the well-known Greek public figure General Yeoryios Koumankakos, retired, who was at the meeting as an expert, stated "It showed that the ranks of those who fight against the arms race and for peace and the peoples' prosperity are swelling. I am profoundly convinced that the Soviet Union's position on disarmament questions is a positive factor in the attainment of these goals. We fully approved M.S. Gorbachev's statement on the Soviet Union's decision to extend the nuclear test moratorium until 6 August. This is further evidence of the USSR's courage and nobility in its approach to the vital issues disturbing mankind. It gives new strength to all who value the cause of peace."

A delegation of prominent representatives of the roundtable conference headed by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia was received at the USSR Supreme Soviet.

ZHUKOV ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF PEACE YEAR COMMITTEE

LD292059 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The USSR has instituted a committee to coordinate further preparatory work for a world congress dedicated to the International Year of Peace.

In accordance with the programme of the International Year of Peace, unanimously approved by the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the congress will be held in Copenhagen on October 15-19.

The committee comprises prominent public figures representing the Soviet Peace Committee, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the committees of Soviet women, youth organizations, war veterans for European security and cooperation and Afro-Asian solidarity, the Soviet U.N. association and other public organizations and research institutions.

Yuriy Zhukov was elected chairman of the committee at its first session in Moscow. The committee's plan of activities was approved.

RYABOV ATTENDS CHEMICAL FIBER SYMPOSIUM

PM301028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "International Meeting of Chemical Industry Workers"]

[Text] Kalinin, 27 May -- The chemical fiber industry is an important sector whose development is linked with the enhancement of man's prosperity and with scientific and technical progress in many spheres of material production. Ways to further develop it are the subject of discussion at an international symposium on chemical fibers, which opened today in Kalinin.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a greetings message to the participants of the symposium. It was read by Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Scientists from 22 countries will read reports covering the entire range of problems concerning the production and processing of chemical fibers.

FALIN REMARKS ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

DW301205 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Valentin Falin, chief editor of the Soviet news agency APN and former ambassador to the FRG, commented in Bonn today on disarmament issues. Falin, who is taking part in the Congress of Physicians Against Nuclear War in Cologne, is skeptical whether there will be another Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting this year. Falin commented on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States:

[Begin recording] I do not know what would really satisfy the Americans at the moment — perhaps if we declared ourselves to be the 51st U.S. state. However, I am not certain of that either, because we are too big for a state. Regardless of what we suggest to the Americans, regardless of what we are prepared to offer them as a compromise [gegenleistung], the Americans are not content with it. The Americans do not seek the points of rapprochement between the two sides, they look for what drives the two sides away from each other." [end recording]

PRAVDA REBUTS U.S. CHARGE'S COMPLAINT CONCERNING CIA ITEM

PM301552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Letter from U.S. Charge d'Affaires Richard Combs, unattributed commentary under the general headline "What Is This: A Directive?" — first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] PRAVDA has received a letter from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow signed by the charge d'affaires ad interim. The writer of the letter is angry about the item "ANA Agency Commentary" published in our newspaper on 7 May, dealing with possible CIA participation in organizing the explosion at a West Berlin discotheque.

We cite this letter without any changes and express our opinion.

U.S. Embassy, 15 May 1986

To Mr Viktor G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, Moscow, USSR

Dear Mr Afanasyev,

I wish to draw your attention to an exceptionally insulting article that recently appeared in PRAVDA. On 7 May, your newspaper carried on page 5 a TASS note from Aden dated 6 May and headlined "ANA Agency Commentary." Among other patent lies, the article claims that the CIA was involved in the explosion at the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin on 5 April.

The article is in itself reprehensible, but, of course, it is not within your power to control what the press of South Yemen writes. However, it is within your power to monitor [sledit za] what is printed in PRAVDA. I am therefore sincerely amazed that a responsible newspaper, the organ of the ruling party of the Soviet Union, lends credence to such lies by giving them space in your newspaper.

The knowledge that the U.S. Government informed your government in advance of the threat of a terrorist act organized by Libya increased the malevolence and irresponsibility of this article and places the responsibility for publishing this falsification on you.

The U.S. Government and I personally consider the publication of this article a patent attempt to win cheap propaganda points and assess it as insulting and supremely unacceptable.

I would like to hope that, as chief editor of PRAVDA, you will order an immediate refutation of this base fabrication in PRAVDA.

Sincerely,

Richard Combs, charge d'affaires ad interim

[Unsigned response] To be honest, the amazing thing about the letter is its by no means diplomatic tone. The tone is more that of a directive. It contains, for example, a demand to "monitor what is printed in PRAVDA." Since when has the U.S. Embassy considered itself empowered to encroach on freedom of the press and information and assume the role of a censor of what should or should not be published? This is not the United States.

As for the CIA, by virtue of his activity Mr Combs undoubtedly knows that the world press (including the American press) has written many times about the CIA's involvement in various acts of international terrorism. There are even official documents concerning this. It is within the power of the charge ad interim to request the materials of, for instance, the Rockefeller Commission, which studied this question.

Incidentally, THE WASHINGTON POST a few days ago wrote: "CIA experts in paramilitary organizations are secretly shipping arms and training guerrillas, providing them with means of communication, and transmitting to them intelligence data designed for the planning of combat operations." It goes on to note that the American secret services are attempting primarily to galvanize antigovernment gangs in Nicaragua, Cambodia, Afghanistan, and Angola. The CIA, the newspaper states, is also attempting to "destabilize" the Libyan Government and is helping terrorists in Ethiopia.

It would be interesting to know whether Mr Combs has berated the editor of THE WASHINGTON POST in this connection.

PRAVDA has already written (in its 21 April 1986 edition) about the groundlessness of claims that the U.S. Government gave the Soviet Government advance information about the threat of a terrorist act.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION SEEN AS 'MAIN DANGER' TO WEST

LD011027 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 1 Jun 86

["Who Threatens Americans and Western Europeans" — TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS — TASS Political News Analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The main danger to Americans comes, certainly not from the Soviet Union, which is sincerely striving for peace and disarmament, but from their own President who is doing everything to push the developments to the threshold from which a return to international cooperation will no longer be possible.

Likewise, what the United States allies in NATO should fear is not the mythical "Soviet menace" which is no longer believed by any serious politician in the West, but uncontrolled unilateral actions of the present U.S. Administration which lives in the world of hallucinations and illusions.

One arrives at the conclusion on the basis of the latest steps of the White House aimed at undermining the arms limitation system, whose separate elements it took years of painstaking efforts to create.

Showing utter inability or unwillingness to make if only a modest constructive contribution to slowing down the arms race, U.S. leaders reduce to naught the effort of the previous U.S. Administrations, both Deomocratic and Republican ones, ostentatiously ignore the calls of the overwhelming majority of Western countries to prevent the irreversible developments.

The Soviet Government's statement published in the Sunday issues of the Soviet newspapers point out that the U.S. Administration, of all versions of its possible actions as regards the strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements adopted precisely the one which undermines the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing such arms. Confronted with the choice whether it should moderate its own arms programmes or open the floodgate for an uncontrolled race of arms, Washington preferred the latter.

The session of the NATO council held on May 29-30 in Halifax, Canada, showed that the United States allies in NATO are concerned over this suicidal course. At the same time not one of them dared call a spade a spade and curb high-handed militarists.

The Soviet Union has not the slightest intention to enroach on "unity of the West". What is important to us is not the presence or absence of this unity as such, but the essence of the choice of the countries of the other different system -- for peace, or, quite the contrary, to the preparation for war.

It must be absolutely clear to everyone that as soon as the USA goes beyond the established levels of arms or otherwise violates the other main provision of the agreements observed by the sides till now, agreements to which they are signatories, the Soviet Union will consider itself free from the relevant commitments and will take the necessary practical steps to prevent the military-strategic parity from being upset.

U.S. DENIES SAUDI ARABIA STINGERS AS PUNISHMENT

LD312128 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Senior officials in the corridors of power in Washington are expressing increasing concern, according to U.S. State Department officials, over a coolness in the relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia. The reason, observers believe, is Washington's decision not to sell the Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Riyadh. It must be said that the U.S. Administration initially showed more enthusiasm, claiming to want to sell the missiles to Saudi Arabia. Even THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: The Reagan Administration wanted to express its solidarity with this rich oil kingdom," and the White House, it seems, wanted to secure Riyadh's support in view of the campaign of condemmation waged by the Arab countries against the United States over its savage piratic raids on Libya. However, other considerations in the White House have won the day.

Nobody is ignorant of the fact that an agreement was signed in the United States on Israel's participation in the implementation of the star wars programs.

It is not difficult to assume that America has thanked its loyal ally who joined its adventure officially when it refused to sell the anti-aircraft missiles to that Arab country. It is also known that the new U.S.-Israeli agreement offers more possibilities and opportunities for the Zionists to take part in the secret U.S. military schemes, which largely increases Israel's offensive capability, while the United States denies to Saudi Arabia the possession of defensive weapons.

A specific question has to be raised here; are these weapons banned by the United States itself? No. Hundreds of these missiles were provided free recently to the terrorist gangs operating against the Governments of Angola and Afghanistan. On the contrary, the point is that Washington is punishing Saudi Arabia over its stand on the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

It is worth mentioning that Saudi investments in the U.S. economy, according to the MIDDLE EAST REPORT; constitute a massive sum estimated at $100 billion. The U.S. military companies that build a number of projects in Saudi Arabia have made tens of billions of dollars. Also the U.S. monopolies have made massive profits at the expense of the oil operations at higher [word indistinct].

To sum up, the U.S. military-industrial complex has more than once developed at the expense of the oil dollars which flow from Saudi Arabia. Now we can see the contradictions: The United States refuses to allow Saudi Arabia the weapons manufactured with its own funds. However, this is not all, and we do not want to stop there. The absolute majority of the U.S. military-industrial companies are dominated by Zionist capital. Thus, the oil dollars from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have helped, if it can be so phrased -- the manufacture of weapons for Israel's sake. Some might object that Saudi Arabia for many years has received advanced U.S. weapons, just as Israel has. The similarity here is in form and not in essence. Israel is always free to use the U.S. weapons as it wishes, while Saudi Arabia is obliged to ask permission from Washington. The other major difference lies in something esle: The United States has trained a great number of Israeli experts so that they can operate the U.S. military equipment, while the Saudis have a small number of specialists; therefore they are obliged to depend on U.S. experts and advisors. The U.S. assistant secretary of defense has said, in this respect that the advanced weapons systems which we have provided to Saudi Arabia with are based on extremely complicated electronic equipment, and most of the time the controls are in our hands.

Suffice it to mention the AWACS intelligence aircraft. They are unable to take off without U.S. experts. The U.S. assistant defense secretary went on to say: Therefore, we have deployed our strategic intelligence aircraft in the airfield of Saudi Arabia and, moreover, we have acquired an enormous amount of money.

What conclusion could be drawn from all of this? There is only one conclusion, namely that the Arab countries that are very closely linked by various channels with the United States are no longer capable of depending on Washington in the future if they intend to follow an independent national policy, the best example being Saudi Arabia, which has rejected the shameful Camp David agreement and has supported other Arab countries in its policy aimed at resisting Israel's schemes for annexing the Arab territories.

The United States has only one true ally in the Middle East -- Israel. And when America ensures its interests it affirms, at every occasion, its preparedness to abandon the interests of any Arab country.

U.S. REPORT ON ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT TERMED 'HOGWASH'

LD301137 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Bogdanov writes:

Filling an order from the U.S. Administration, the American mass media are whipping up a slander campaign against Ethiopia, cynically exploiting the severe drought, a natural disaster which has hit that African country. It is not the first time that American propaganda tries to score points from a tragedy befalling another nation. ABC has launched into the air another batch of anti-Ethiopian allegations. Reporting on the situation of the victims of the natural disaster, ABC correspondent Burns does not spare dark colours in describing what he calls the tragedy of the Ethiopians, who, having survived famine, are dying because of governmental actions. Citing a telegram from the U.S. Administration, the text of which has been allegedly obtained by the ABC, Burns claims that people evacuated from the disaster-hit areas are penned up in camps, tortured and shot and that women are raped. The resettlement of thousands of peasants from the scorched-up lands into fertile provinces in the south and southwest of Ethiopia is portrayed by ABC as the expulsion of the enemies of the Marxist government.

Even for the American TV audiences, who are accustomed to pablum of every sort, can say that the report filed by Burns is hogwash, all the more so since recently the same company flopped by spreading falsehoods about the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. The TV company later had to admit that the viewers were shown a fake film peddled by a keen crook as a documentary shot in Chernobyl. The allegations about the programme to fight the consequences of the drought that is being carried out by Ethiopia obviously clash with the authoritative views of witnesses, employees of international organizations and Western journalists, who have visited new settlers from the north. An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reported from a village for new settlers that recently they had been exposed to one of the worst droughts in history whereas now they have enough food, fuel and water. Maurice Strong, executive coordinator of the U.N. Office for Emergency Organization in Africa, spoke highly of the efforts of the Ethiopian Government to rescue the disaster-hit population. The claims that the measures to overcome the effects of the drought in Ethiopia are "futile" are totally groundless, REUTER has admitted. Ethiopia was one of the first African countries to initiate measures to resolve the age-old drought problem. The resettlement programme pursues a two-pronged objective, that of evacuating people from areas constantly exposed to the threat of famine and simultaneously accelerating the development of the southern and southwestern areas capable of producing food for the whole of the country. About 600,000 people have moved to new areas and modern settlements complete with schools, first-aid centres and water wells are being built for them. The new settlers are given plots of land, work implements and seeds.

The drastic solution of the problem of African countries and their independence do not fit into Washington's plans. That is why malicious lies are being spread in the teeth of facts. The United States, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam has told Western journalists, is not happy with the social system chosen by our people to overcome socio-economic backwardness. There are other hostile actions bearing out these words. In recent months, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, senior administration officials began to draw up plans for training armed forces to overthrow the Ethiopian Government. U.S. Congress is muting [as received] economic sanctions against Ethiopia. All this is proof that the White House, pursuing its strategy of "new globalism," is seeking confrontation with the African states which have chosen independent roads of development. Deliberate lies are serving the same purpose.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON SHIPPING WITH BEIJING

LD310848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0803 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (TASS) -- An agreement has been signed following negotiations between a delegation of the All-Union Sovfrakht Association [All-union Association for the Chartering of Foreign Tonnage] of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and representatives of the PRC Ministry of Communications. It provides for an expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the field of shipping. Under the agreement, agency facilities [agentirovaniye] will be provided from 1 June 1986 on a long-term basis for Soviet ships and ships chartered by the All-Union Association.

The agreement is intended to help to speed up the handling of Soviet ships in Chinese ports and to increase the volume of maritime transportation between the two countries.

An exchange of documents also took place. In accordance with these documents, it is planned to open an office this year in Shanghai for the Soviet shipping lines and an office in Odessa for Chinese shipping companies.

PRC SOCIAL SCIENCE GROUP LEADER ON USSR VISIT

OW020458 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Recently, the Soviet Union and China have remarkably expanded their contacts in all fields with exchanges of visits by scientific and cultural delegations. Currently a delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation is led by (Zhong Weizhi), deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The Chinese guests have visited a number of scientific research centers under the USSR Academy of Sciences and toured some Soviet cities. After the delegation returned to Moscow, reporters interviewed (Zhong Weizhi).

(Zhong Weizhi) said: [Begin recording] This delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences to strengthen ties between Soviet and Chinese social scientists. We have preliminarily concluded talks and will sign the minutes of the talks on 2 June. The minutes deal mainly with the exchanges -- academic exchanges -- between the two sides from 1 June 1986 to 31 May 1987. We have extended an invitation for a delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences to visit China in the first half of 1986.

Our visit to the Soviet Union is scheduled for 3 weeks. We have successively visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, and Novosibirsk. In Moscow, we held talks with the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences. We also visited several research institutes in Moscow and Leningrad and the science academies of some Soviet socialist republics. [end recording]

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTER ABE'S MOSCOW VISIT

Gorbachev Reviews Issues

LD301850 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today received in the Kremlin Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe who presented a message from Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A wide range of problems of the international situation and bilateral relations were discussed. Shintaro Abe pointed to "a great role of the Soviet leadership in ensuring peace and international stability." Mikhail Gorbachev, pointing to Japan's vast potentials in resolving present-day world problems, set out the foundations of the Soviet Union's home and foreign policy which is oriented at giving an adequate answer to the demands of the nuclear age, of the scientific and technological revolution, to questions that stem from a complex nature, versatility, contradictoriness and interrelationship of the world of today and which no one can evade any longer. Civilised attitudes, new political thinking, respect for legitimate interests of various states are needed for their solution.

When discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missiles on which Shintaro Abe spoke in the spirit of the "global approach" characteristic of the United States and NATO perplexity was expressed that it is insistently suggested that the Soviet Union eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in the eastern part of the country, while the destruction of corresponding nuclear weapons targetted on the USSR from the territory of Japan and its littoral waters is not required of the Americans. Mikhail Gorbachev, nevertheless, suggested to the interlocutor looking jointly for the solution of this problem, too.

In answer to Shintaro Abe's request Mikhail Gorbachev set out the known Soviet stand about a new meeting with the President of the United States. It was said in this connection that the Soviet leadership is prepared to consider compromise solutions, but never will it make unilateral concessions: "We shall not yield either to political, or economic, or military pressure. Any agreement can be a result of constructive talks only".

The meeting can be productive if the approach to it, to the creation of the necessary atmosphere for its holding are rid of illusions about the motives for the Soviet interest in the meeting.

Much attention was paid to bilateral relations. Mikhail Gorbachev said: "History showed more than once that Japan and the USSR can get along without each other. But such a stand does not befit neighbours. We have adopted a principled political decision to use every opportunity for the development and improvement of relations with Japan on all directions regardless of its ties with other countries".

But these relations can, naturally, be built successfully only on the basis of reciprocity, given the understanding that no one will be encroaching on the results of the Second World War and the inviolability of the frontiers. Mikhail Gorbachev promised to pay the necessary attention to the requests concerning fishery, and to approach them not only from the viewpoint of economy.

He expressed the readiness to take steps toward gratifying the requests about visits by relatives to burial places of Japanese on the Soviet territory -- in the spirit of humaneness, respect for customs of the people.

Serious concern was expressed over the intentions of the Japanese leadership to switch Japan's potential to the U.S. "star wars" plans, which cannot but affect the assessment of Japan's foreign policy intentions and Soviet-Japanese relations.

Points of contact and aspects of differences and disagreement were established as a result of a candid and benevolent conversation.

Mikhail Gorbachev asked Shintaro Abe to convey to the Japanese leadership, the Japanese people the fact that Soviet people are sincerely interested in good relations with it and wish the Japanese to view the Land of Soviets as a true neighbour, who has no perfidious designs and is prepared, honestly and by joint efforts, to seek the ways for a greater mutual understanding and interaction for the benefit of peace and in mutual interests.

Abe Lays Wreath

LD301935 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, today laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

In the evening, Abe and his wife attended the performance of Giuseppe Verdi's opera Il Trovatore. Sitting with them in the government box were Eduard Shevardnadze with his wife, and other officials.

Shevardnadze, Abe Exchange Speeches

LD301514 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- The Soviet-Japanese political dialogue is acquiring a stable nature. This was noted by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. He spoke at a luncheon today in honor of Shintaro Abe, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"The path from neighborliness to good-neighborliness," Eduard Shevardnadze said, "lies for our countries through an improvement in the international situation, a reduction in its tension and a strengthening of the foundations of peace and universal security. We are firmly convinced that the Japan of today could use its considerable weight and authority to ensure that the realities of our time do not push us in different directions but, on the contrary, facilitate the development of mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation."

The USSR's foreign minister expressed the hope for cooperation with Japan in implementing the program for elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Concerning the problem of ending nuclear explosions, Eduard Shevardnadze recalled that the USSR is not only consistently conducting a line of achieving international accord on a universal and total ban on tests of nuclear weapons, but has also unilaterally introduced a moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Mikhail Gorbachev recently announced that this moratorium will be in force until 6 August this year, and made a suggestion to President Reagan to hold a special meeting.

Unfortunately, this initiative is meeting with an absolutely deaf stance from Washington, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Talking about the American "star wars" program, the minister drew attention to the offensive nature of the space weapons, which are being developed as a more dangerous equivalent of nuclear weapons. The appearance of these weapons will reduce the level of security of all states and the continuation of the process of limiting and curtailing the arms race will become virtually impossible.

"Judging by the latest statements of the U.S. Administration, Eduard Shevardnadze said, it is already striving as quickly as it can to get rid of any restrictions on the path of building up nuclear and other weapons. We see this in the example of Washington's attitude to the SALT II treaty. And we are not talking at all about imaginary violations of its provisions by the other side -- the very newest American nuclear missiles have simply hit the treaty ceilings and are breaking through them. The limits set by the treaty have become a hindrance, and so they are removing this hindrance."

Such activities arouse serious anxiety throughout the world, the USSR minister of foreign affairs stressed.

Regarding the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union proposes to begin as soon as possible an exchange of opinions between all the interested countries of that part of the world. The most important thing is for joint steps by the Asian-Pacific states to consolidate the foundations of peace in the region and the strengthening of security. "We see these as the broadest and most democratic discussion of all issues of interest to the countries of the Pacific basin. It is possible to organize such a discussion in various forms, both collectively and on a bilateral basis. We are ready to exchange opinions with those who support our idea and with those who propose other solutions," Eduard Shevardnadze stated. He stressed that the Soviet Union and Japan could provide an example and do quite a lot in the practical sense. Other states would also gain from interaction between the two countries.

"Much can and must be done, too, to strengthen the foundations of good-neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Japan," the minister said. "The planned signing of an agreement on cultural contacts should make an important contribution to the cause of the further expansion of our relations and more deeply acquaint the peoples of both countries with each other's spiritual life and national culture," Eduard Shevardnadze said. He noted that there exist a whole number of fields in which a broader interaction and cooperation between the USSR and Japan was possible.

In Shintaro Abe's speech in reply he highly assessed the regular consultations between the foreign ministers of the USSR and Japan. He stressed particularly that the most important task is the resolving of questions which have remained unresolved since the time of the Second World War, and the concluding of a peace treaty. Shintaro Abe expressed confidence that it is precisely this which would allow the two countries to develop friendly cooperation on a stable basis.

He noted that in the present difficult international situation the active conducting of a political dialogue at a high level between states with different social structures is vital to remove mutual mistrust and solve existing problems. Over the past 4 months Japan and the Soviet Union have had the opportunity of twice conducting a direct political dialogue and carrying out a frank and useful exchange of opinions on major questions relating to the modern international situation.

Shintaro Abe drew attention to the fact that all peoples of the world place great hopes in the accomplishment of a political dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, which have a great responsibility for the solution of such major international tasks as disarmament and arms limitation. In particular, the peoples of the world would wish for a second U.S.-Soviet summit meeting to be held as soon as possible, Shintaro Abe declared.

Present at the luncheon were Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksey Antonov and Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees, and other officials.

On the Japanese side, Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador in the USSR, and also officials accompanying Shintaro Abe, were present at the luncheon.

'Frank' Discussions Held

LD311314 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs of Japan, completed talks in Moscow today.

The sides had a frank and detailed exchange of views on bilateral relations and prospects for their development. The sides also discussed urgent international problems of mutual interest.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Shintaro Abe signed an agreement between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of Japan on cultural contacts. The document provides for the further development of cooperation in the cultural field, for the expansion of contacts between scientists and scientific establishments, the holding of exhibitions, for the exchange of publications and printed matter, and for a series of other measures aimed at promoting mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Japan.

TV Reports Press Conference

LD312136 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On the eve of his departure a press conference was given by Shintaro Abe for Soviet and foreign journalists. Expressing satisfaction with the results of his visit to the USSR, he described the dialogue that took place with the Soviet leadership as rich in content and useful. He said that one of the most important directions in his country's foreign policy activity is the widening of contacts between political figures of the two countries. In his connection Shintaro Abe stressed that dialogue and not confrontation must be the core of interstate relations.

As far as Japanese-Soviet links are concerned, we are in favor of the framework of these being expanded, in particular in the fields of economy, fisheries, culture, and others. Shintaro Abe gave a positive assessment of the readiness expressed by the USSR to meet requests for visits by relatives of people buried in Japanese graves on Soviet territory. The Soviet Union is our neighbor, he said, and we see it as our prime task to conclude a peace treaty with it.

Sharing his impressions of his meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the leader of the Japanese foreign policy department noted that he had an opportunity to convince himself of the firm resolve of the Soviet Union to do everything for the preservation of world peace.

Ties Linked to 'Territorial Question'

LD311554 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- I was deeply impressed by the resolve of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to work for stronger peace and detente, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said at a press conference in the press centre of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

Questions of detente, disarmament and stronger peace and international security are especially urgent today. This holds fully true for Asia, he said. That is why we want the further development of political dialogue with the USSR so as to contribute to stronger peace and continued security.

Although my visit to the Soviet Union was very short, the minister said, I had the opportunity to have a very useful political dialogue with the Soviet Union's top leaders. We believe that one of the major goals of Japanese foreign policy is the development of relations with the Soviet Union. A very important neighbour, though with a social system that is different from ours. Our countries have substantial problems which are awaiting solution, the minister said. I came to the Soviet Union a mere four months after a meeting with the Soviet foreign minister in Tokyo because I thought it necessary to consolidate the practice of political dialogue with the USSR. To be more precise, it is the practice of regular consultations between our two countries at the foreign minister level, and also talks on concluding a peace treaty. Shintaro Abe said that the original goal of his visit to the USSR was accomplished.

The Japanese foreign minister stated that the development of Soviet-Japanese dialogue would become a contribution to the further expansion of bilateral relations and, moreover, help to lessen international tension and to promote the process of detente. The Japanese side, he said, wants a broader framework for dialogue with the USSR, inter alia, in the economy, fishing, and culture, and also the development of humanitarian contacts. In this context the Japanese minister spoke positively of the Soviet Union's readiness to meet the requests of the Japanese side for permission for relatives to visit Japanese graves in Soviet territory.

At the same time he linked the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations to the solution of the so-called "territorial question."

Touching upon an agreement on cultural contacts signed by the two countries today, Shintaro Abe said that it was aimed at improving understanding between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

PRAVDA Carries Joint Communique

PM011614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Japanese Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 29 through 31 May 1986 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

S. Abe was received by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During a conversation held in a spirit of frankness there was a discussion of key problems of the international situation and also fundamental questions of the state and development prospects of Soviet-Japanese relations.

S. Abe reiterated the invitation previously made by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone to M.S. Gorbachev to pay an official visit to Japan. The Soviet side confirmed the invitation made to the Japanese prime minister in January this year to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

As part of a routine consultative meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR foreign minister, and Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe, talks were held during which there was a discussion of questions of bilateral relations and also international problems of mutual interest.

Having noted the two sides' efforts to improve Soviet-Japanese relations, the ministers confirmed the interest in their further ongoing development on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs. They stressed that such development is in keeping with the interests of both countries and would constitute a great contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Attaching great importance to political dialogue between leading figures of the USSR and Japan, and particularly to the regular consultations at the level of the two countries' foreign ministers, the ministers again confirmed their agreement to continue to hold them at least once a year alternately in Moscow and Tokyo. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe again reiterated the invitation to USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to Japan in 1987 to hold the next consultative meeting. This invitation was accepted with thanks. The specific timing of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

The ministers positively assessed the practice of annual consultations at deputy foreign minister level and expressed themselves in favor of continuing it. The next such consultations will be held in Moscow at a time agreed between the sides.

An equally positive assessment was made of the practice of consultations on international problems between the USSR and Japanese foreign ministries. The sides agreed that they will be continued.

In accordance with the accord recorded in the Soviet-Japanese joint statement of 10 October 1973, the ministers continued the talks begun in Tokyo in January this year relating to the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, including questions which could form the content of such a treaty. They agreed to continue the talks during the next consultative meeting in Tokyo.

On the basis of the results of past Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental consultations on trade and economic questions and the 10th conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation committees, the two sides expressed the intention to further expand trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan on the basis of mutual benefit, which will include increasing efforts with a view to seeking the new forms of cooperation put forward at the abovementioned conference.

The sides agreed to continue to make efforts to successfully fulfill the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government on mutual relations in the field of fishing off the shores of the two countries and the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government on cooperation in the field of fishing, proceeding from the principle of mutual benefit.

In accordance with Article 3 of the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government of scientific and technical cooperation, the previously reached accord on convening the third session of the Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental commission on scientific and technical cooperation in the course in 1986 at a convenient time for both sides was confirmed.

In connection with S. Abe's requests for Japanese to visit the burial sites of their relatives, the Soviet side expressed readiness in principle to take a positive attitude toward such requests, envisaging an examination through diplomatic channels of questions relating to this in the light of the discussion which took place.

The ministers expressed satisfaction in connection with the signing on 31 May 1986 of the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government on cultural ties and also understanding of the need for cooperation between the sides in ensuring that the ties between the two countries on the basis of this agreement develop further along an ascending line in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

The ministers conducted a frank exchange of opinions on topical problems of the present-day international situation of mutual interest, including the safeguarding of peace and disarmament, and also certain regional problems.

They stressed the need for efforts to maintain and strengthen peace and expressed themselves in favor of the speediest reaching of accords on arms limitation and disarmament in the field of nuclear and conventional arms, envisaging a maximum lowering of the level of military confrontation.

The two sides advocated the need to continue efforts to ease tension in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. In this connection they supported the steps to organize contacts and talks in the region and agreed on the need to create a situation promoting their further galvanization. They stressed that constructive assistance to the efforts of the countries located here on the basis of respect for their independence would serve the cause of peace and stability in this region of the world.

The ministers came to a unanimous opinion on the need to continue to promote the consolidation of positive trends in the development of the situation in the world by expanding bilateral dialogue on international problems.

The ministers confirmed their common understanding that nuclear power serves as an important source of energy for present and future generations of mankind and, taking into account the fact that ensuring its safety is a most important task, came to a unanimous opinion on the need for efforts at the international level, including seeking ways to increase the role and potential of the IAEA. The ministers also expressed themselves in support of the proposal to convene an authoritative international conference under IAEA auspices to discuss this entire set of questions and noted the advisability of including the United Nations and such international organizations as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program in such a conference.

The sides noted the great significance of the development of international cooperation in the utilization of nuclear fusion for peaceful purposes for the benefit of the whole of mankind.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of the work based on the accord between the USSR, the United States, and Japan relating to a number of measures to increase flight safety in the northern Pacific and to the elaboration of measures to implement these steps.

The sides noted the businesslike and meaningful nature of the meetings and talks held during Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe's visit, confirming their usefulness for both sides.

Shevardnadze Attends Abe Departure

LD311708 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe left Moscow for home today. He stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the Japanese minister was seen off by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

GORBACHEV CONGRATULATES MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ON REELECTION

LD310921 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, congratulated from himself personally and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) on his re-election to the high post of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

People in the Soviet Union were watching with close attention and friendly interest the work of the 19th congress of your party that is leading the country unswervingly and consistently along the road of socialist construction. The decisions of the congress open up new vast prospects for the development of the economy and culture, for ensuring a further improvement in the well-being of the Mongolian people which is in the front ranks of the fighters for peace and social progress, the message of congratulations said.

Soviet people welcomed with satisfaction the determination of Mongolian Communists reiterated by the congress to continue strengthening traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and MPRP, the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the message emphasized.

19TH MPRP CONGRESS CONCLUDES IN ULAANBAATAR

LD310657 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 31 TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) came to a close here today. The delegates discussed reports by the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the MPRP, main guidelines for the Republic's economic and social development for 1986-1990, and adopted appropriate documents.

The congress elected the leading bodies of the party. Jambyn Batmonh was elected the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Batmonh Gives Concluding Speech

LD311020 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 31 TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) has reaffirmed the spirited solidarity of the MPRP and of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) with all forces that struggle for peace, democracy, social progress, and justice, Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, stated in a concluding speech at the congress today.

The MPRP and the MPR, he said, will continue steadfastly to strengthen traditional friendship, unity and cohesion with fraternal socialist countries, and to wage an active struggle to bring about favourable conditions for peaceful creative labour of the Mongolian people, and to contribute to the cause of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Jambyn Batmonh pointed out the full endorsement of and unanimous support by the congress for the Soviet large-scale peace initiatives aimed at ridding mankind of the danger of a nuclear cataclysm.

The congress, the speaker said, determined the main course of the party's domestic and foreign policy for the nearest period [as received] and set concrete tasks in further raising the leading and guiding role of the party, in strengthening inner-party democracy and in renewing the style of ideological and organizational work. "This is the chief political result of the supreme forum of the Mongolian Communists," he emphasised.

On behalf of the delegates to the congress, the Communists and all working people of the Mongolian People's Republic, the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee voiced gratitude to the delegation of fraternal communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations, and to the guests who took part in the work of the congress.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS MONGOLIAN KNITWEAR FACTORY

LD301640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which is taking part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress, today visited the Ulaanbaatar knitted goods factory.

The same day the CPSU delegation was briefed on the work of the State Stockbreeding Research Institute in Sambu. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov answered questions from the editorial team of the UNEN newspaper, the organ of the MPRP Central Committee.

The head of the CPSU delegation said that the Soviet Union is in solidarity with the appraisals put forward at the 19th MPRP Congress in the Central Committee review report on the question of ensuring security in the Asia-Pacific region.

SILAYEV, DOYNOV; RYABOV, KAPOLYI DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

PM261251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Relations"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 20 May between I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Economic Council, who is in Moscow. Questions of the further development of economic relations between the USSR and Bulgaria were discussed.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

On 20 May Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received L. Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry. The talk took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation With Bulgarian Discussed

PM281439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Issues Discussed"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 22 May between Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Economic Council.

Questions concerning the further activation of USSR-Bulgarian cooperation in the creation and assimilation of new materials and the technologies for their production and processing were discussed.

Programs Signed

PM271324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] The signing of sector programs for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and production specialization and sharing through the year 2000 in the spheres of machine building and electronics between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria took place at the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow on 22 May.

The following attended the ceremony: from the Soviet side, A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials; and from the Bulgarian side, O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, other officials accompanying him, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Call for Joint Production

AU231833 Sofia BTA in English 0700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 23 (BTA corr.) -- Yesterday Bulgaria and the Soviet Union signed branch programmes for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, specialization and joint production up to the year 2000 in the field of mechanical engineering and electronics.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Buglaria and chairman of the Economic Council, by Mr. Alexey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by Bulgarian and Soviet ministers.

The documents which were signed include important and modern spheres -- the radio-electronics industry, communications equipment, instrument building, electrical engineering, power mechanical engineering and machine-building for the food industry, for stock-breeding and for fodder production.

An agreement for the setting up of a joint laboratory for the development of new technologies for the finish hydraulic devices [as received] was also signed.

These programme documents determine the guidelines of the further deepening of the integrational processes in the field of mechanical engineering, Mr. Ognyan Doynov said after the signing ceremony. He stressed that these programmes pay special attention to the technical level and the quality of the delivered products. It has been provided for the further perfection of the mechanism of cooperation, and for the passing over to higher forms of integration -- joint corporations, enterprises, laboratories and contacts between the industrial enterprises and institutes of the two countries.

The setting up of joint corporations in the field of the production of machine tools and robotics equipment was the first step to this end. Mr. Ognyan Doynov added. Now we still have to make a wider use of the advantages of the new forms of socialist economic integration. There will be set up new joint corporations in the field of the technological equipment of microelectronics as well as in the field of tractor electronics. Work is being done for the realization of the intergovernmental agreement for setting up the first joint enterprise in the field of the automobile industry.

We have become witnesses of the final stage of a great undertaking, which was carried out by hundreds of Bulgarian and Soviet teams, Mr. Alexey Antonov said. This undertaking, he said, determines the trends of the long-term joint work of the Bulgarian and the Soviet mechanical engineering branches in the implementation of the resolutions of the congresses of the fraternal parties and for the realization of the Comprehensive programme for the Techno-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Member Countries up to the Year 2000.

MURAKHOVSKIY, ANTONOV CONFER WITH BULGARIAN, POLISH LEADERS

PM231500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general headline: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, met on 21 May with O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council under the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Some questions on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of agro-industrial complex sectors were discussed during the conversation, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

A meeting took place on the same day between A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; and W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish part of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Questions on the further development of economic relations between the USSR and Poland were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the expansion of cooperation using new forms, the creation of joint Soviet-Polish enterprises, and the development of specialization and production sharing.

The conversation proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ATANASOV RECEIVES EDUCATION MINISTER

AU271911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 27 May Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Sergey Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education. They reviewed the further development of cooperation between the two countries' educational systems in implementing the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA PARTY CONGRESS

PM271417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU Delegation headed by I.A. Mozgovoy, CPSU Central Committee member and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, returned from Sofia on 24 May after taking part in the work of the 35th Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Congress.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY HELD IN MOSCOW

LD231351 Budapest MTI in English 1317 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, met in session, with the inclusion of experts, in Moscow on Friday.

The parties paid special attention to the furtherance of Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation and the extension of trade, beyond the scope of agreements, including the deliveries concerning the two countries' most important national economic branches. They stated that the establishment of direct relations between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises and that of joint ventures increase and extend the scope of bilateral cooperation. The process of establishing direct relations and joint ventures will be accelerated.

The parties continued the coordination of the main lines of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000, the prolongation of production specialization and cooperation agreement until 1990, and the elaboration of new agreements. They evaluated the state of implementation of industrial, agricultural and energetic cooperation plans and determined further targets. The parties discussed current issues on the exchange of goods and determined concrete tasks.

Jozsef Marjai had special talks with Boris Shcherbina, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Friday.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER WITH HUNGARY'S HORN

PM231118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Diary" report]

[Text] Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, had a conversation at the USSR Foreign Ministry with G. Horn, state secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. There was an exchange of opinions on certain matters pertaining to Soviet-Hungarian relations.

USSR-AIDED AES WORKING RELIABLY IN HUNGARY

LD252123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 May 86

[Ye. Shirokov report from Budapest from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A traditional international technical fair is in progress in Budapest:

[Shirokov] A special feature of the present exhibition is a wider display of achievements of the countries of the socialist community.

Visitors display great interest in the Soviet section of the fair which, generally is the most representative and covers every one of the most important branches of industry, science and technology. There are more than 1200 exhibits here.

Traditionally quite a few business agreements and contracts are concluded at the fair. Here is the signing of a document for the delivery of a large number of spare [parts] and equipment for the Paks nuclear power station.

[Video shows interview with J. Szabo, Paks AES deputy general manager] [Szabo] Today the two units of our nuclear station, 440 mw each, produce one-sixth of all electric power in the country. In the autumn another unit will become operational, and next year the construction project will be completed when the fourth unit is put on line. In a word, everything is proceeding according to plan. Our station, which is being built with the assistance of Soviet specialists and equipped with plant manufactured in a number of socialist countries, is working confidently, efficiently and reliably. [Video shows fair, buses, trucks, industrial plant models, including what appears to be a power station and a tokamak, and signing ceremony]

HUNGARIAN TRADE MISSION TO OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD282233 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A Hungarian Peoples Republic trade mission is to be opened in Moscow. This is provided for by the intergovernmental agreement that was signed today in Moscow. The document was signed by Boris Aristov and Peter Veress, Soviet and Hungarian ministers of foreign trade, respectively. The establishment in Moscow of a Hungarian trade mission is a new step in the development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Hungarian trade and economic relations, said Boris Aristov at the time of signing.

The Soviet Union is our country's largest foreign trade partner, emphasized the Hungarian foreign trade minister. The establishment of a trade section in Moscow is a further incentive in the [word indistinct] of the cooperation forms of the Soviet Union and Hungary, said Peter Veress. (?In the past period), the trade representation office operating beside the Hungary Embassy in Moscow dealt with issues of trade and economic cooperation.

HOMEWARD-BOUND LOSONCZI CABLES GROMYKO

PM281343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council, has sent from aboard his aircraft a telegram addressed to A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which says: "While bound for home following my visit to Finland, I send my comradely greetings to you and to the fraternal Soviet people."

TASS CITES ADN ON FRG VIOLATION OF GDR WATERS

LD281135 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 28 TASS -- According to the ADN agency, the GDR permanent mission to the FRG issued a protest to the FRG competent authorities in connection with a violation of the GDR's sea territorial waters by an auxiliary ship of the West German Navy. On May 25, the agency's dispatch says, this ship with side number "A 1452" intruded into the GDR's territorial waters east of Ruegen Island. The West German vessel sailed twice illegally into the GDR's territorial waters to a depth of 3.6 kilometres. Such actions are a violation of the rules of international law and run counter to the basic principles of developing relations between states.

IZVESTIYA NOTES STRAUSS VISIT TO ALBANIA

PM231331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albania-FRG"]

[Text] Tirana, 21 May -- As the agency ATA reports, F.-J. Strauss, minister-president of the Land of Bavaria (FRG), visited Tirana the other day. He had a meeting with A. Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, during which there was an exchange of opinions on the development of relations between the two countries.

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN COMPLETES VISIT TO ROMANIA

PM270828 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Day on the Planet": "Youth Affairs News"]

[Text] The visit to Romania by a Komsomol delegation headed by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, has ended.

During its stay in the country, the delegation signed a program for cooperation between the Komsomol and the Romanian Union of Communist Youth in 1986-1990. The delegation members had meetings at the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, visited the Danube-Black Sea Canal where they talked to young construction workers, and acquainted themselves with the organization of tourism for young people in Romania.

The Komsomol delegation was received by E. Bobu, Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

RCP LEADERSHIP HAILS GORBACHEV-CEAUSESCU TALKS

PM261057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Decisive Factor"]

[Text] Soviet-Romanian talks at the highest level are the decisive factor in the constant development of the cooperation and friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples, a session of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee held here has emphasized.

The session discussed the results of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, who was on a friendly working visit to the USSR.

In the session they talked about the great significance of the documents signed in Moscow -- the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania for the Period Through the Year 2000 and a program of cultural and scientific cooperation for 1986-1990. It was pointed out that the broad development of relations between Romania and the USSR meets the interests of both countries and both peoples, along with the general causes of socialism and peace.

The Political Executive Committee confirmed the general assessment made by the two countries' leaders during the Moscow talks concerning the need to resolve the fundamental issues of the day -- the defense of peace, the halting of the arms race, and the transition to specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, including the halting of nuclear explosions.

It was emphasized upon satisfaction that the determination to continue to strengthen friendship and expand comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the USSR was reaffirmed during the talks.

The Political Executive Committee pointed out that, together with the USSR and the other socialist countries and all peace-loving progressive forces, Romania will in every way promote the policy of detente and disarmament and of amelioration of the international climate.

BUCHAREST MEETING COMMEMORATES SOVIET-ROMANIAN SPACE FLIGHT

PM270856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Petukhov dispatch: "Orbit of Friendship"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 May -- The public in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania has warmly and cordially marked the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian joint space flight. SCINTEIA reports on a meeting of the country's first cosmonaut, Dumitru Prunariu, with representatives of Bucharest labor collectives, the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society, well known scientists and cultural figures, airmen, and students.

R. Voinea, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Academy, spoke at the meeting about the important contribution made by this flight, manned by an international crew, to the strengthening of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries and peoples to the fruitful development of science serving the noble cause of peace and progress.

D. Prunariu narrated interesting reminiscences.

Every step in the exploration of space is hard and dangerous. It is our common duty, the participants in the Bucharest meeting said, to ensure that space remains peaceful forever.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE UNION SEMINAR OPENS 27 MAY

PM281023 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Polish Seminar"]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Polish seminar on "The Place and Role of Trade Unions in the Socialist Society: The Party and the Trade Unions" began its work yesterday at the AUCCTU Higher School of the Trade Union Movement. The Polish participants in the seminar include representatives of the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] and the Center for Training Trade Union Cadres and leaders of sector trade union federations and voivodship trade union centers. The Polish group is headed by J. (Gibala), deputy chairman of the OPZZ auditing commission and chairman of the federation of fish industry workers trade unions.

AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus sent greetings to the participants in the seminar.

VORONIN INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

AU251432 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 May 86 pp 1,2

[Interview with Lev A. Voronin, chairman of the USSR Gossnab, by Mariusz Chmielewski: "Thrift Determines the Development of Polish and USSR Economies" -- in Warsaw; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Chmielewski] What is the connection between the new changes in Soviet economic management with the rationalization of the consumption of raw and other materials?

[Voronin] I would say that there is a direct connection. The refashioning of the system of Soviet economic management is related to consolidating the principles of work that promote thrift. The main criterion of the performance of all levels of economic management is to achieve the best possible final results with the lowest possible expenditure of work and materials.

[Chmielewski] What Polish solutions in the area of thrift and conservation could be employed in the USSR, and which Soviet solutions could be useful for Poland?

[Voronin] We are especially interested in our Polish friends' achievements in organizing conservation of materials in plants and in exploiting scrap. We have also benefitted by your experience in exploiting surplus materials.

As for Soviet experience, I have to stress our comprehensive approach to the conservation of materials, which means that nationwide, as well as regionally and in individual branches and enterprises, efforts continue to be made to properly exploit all methods of conservation -- from investment and scientific-technological policy through organizational and economic solutions.

We attach great importance to the so-called human factor. The nationwide socialist competition in conservation between workforces has continued now for many years in our country and has produced many productive initiatives. I think that our new approach to administering material resources in the national economy is also interesting, because cutting down the schedules for the circulation of these resources can greatly increase economic effects without additional expenditures, which is very important.

TASS REPORTS POLISH-CSSR JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD282339 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 28 TASS -- Poland and Czechoslovakia have stressed the fundamental significance of socialist countries' close cooperation and coordinated action to preserving peace and removing the threat of a nuclear war.

In a communique on the results of talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic who has stayed here on a friendly working visit, they expressed full support to the Soviet Union's peace proposals for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by century's end.

They said that the main source of tension in the world is the aggressive policy of imperialism. U.S. militarist strategy and striving for military superiority over socialist countries undermine the hope for improvements in the international situation kindled by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

Jaruzelski and Husak condemned provocative activities by revanchist circles in West Germany, which press for a revision of the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and the political and territorial realities which have taken shape in Europe in the post-war period.

SFRY'S CULAFIC CITED ON ANTI-SOCIAL PHENOMENA

PM161506 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Rebuff to Propaganda Attacks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May -- In an interview with correspondents of the TANJUG agency and the newspaper BORBA, D. Culafic, SFRY federal secretary for internal affairs, pointed to the special importance of the struggle against antisocialist ideology and nationalism. Our ideological opponents, he declared, are counting on the unfavorable development of the Yugoslav economy, a drop in the population's living standards, and also on inefficiency in solving the SFRY's social and economic problems. They are stepping up their attacks on the socialist state from openly bourgeois and anticommunist positions and are trying to dispute the values of our revolution.

Yugoslavia's enemies are gambling on widening their propaganda influence and introducing ideas of petit bourgeois nationalism into the people's consciousness. This is leading to the growth of various antisocial phenomena, the federal secretary pointed out.

The SFRY's security must not be viewed in isolation from the events taking place in the country's sociopolitical life. The state's most dangerous enemies are nationalists, who come out from anti-Yugoslav and antisocialist positions. The activity of these extremely reactionary forces is characterized by ever greater aggressiveness and the desire to create a legal opposition to the LCY. This gives rise to serious concern, since antisocialist elements are seeking to get their ideas through to the intelligentsia and young people and to establish ties with like-minded people abroad. These hostile circles, including anti-Yugoslav emigres, widely practice terrorism. Yugoslavia, D. Culafic pointed out, is struggling and will struggle consistently against all forms of it.

REPORTAGE ON UK PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT

Meet Georgian SSR Chief

LD301952 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 30 TASS -- President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Pavel Galashvili today received a British parliamentary delegation who came to the transcaucasian republic. The delegation is led by deputy prime minister, lord president of the Privy Council, member of the Conservative Party, Lord Whitelaw. The delegation is on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

Pavel Gilashvili briefed the guests on the history and present-day life of Soviet Georgia.

The importance of broadening inter-parliamentary contacts, which promote improvement of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Britain was noted.

Lord Whitelaw pointed to the constructive character of the Moscow conversations.

Gilashvili Denies 'Dry Law'

LD301953 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 30 TASS -- "As before, 155,000 hectares of land are under vineyards in Georgia. The yield of juicy grapes will grow considerably in the republic by the end of the decade."

President Pavel Gilashvili of Georgia has resorted to these figures in response to the question asked by members of a British parliamentary delegation, "What has changed in Georgia after the introduction of the dry law in the USSR?".

Ms Rene Short and other members of the delegation wanted to know if it was true that vines were being cut out in Georgia.

"That does not correspond to reality," Gilashbili said. "First of all, there is no 'dry law' in the USSR. The campaign against alcohol abuse has nothing to do with a ban on the production of spirits, to say nothing of vintage wines -- the stable product of Georgian wine-making."

Georgian wines are popular both in the USSR and abroad. They have won about three hundred awards at international competitions and wine-tasting shows.

Whitelaw Recounts Gorbachev Talks

LD311942 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 31 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev left not the slightest doubt that he is prepared for dialogue and cooperation with Britain, TASS was told by Lord Whitelaw, British deputy prime minister, lord president of the Privy Council and a member of the Conservative Party.

Lord Whitelaw is leading a British parliamentary delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The visitors have spent three days familiarizing themselves with the life of the Soviet Caucasian republic of Georgia.

Lord Whitelaw especially noted that much attention had been given to the delegation by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Problems on which the sides differed were raised. Yet the Soviet leader expressed the hope that the positions of the two sides could and should be approximated on the more important questions of our time. He put forward a number of very interesting proposals, Lord Whitelaw said, and I would be pleased to bring them to the knowledge of my colleagues in government.

Lord Whitelaw noted the useful and constructive dialogue with Soviet parliamentarians and expressed the confidence that the visit would help build up trust between the Soviet and British peoples and contribute to the cause of universal security and peace.

In Georgia the British parliamentarian saw a steel works and an agrarian institute and made a sightseeing trip to the ancient Georgian capital of Mtskheta, where they admired architectural monuments of the 5-11th centuries A.D.

Interviewed on Moratorium, Chernobyl

LD301859 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "Guest Speaker" program, presented by Aleksandr Barabeychik]

[Text] [Barabeychik] Our guest today is James Lamond, a Labour Party MP who is on the list of the British Parliamentary delegation touring at present in the Soviet Union. The British delegation was received in the Kremlin by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. James Lamond had a few words of comment on this meeting:

[Begin recording] [Lamond] We had a very good meeting in the Kremlin with Mr Gorbachev. The whole delegation, all 14 of us, were present, and we were able to discuss the situation between our two countries; the very strong need for building bridges. But, as Mr Gorbachev said, a bridge cannot be built from one side only, and he outlined the proposals which the Soviet Union had made which are familiar to people through the speeches he has made, and he asked us to try and encourage our government and people to respond to the positive proposals. And we had an exchange of opinion about the response that we made to the very concrete proposals he had laid down on 15th January, in which Britain is involved to a small extent in as much as they [as heard] should not further develop their nuclear weaoons, which of course means that we shouldn't go ahead with the Trident missiles purchases. And that seems to me to be quite sensible because if the two superpowers are struggling to try and establish some level, some end to the arms race, for others including ourselves and France, to continue building our arms and developing and improving them would be counterproductive and quite contrary to the spirit of the negotiations between the superpowers. And it was on matters of this kind that we discussed for, as I say, about 2 hours. So it was, in my opinion, a very fruitful meeting. The delegation certainly felt that they had been honored and we will be making reports back of course, in my case all over the country because I have a string of meetings arranged for describing to interested peace activists what went on here. I shall go back refreshed and determined to carry on the struggle in my own country for peace.

[Barabeychik] Now, the center of gravity of Soviet foreign policy has always been the attainment of a situation when there is no nuclear armaments left on our globe, and in most clear cut and precise form this aspiration to that goal was expressed in 15th January statement by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, to abolish in three stages by the end of our millennium all nuclear weapons. Can you specify your stance on this document?

[Lamond] Well, of course, I support the document very strongly. I think it was one of the most positive, concrete proposals which had made before the whole world for many many years. And it lays the path open and clear towards that goal which I hope all politicians in all countries will share, because a world without nuclear weapons would certainly be a wonderful world, much safer than the one we have today. Of course, there have been responses from the West and I regret to say in the main negative responses, in particular in my own country where we play some part in the program towards nuclear, complete nuclear disarmament. It has been, the suggestion has been, rejected -- the suggestion that is that we should not improve our nuclear weapons in the meantime, because Mrs Thatcher has agreed again and again with the Americans that she should go ahead with the purchase of Trident missiles. So, I support the plan, and many many people in Britain also support it, including many members of Parliament. But there is a lot of work still to be done in our country before we can convince our leaders, our present leaders, that they should participate fully in this plan.

[Barabeychik] After the Chernobyl mishap the USSR once again deemed it necessary to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions till 6th August, in an attempt to move the problem of nuclear testing away from the blind alley, and this is a very grave step on our side. [sentence as heard] Was it welcomed in the British Labour Party?

[Lamond] It was welcomed very much indeed, and we have been emphasizing again in our Parliament and at the meetings I have spoken at in connection with the International Year of Peace, by the time the 6th August comes round that will be 1 year in which the moratorium, the unilateral moratorium, has stood. And I feel that the Americans should respond to that. In particular, you yourself mentioned the incident at Chernobyl. I think this has brought home to people exactly the danger, not only from the explosions themselves -- because there must be some danger from that -- but from what a nuclear war would really mean. Because if an incident, a very serious incident but nevertheless a minor incident in comparison to what would happen in, let us say, a nuclear strike of any kind, a deliberate nuclear explosion in the atmosphere, a strike against the Soviet Union for example, would not affect only the Soviet Union but would have its very serious effects throughout the whole of Western Europe and perhaps the world. So, it has focussed people's attention to this matter and made the proposal by the Soviet Government all the more acceptable in the West, I think. [end recording]

[Barabeychik] I was talking today with James Lamond, a Labour MP who is now touring the Soviet Union with the British parliamentary delegation.

TOLKUNOV-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUXEMBOURG

LD011612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1531 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Luxembourg, 1 June (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Leon Bolendorff, chairman of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. This visit is in reply to a visit to the Soviet Union last year by a Luxembourg Parliamentary delegation.

Conversations in the Chamber of Deputies, a meeting with Jacques Santer, chairman of the government, a reception with Grand Duke Jean, the head of state, and a visit to industrial enterprises are planned for the Soviet parliamentarians' program during their stay in the country.

TASS REPORTS COOPERATION TALKS WITH THE NETHERLANDS

LD302034 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The present state and prospects of cooperation between the USSR and the Netherlands were discussed at the 8th session of the Soviet-Dutch inter-governmental working group on cooperation in the agro-industrial complex, that came to a close today.

It was noted, in particular, that business ties in that area were playing an important role in developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Dutch firms took part in implementing several agricultural projects in the USSR. Cooperation between plant-breeders was expanding: since the holding of the 7th session of the working group, the USSR sent to the Netherlands for testing more than 200 specimens of agricultural crops with new properties. 400 specimens came from the Netherlands.

The sides examined prospects of cooperation in vegetable and fruit growing, processing of farming produce, including milk, and in fisheries.

They also examined some legal questions related to veterinary control of reciprocally supplied animal-origin food products.

The sides observed that deepening scientific and technical cooperation constituted a good basis for developing trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Netherlands.

The course of drafting a long-term programme of cooperation in agriculture between the USSR and the Netherlands was considered.

A five-day meeting of agriculture experts from the two countries on problems of intensifying the use of hothouses in agriculture production ended here today.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY GROUP VISITS CYPRUS

LD311534 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Nicosia May 31 TASS -- Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the AKEL party, has received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, led by Academician Mitrofan Studenikin of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, chairman of the Soviet Cyprus Friendship Society.

Having given a high appraisal of the activities of the friendship society, Ezekias Papaioannou emphasized the great importance of the Soviet proposals for a solution to the problem of Cyprus in the interests of the Cyprus people and for the strengthening of peace and security in the region. The AKEL general secretary pointed out that it was necessary to do everything possible for the implementation of the Soviet proposals.

The Soviet delegation were also received by Andreas Khristophides, Cyprus minister of education. The minister expressed satisfaction with the development of Cyprus-Soviet relations both in the field of culture and education and in other areas. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's constructive stand in the Cyprus question.

COMPARISON OF FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT TO MOSCOW

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 May on page 6 carries a TASS report entitled "Parliamentarians' Meeting." This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page 61 of the Western Europe section of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: characterizing Soviet-Finnish relations, there was an exchange of opinions on present-day problems and a discussion of questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation between the two countries, parliaments, and peoples. The sides expressed (adding passage)

Paragraph two, line four in IZVESTIYA reads: Union and Finland on the basis of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which has been extended to the start of the next millenium. It was noted that the two states' parliamentarians are making their own contribution to strengthening them (adding passage)

Paragraph three, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: different social systems and the need to implement the provisions of (rewording)

Paragraph eight, line five in IZVESTIYA reads: in constructive cooperation. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies G.A. Arbatov, G.A. Zhukov, V.V. Zagladin, Z.M. Kruglova, and S.A. Losev; USSR Foreign Ministry Section Chief G.N. Farafonov, and USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate Deputy Chief Major General Yu.V. Lebedev participated in the conversation (adding paragraph)

BONNER PRESS COMMENTS 'JEOPARDIZE' SAKHAROV'S PLEA

AU301809 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Rome, May 30 (AFP) -- Yelena Bonner, wife of dissident Soviet academic Andrey Sakharov, said here Friday she was prepared to remain in exile in the Soviet Union if Soviet authorities would let her husband return to Moscow.

Mrs. Bonner arrived Friday from London where she met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who promised to keep up pressure on the Soviet Union to release Mr. Sakharov from his banishment at Gorkiy, 400 kms (250 miles) east of Moscow.

Mrs Bonner is to return to the Soviet Union on Monday after having spent six months in the West for medical treatment.

Viktor Louis, a Soviet journalist — considered an unofficial spokesman for the Kremlin — was quoted as saying in an interview Thursday that Mrs Bonner's behaviour in the West had jeopardized any plan to end Mr. Shakarov's exile.

"What is this country that punishes the husband for what his wife does," she told journalists in Rome. "Everyone knows that Viktor Louis is known for his collaboration with the KGB," she added.

She said she had refused to watch a new video of Mr. Sakharov which was acquired by the West German daily BILD ZEITUNG and released Thursday.

"This kind of information should not be taken seriously," she said.

FRENCH NUCLEAR EXPLOSION AT MURUROA REPORTED

LD310951 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] London May 31 TASS -- France conducted the fourth and this year's most powerful underground nuclear explosion at Mururoa Atoll in the southern Pacific on Friday. According to reports from Wellington (New Zealand), the yield of the explosion was about twenty kilotons. The French authorities do not cease nuclear tests, exposing the ocean flora and fauna to a great risk of radioactive contamination, despite strong protests by the countries of the Pacific Ocean region and by the entire peace-loving public of the world. This was already the 79th nuclear explosion at Murora Atoll since June 1975.

PCF DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON CHERNOBYL IN MOSCOW

PM231520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A French Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by PCF Politburo member Le Guen visited Moscow 15-21 May to familiarize itself with the CPSU's policy on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The delegation had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section and International Section, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute and Flight Control Center, and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and also visited a science and production association of the machine tool building industry.

The delegation was briefed at the State Committee for the Utilizqtion of Nuclear Power on the work to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident. In this connection the French Communists expressed their solidarity and their support of the new Soviet initiatives for the elimination of the nuclear threat and the development of international scientific and technical cooperation.

INCREASED FRG RADIATION CAUSED BY HAMM REACTOR

LD311313 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 31 TASS -- The increased radiation in West Germany, which bourgeois mass media within the framework of the untiring anti-Soviet campaign, hurried to ascribe to the Chernobyl accident, was caused by a big breakdown at a nuclear reactor in Hamm. This has been reported by the North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of Economics.

The ministry accused the Hamm nuclear power plant's management of concealing the fact from the public and authorities. The breakdown happened in early May and is being accompanied with a discharge of radioactive graphite into the atmosphere. Moreover, it turned out that the plant's management has assured the authorities, who suspected that something was going wrong at the plant, that the reactor was functioning normally and denied the existing data on the true source of radiation, received from the Fribourg Ecological Institute. In a bid to cover up the serious breakdown, the plant's management took advantage of the Chernobyl developments..

The Fribourg Ecological Institute has demanded that the plant, which is now in the testing stage, be shut down immediately and that the inquiry into the causes and consequences of the breakdown be started as soon as possible.

The FRG's Federal Government has not yet taken up any attitude towards the problem.

SUPREME SOVIET, NORWEGIAN KING EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

PM260919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to King Olaf V of Norway sending contratulations and good wishes to the king and the Norwegian people on their national holiday, Constitution Day.

In a reply telegram, the King of Norway expressed sincere gratitude for the contratulations and good wishes.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH IRELAND

LD291713 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a telegram to Irish President Patrick John Hillery on the occasion of the national holiday of the country, conveying to him and the friendly Irish people congratulations and best wishes.

The Irish president expressed in a reply telegram his sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed for his part good wishes to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BRIEFS

PRAVDA PUBLISHED in SWEDISH -- Stockholm May 28 TASS -- The Swedes have received unique opportunity to read "PRAVDA" in Swedish. This became possible after a group of Danish journalists prepared the April 11 issue of the Soviet newspaper for publication. The newspaper, which has the pressrun of 80,000 issues, will go on sale at 8,500 newspaper stands throughout Sweden. The same PRAVDA issue published in 50,000 copies, went in Denmark earlier. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 28 May 86 LD]

BROADCASTING COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- According to reports from Helsinki, the protocol on cooperation for this year was signed there between the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Yleisradio. The exchange of television and radio programs about the lives of the Soviet and Finnish peoples will be increased and the production of joint programs about the most important events in the life of both countries will be expanded. The protocol was signed by Aleksandr Aksenov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Sakari Kiuru, director general of Yleisradio. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 29 May 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JALLUD VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks With Sokolov

PM301042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 28 May Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense, met with A.S. Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During a conversation held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, views on issues of mutual interest were exchanged.

The conversation was attended on the Soviet side by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, and Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin; and on the Libyan side by Colonel D.A. Idris, commander of air defense; Colonel A. Salih, commander of the Air Force; Captain First Rank A.L.A. Shakshuki, commander of the Navy, and other officials accompanying the Libyan delegation.

Military Requests Granted

GF311150 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 31 May 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] Moscow, London -- Libya and the Soviet Union have signed a program for scientific, political, economic, trade, cultural, and military cooperation until the year 2000. AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the program was signed yesterday by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of Libya's Revolution Command Council, prior to Jallud's departure from Moscow at the end of a 4-day visit.

AL-ITTIHAD has also learned that the two sides have agreed that a high-level military delegation representing all of the Soviet military sectors will visit Libya in the first part of June.

In a statement to AL-ITTIHAD, official sources in Moscow stated that the Soviet leaders agreed to every request for military aid that Jallud made during his visit, and that Libya will be supplied this year with new consignments of arms and sophisticated equipment to enable Libya to confront more effectively any further U.S. attacks. The weapons include the improved version of SAM-5 missiles Libya had not previously obtained, as well as air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles, gunboats, monitoring and early-warning and radar systems, antijamming devices, fighter planes, and M-24 helicopters.

The sources asserted that the Soviet leaders reaffirmed to Jallud their support for Libya in the face of any external aggression that may recur. The Soviet leaders asked the Libyan leaders to review the lessons learned from the confrontation with the United States and to learn from these lessons to improve the performance of Libyan forces. The Soviet Union recently sent a large military delegation to Libya to study and assess the effectiveness of Soviet weapons and the performance of the Libyan forces during the confrontation with the United States.

Message to Ryzhkov

LD301930 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet prime minister, received a message from 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, reading:

As I leave your beautiful, friendly country, I am pleased on behalf of the Libyan delegation and on by own behalf, to thank you for the very warm welcome which was reserved for us throughout our visit to the USSR. I would like to express, through you, my thanks to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee ggneral secretary, to the party, and to the friendly Soviet people.

Talks that I conducted with Comrade Gorbachev, with you, and with other Soviet leaders, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, have consolidated the struggle between our peoples and between the Arab nation and the Soviet people. The talks have opened a new phase of solidarity and joint effective action.

The Libyan people and the Arab nation consider the Soviet people to be a historical ally and a friend in the struggle. We firmly trust this friendship and all that it represents for revolutionary principled choice. We will exert all our efforts to continue strengthening this friendship. This friendship is an effective weapon in our joint struggle to defend our freedom and ideal principles and the joint revolutionary aims against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in defense of security, peace, and progress and the freedom of all the peoples earth.

The important results achieved during this visit are in line with the aspirations of the Arab nation and the Soviet people, and contribute to consolidating our struggle and solidarity.

I would like to take this occasion to express the thanks of the Libyan people and the Arab nation to you and to the friendly Soviet people for their principled, firm stand in support of the struggle of our people in confronting the Zionist, terrorist U.S. aggression, and for the establishment of Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives on Return

LD010729 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli June 1 TASS -- Libyan television reported that leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Abd al-Salam Jallud "who gave an account about an important visit to the Soviet Union and about historic results and decisions reached there". Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly assessed these results, describing them as the "decisive factor in further consolidation of relations between Arabs and the friendly Soviet Union".

Highly assessed during the meeting was also the agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Libya on economic, scientific, technical cooperation and other kinds of cooperation for the period up to the year 2000, assistance that the USSR renders to Libya in the consolidation of its defence potential. Other arrangements achieved in Moscow were also highly assessed.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, television stressed, said the visit was a clear manifestation of the level which the relations between the two friendly countries reached.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON SOVIET-ARAB RELATIONS

LD011403 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- "Those who are inclined to ventures, those who try to impose their will on independent countries and peoples should realize that the times when order in the world was imposed by crude force are gone never to return. Imperialism, world reaction are now opposed by powerful forces of progress, above all socialist countries, the entire growing potential of peace forces", such a conclusion is drawn by the newspaper PRAVDA which comments on the results of the visits of Libyan and Syrian leaders to the Soviet Union.

During the talks they held in Moscow, during their meetings with Soviet leaders, it was confirmed that the doctrine of "neoglobalism" and state terrorism practiced by the USA is none other than a reactionary course whose purpose is to arrest, to suppress the liberation processes, to disrupt the positive tendencies that started in international relations.

During the Soviet-Libyan talks and meetings, the Soviet Union's principled stand in support of Libya's independence and sovereignty, the USSR's readiness to develop long-term positical and economic cooperation with Libya, to promote the consolidation of its defence potential were confirmed, the newspaper writes.

The similarity of the stands in opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and violence, opposing interference in the affairs of others, deep interest of the two countries in averting nuclear war, safeguarding and consolidating peace, ensuring freedom, independence and equality of all peoples -- such is the basis of friendly cooperation between the USSR and Libya, PRAVDA writes.

The Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow, PRAVDA writes further, confirmed the mutual striving to the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian cooperation. The campaign of imperialist threats and pressure against Syria has been condemned resolutely. The Soviet Union's stand in favour of an equitable Middle East settlement meeting the interests and security of all peoples and states of the region has been reaffirmed.

In the present complex situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, Arab peoples are not alone, the newspaper writes in conclusion. They have peace forces on their side. And if Arabs succeed in rallying their own ranks, this will be an effective instrument of rebuffing the intrigues of the United States and Israel.

SYRIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DEMICHEV

LD262246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Comrade Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, today received Jajah Attar, minister of culture and national guidance of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the conversation, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions concerned with further improving cultural links between the two countries were discussed.

ARAB CONFERENCE URGED REORIENTATION OF INVESTMENT POLICY

PM281530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Bitter Experience"]

[Text] Beirut, 18 May -- The third pan-Arab conference on economic cooperation and integration among Arab countries has been held in Kuwait. Discussion centered on the rational utilization of capital investments. Its special topicality is due to the fact that the Arab oil-producing states' revenue decreased from $216 billion in 1980 to $95 billion in 1985.

The conference sharply criticized the Western-oriented investment policy. It was pointed out that Arab capital currently invested in the United States and other Western countries amounts to $285 billion. 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, conference chairman and head of the Kuwaiti Chamber of Trade and Industry, said: "Irrefutable facts show that the utilization of Arab capital outside Arab countries is a foolish approach which was imposed by circumstances, overall backwardness, and wrong economic decisions." The experience of the eighties is proof, he went on, that investments in developed countries are subject not only to financial and economic risk, which threatens capital and revenue, but also to political blackmail, which poses a danger to sovereignty and the freedom to make decisions. He cited the freezing of Lebanese and Libyan accounts in the United States as an example.

The reorienting of capital investments toward Arab countries is an imperative need, conference participants concluded.

COMMENTARY ON THATCHER VISIT TO ISRAEL

Terrorism Stand Discussed

LD262225 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 May 86

["Window on the Arab World" presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Excerpt] I want first of all to point out that personal contacts at the highest level have been an important factor in friendly Soviet-Libyan relations for a long time. PRAVDA welcomed the arrival of the important Libyan guest to the USSR and said that the Soviet people express the confidence that this visit and the expected Soviet-Libyan talks will make a new contribution to the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. And with all the importance of the current visit by the member of the Libyan leadership in relation to the development of bilateral relations, it cannot, of course, be viewed in isolation from the events that have been taking place lately in the international arena and in particular in the Mediterranean. These events are becoming increasingly dangerous to international security as a result of the policy of hegemonism pursued by the U.S. Administration, which is applying the line of crude pressure of force and flagrant military provocation against soverign states.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah was one of the first victims of the implementation of the principles of neoglobalism that Washington has adopted. After the White House falsely accused this independent state of resorting to international terrorism, it intensified its flippant hysteria against Libya for several months. Events have shown that this was a prelude to an open, armed U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah. And to this day the United States has been unable to produce any proof of the imaginary Libyan involvement in so-called international terrorism.

As for the U.S. crimes of strafing Libyan cities -- innocent children, women, and the elderly -- they are categorical proof for all the world to see of the U.S. official policy of terrorism.

It is only logical for this act of international piracy to meet an overwhelming wave of protest and indignation throughout the world. The USSR was among those who strongly denounced the barbaric aggression against sovereign Libya. A few hours after the strafing of Tripoli and Banghazi, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev addressed a message to the leader of the Libyan revolution in which he expressed to the people of the Jamahiriyah sentiments of solidarity regarding the piracy of U.S. imperialism. The Soviet attitude under the circumstances of the strong escalation of tension in the Mediterranean had an important role in the confrontation of the dangerous plans of U.S. imperialism regarding Libya. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stated this on many occasions.

This Soviet attitude remains unshakable and firm and this is important particularly because Washington has not dropped its future intrigues against Tripoli from the agenda. Proof of this is the report in the Cairo magazine AL-HAWADITH on the strengthening of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is always present in the Mediterranean with another aircraft carrier and several antisubmarine warships. The magazine, citing informed sources, said that the decision was taken within the context of preparations for a new aggression against Tripoli. As to the propaganda excuse for the planned military action, it remains in the past, and this can be judged from the statement by Kalb, the spokesman for the U.S. State Department, who said a few days ago: We have proof that Al-Qadhdhafi has not abandoned his support for terrorism. And as in the past, he was unable to present this proof.

Several European allies of Washington are taking part in the so-called combat of international terrorism -- official London in particular. An example of how clearly it assists this combat is that Britain voted with France and the United States at the Security Council against the resolution condemning the U.S. raid on Tripoli and Banghazi. Also, a few days ago, Britain and the United States aborted a draft resolution calling for harsh sanctions against South Africa for its attacks on three African countries.

Incidentally, the British prime minister is visiting Israel at the moment. Yes, and incidentally the issue of combatting international terrorism, as reported by the news agencies, was included in the agenda of the British-Israeli talks. This might seem at once ridiculous -- to talk about combatting terrorism with the leaders of a state which has been practicising terrorism against a whole people, the Palestinian people -- but if we remember once again Britain's attitude toward the U.S. attack against Libya and the South African aggression against neighboring countries, everything is clear.

What other things will be on the agenda of the British-Israeli talks? It is being said in London that Prime Minister Thatcher intends to assist in activating the peace process in the Middle East, but as officials in her entourage say, she is not carrying any new ideas in this context. There are more reasons for this. The old ideas of London's U.S. partner, so it seems, concerning the issue of Middle East setlement suit it perfectly -- that is the Camp David plans. It is by no means a coincidence to hear it said that the British-Israeli talks will deal with the efforts to organize direct talks between Israel and Jordan. At the banquet held in honor of Thatcher in Israel, she spoke about the Palestinians. Yes, and she called on the government to grant them more democracy. This statement can be and should be understood as a call for the implementation of all the Camp David accords, which call for Palestinian administrative self-rule but not for their right to self-determination.

Meanwhile, worrisome reports continue to come from the occupied Arab territories. In the past 2 weeks the occupation forces in Gaza illegally expropriated land from Arab inhabitants in the northern sector of the Strip. Thus the land expropriated from the Palestinian Arabs has totalled more than one-third of the land in the Strip. In addition, Tel Aviv, which believes in the idea of Judaization and adheres to it, is doing all it can to create unbearable living conditions for the Arabs. According to Israeli official statistics, the Gaza Arabs, who constiute 40 percent of the population of the occupied territories, are the poorest, they have the highest level of unemployment, have practically no medical services. More than 360,000 Arabs were expelled from Gaza to eight camps that are constantly swamped with disease. And because of the Zionist inhuman policy, child deaths have increased in Gaza to 4 per 1000. All these facts indicate categorically Tel Aviv's organized policy to annihilate the Palestinians physically and to gradually annex Gaza to Israel. The Zionists are ready to create a greater Israel, to annihilate a whole people, and wage endless aggressive wars against the Arab people. And to this end, Israeli leaders are ready to take an active part in Washington's military projects that threaten all mankind.

Notes Israeli Threats

LD280357 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] You have talked implicitly about the U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, in Athens, strongly condemned terrorism. On the pretext of combatting terrorism, both Washington and Tel Aviv (?threaten) attacks against Syria and prepare military actions against it.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's statement unmasks the dirty provoactive nature of the U.S. game on terrorism. A similar provoactive campaign preceded the U.S. attack against Libya under the pretext of Libyan participation in the terrorist actions in Western Europe. Even the U.S. television company ABC was recently forced to admit the fallacy of these accusations against Libya. An ABC newsman announced that the intelligence authorities in Western Europe now see this matter in a different light. This false campaign is now directed against Syria. We are absolutely sure that the organizers and executors of this campaign will fail.

Is it not clear that it is necessary to remove the reasons that lead to terrorism in order to end international terrorism? This is the conflict in the Middle East, which has not yet been solved, and for whose (?esclation) the United States, Israel and some of their allies are responsible. Let us look at their stand on the Palestinian issue, which is considered the core Middle East issue.

The United States and Israel deny the Palestinians the rights to self-determination and to form an independent state. Because of the United States and Israel, the Palestinians were deprived of their homeland, and hundreds of thousands of Palestinians are living dispersed abroad. Do all these things not constitute a suitable atmosphere for terrorism?

Thatcher, British prime minister, who is currently visiting Israel, spoke a lot about terrorism, but she did not say a single word about the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

Cites Palestinian Figure

LD311846 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Dear listeners: The tour of Israel by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ended. The results of the tour indicate that London's peace efforts were limited to supporting the unilateral bargains encouraged by the United States and Israel. As for the principal victim of the Israeli aggression, the Palestinian Arab people, Thatcher addressed an appeal to Tel Aviv in which she called for improving the situation of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

We asked Taysir Quba'ah, an official of the Palestinian resistance movement, to express his opinion of the British prime minister's visit. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] Regarding Thatcher's statements about improving the standard of living of our Palestinian people, I would first like to say that Britain shoulders the main part of the responsibility for creating the Palestinian problem, the misfortune of the Palestinian people, and the dispersion of the Palestinian people, as it was Britain that granted the Balfour declaration to the Zionist movement.

Comrade, you know that Zionism emerged during a very important historical period, in which capitalism was being transformed into imperialism. The Zionist movement came as a response to the interests of imperialism, and became a tool of imperialism in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. Palestine was chosen for its geographical position. Britain shoulders the basic responsibility for our problem and for the agony of our Palestinian people.

As for improving the living standards of our Palestinian people, Thatcher would better improve the situation of the mineworkers in Britain and abolish or struggle for or draw up a program for abolishing unemployment and inflation in Britain, and solve the British economic problems to improve the living standards of the British people.

As for us, as a Palestinian people, it is impossible to improve our living standards without having an independent state in which we could construct an economy of our own that will improve our social, political, economic, and cultural situation. The issue is not to give a kilogram of milk or a loaf of bread thinking that this will improve the situation of our Palestinian people. We are not asking for charity. We are not begging for improving our social situation. Improving our living standard will be achieved through the establishment of our own independent Palestinian state. Naturally, Thatcher does not understand this at all, as she is against the independent Palestinian state and against the right to self-determination. Thatcher now wants to implement the policies of Reagan through a new law of [word indistinct], which is condemned by our masses. We will resist it, and we will abort this project.

The improvement of our lives will be achieved through the establishment of our state and the construction of our economy, and our cultural, social and economic institutions. Our people fully understand the aims of Thatcher. The greatest evidence that Thatcher is an enemy of our Arab people is the fact that she is the one who allowed the U.S. F-111 aircraft to bomb Libya, the Jamahiriyah, and Libyan children. Thatcher was always hostile to any of our just causes, whether Palestinian or Arab. Thatcher is the first British prime minister to visit Israel. How do you expect our people to look with satisfaction on Thatcher's statements? On the contrary, our people look with suspicion, because it is well known that Thatcher does not even implement British policies, but she implements Reagan's policies. Reagan has other masks outside America, and the most prominent of these masks is the one that defends U.S. interests, that is Mrs Thatcher. [end recording]

GORBACHEV VISITS MOSCOW NEIGHBORHOOD

LD311735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today visited the neighborhood of Krylatskoye in Moscow. He examined the progress of housing and cultural amenity construction, paying particular attention it its quality and integral nature, visited stores, a Komsomol discotheque, and other social facilities; and called at workers' apartments. Warm meetings took place with the neighborhood residents.

In conversations with Comrade Gorbachev, the working people expressed warm support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and for practical steps aimed at the further improvement of all aspects of the life of Soviet society, at raising the well-being of the people, discipline and order, at strengthening peace throughout the world, and at strict fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was accompanied by Comrade Saykin, chairman of the Moscow gorispolkom, and Comrade Golovkov, first secretary of the Kuntsevskiy raykom.

POLITBURO REVIEWS CHERNOBYL, INCREASED AID TO LIBYA

LD301734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: At its latest meeting, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee heard a report from the government commission on the continuation of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES; on the gradual normalization of the situation at the station itself and localities adjoining it; and on the organization of everyday life, food supply, medical, trade, and cultural services for the population temporarily evacuated from the accident zone. The necessary decisions have been adopted on all of these questions.

Many Soviet people, in approving the measures which are being undertaken by the state in connnection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, want to make their own personal contribution to the elimination of its consequences, Numerous requests from the working people are coming in to central and local party, local soviet and economic bodies, and editorial offices of the mass news media, to send them to take part in work being carried out in the area of the accident. Thousands of soviet citizens from all the union republics, krays, and oblasts are sending their money in to the fund to help the people affected by the accident. Labor collectives, workers, kolkhoz workers, and office workers are offering to work without pay for 1 day. Expressing deep gratitude to all who are waging the difficult struggle against the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and who are making their personal contribution to this matter, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers highly appraise the striving of labor collectives, workers, kolkhoz workers, and the intelligentsia, to voluntarily and gratuitously work for 1 whole day and to make voluntary payments into the fund to help eliminate the consequences of the accident at the AES.

The Politburo reviewed the tasks of ministries and departments and local party and local soviet bodies in preparing the national economy for work in the forthcoming fall-winter period. It was noted that significant work has been carried out in the approved direction by industrial enterprises, construction sites, at kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in transport and public services, in the given directions.

However, as experience last winter has shown, in a number of places shortcomings were allowed in supplying enterprises, housing stock, and communal organizations with fuel and energy, which disturbed the rhythm of production and caused justifiable censure from the working people. Taking this into account, measures have been mapped out to unconditionally fulfill plan targets and socialist obligations for the production and delivery of fuel to consumers; to unfurl an active struggle in labor collectives for the thrifty expenditure of coal, oil, gas, electricity, and other resources; to increase the rates of construction, reconstruction, and repair of power installations. Special attention was paid to give an uninterrupted supply of heat to housing and public buildings; to improve their state of repair and maintenance; and to more fully satisfy the needs of the population for public and domestic services.

A decision has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on planned measures to be implemented in the current 5-year plan period to further improve work and strengthen the material and technical base of railway transport. In this decision on the basis of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, a package of measures is envisaged to enhance the efficiency of the work of the railways, accelerate scientific and technical progress, bring about a radical improvement to the organization of passenger transport, further improve management and the introduction of new systems of management, and to strengthen labor and production discipline. The basic guidelines have been determined for work guaranteeing the transporting of coal from the Kuznetsk, Kansk-Achisk, Ekibastuz, and the Karaganda basins; bringing the Baykal-Amur Mainline into full-time operation along its whole length, developing the volume of transport needed to exploit the West Siberian oil and gas and the South Yakutiya territorial complexes.

Enhanced tasks have been laid down for the production of locomotives and rail cars, tracks and sleepers, and spare parts essential for the uninterrupted work of the railways. The accelerated development of the social sphere and construction of housing and public amenities for railway workers will have important significance for fulfilling these tasks.

The Politburo approved the provisions, prepared in accordance with an instruction of the 27th CPSU Congress, on the auditing commissions of republican, kray, oblast, district, town, and rayon party organizations. This document is directed at enhancing the level of activity of auditing commissions by implementing the functions placed on them by the CPSU Statute, and at further improving the organization of work in these important electoral bodies in the party.

Having approved the results of the talks and conversations between Comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov with Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Politburo stressed the significance of the correct conclusions which result from the U.S. aggression against Libya for peace-loving, national liberation forces, and for all Arab states in particular. The principled Soviet stance in support of the independence and sovereignty of Libya, and the willingness of the USSR to develop long-term political and economic cooperation with Libya, and contribute to the strengthening of its defense capability, was affirmed.

The Politburo then heard a report on the results of talks by the Soviet leadership with Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The mutual striving for the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian cooperation was noted and the campaign of imperialist threats and pressure against Syria was decisively condemned. The position of the Soviet Union in favor of a fair Mideast settlement, which meets the interests and security of all peoples and states in this region was affirmed.

At the Politburo session of the CPSU Central Committee, decisions were discussed and made on some other matters relating to the social and economic development of our country and conducting a peace-loving course in the international arena.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Voronin Interviewed on Cleanup

LD301717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 86

[Interview with Lev Alekseyevich Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by unidentified "special correspondent;" on 30 May at Chernobyl -- recorded]

[Correspondent] Lev Alekseyevich, you are now the head of the emergency restoration work headquarters here for the 30-km zone and the Chernobyl AES. First of all, I would like to ask what is the state or affairs to date?

[Voronin] I would like to decribe briefly the condition of the fourth unit. The leakages into the atmosphere from the fourth unit are today lower than any operating nuclear reactor unit, and in practice it is completely safe. Prepartory work is being carried out to entomb the fourth unit. The work is being carried out by the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry Transport Construction, and also by servicemen of the Soviet Army. In particular I would like to note the good and smooth work by our Soviet miners, who are operating in a businesslike way, cleverly and imaginatively, and they will without a doubt fulfill their planned work several days earlier than scheduled. They are doing the construction work necessary for sealing the fourth unit.

[Correspondent] Is there one problem that worries you more than others?

[Voronin] Today we see our chief task as completing the decontamination of the grounds and building of the nuclear power station as soon as possible. A plan has been drawn up for each section of the nuclear station and its grounds, on which both civilian and military specialists are working strictly to schedule. A few days ago we began decontamination work on the machine rooms of the first and second units with the clear task of ensuring that these units could be started up within the period set by the government.

[Correspondent] And the unit next door, the third?

[Voronin] The third unit will also be in operation, but since the job today requires more effort on the first and second units, servicing and decontamination work on the third unit will start a little later.

[Correspondent] During the second stage?

[Voronin] Yes, during the second stage.

[Correspondent] In the villages adjacent to Chernobyl, in Chernobyl itself and, as far as I know, even in the town or Pripyat the chemical defense troops and are working very hard.

[Voronin] To give our Soviet servicemen their due, they are carrying out this work in a very organized way, very smoothly and according to plan. The technology for all this work has been developed, and the personnel required have been allocated. All of them brought there in the numbers required. A decontamination schedule has been drawn up. In a number of districts in the 30-km zone today the decontamination work has been done so well that, as we have verified, the levels have been brought down to normal living conditions.

[Correspondent] What, in your view, is the prospect for resettlement of those areas?

[Voronin] Today these sectors are ready, but to resettle them a whole number of interlinking questions must be resolved: where people will work, how to arrange food for them -- all these questions have to be looked at thoughtfully and calmly and an overall plan drawn up. But I would like to say again that the conditions in a considerable number of sectors within the 30-km zone make resettlement possible. In Chernobyl now we have set up a municipal out-patients clinic and a hospital. There is a daily examination of the people working in the grounds of the nuclear station both before and after work. A cinema has opened in Chernobyl, and films are regularly shown there. We are receiving hundreds of letters from our working people offering to come to the nuclear station and work there in any job. Our scientists, engineers and manual workers are sending in a great many valuable suggestions on how to cope with one operation or another at the nuclear station. Of course we cannot reply to all of them, but we do express enormous thanks for their attention and concern.

USSR Specialist on Medical Assistance

LD301340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1252 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- So far 130 people of those who suffered injuries during the accident at the Chernobyl AES have been discharged from the hospital. This was reported to a TASS correspondent by Angelina Guskova, a leading radiology specialist. She is head of a department of the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health and is a member of a UN scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation.

Doctor Guskova recalled that 299 people had been hospitalized as a result of the consequences of the accident, diagnosed as having radiation sickness of various degrees of gravity. This disease affects the bone marrow, the main blood-producing organ, which processes leukocytes and other blood cells, which neutralize microorganisms harmful to man. In this situation the patient may die from a disease, which the organism usually copes with easily. That is why it is so important for the patient to observe a strict guard against infection, said Guskova. Among the patients from Chernobyl there are two women staff workers from the atomic power station. Dr Guskova reported that, compared to males, females cope more easily with the consequences arising from radiation.

Guskova noted that Soviet industry produces all the preparations needed for the treatment of radiation sickness. We are being assisted by the medical workers from the whole country, she said. Recently specialists from Latvia (a republic in the Soviet Baltic area) provided a very effective preparation for the treatment of burns that they had developed. At the same time we are not turning down assistance from international medical organizations. This is dictated by the wish to have a broader choice of medical preparations.

Moscow TV Shows Work at Site

LD011558 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Work continues to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the No 4 generating set of the Chernobyl AES. At present, the residual thermo-reactions are dying down and the temperature in the reactor is steadily decreasing. Every 24 hours, the level of radiation is reduced by 5 percent. [Video shows the damaged part of the building of the Chernobyl AES. Caption attributes film to Ukrainian television]

This is what the No 4 power set looks like now. The reactor is covered by a thick layer of protective materials, but the radiation level is still fairly high: Time spent in the special zone of the reaction is therefore strictly limited. [Video shows a group of workers clad in white overalls and wearing white caps and face masks walking on the grounds of the power station.] The range of working shifts varies from hours to several minutes for those who approach the reactor in order to install temperature sensors or who gather radioactive graphite or fuel fragments around the No 4 set that were discharged at the time of the accident. [Video shows a powdery substance being tipped into bins by a mechanical shovel; workers are leveling out this substance in the bins with hand-held shovels.] Radio-controlled equipment is used in the most dangerous sections. Under the command of an operator at a portable control panel, these machines, made at the Chelyabinsk Tractor-Works, are capable of carrying out about 20 commands that have been incorporated into their program. Work to construct a concrete foundation beneath the reactor is now being carried out in the area of the No 4 power set. [Video shows caterpillar-tracked vehicle moving along a roadway on the power station site; there appears to be no one on board. Clip shows an operator manning controls in the open air. A further shot of the vehicle shows that it has earth-moving equipment fitted at its forward end. The sequence ends with a close shot, then a distant shot, of the damaged power station building.]

Second New Road Planned

LD311951 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (TASS) -- A new road from the industrial site, where equipment and materials necessary to eliminate the consequences of the accident are prepared, to the Chernobyl AES, was built in an unprecedently short time, the newspaper IZVESTIYA reports today. This road not only enabled the delivery of loads to be speeded up, but also reduced the personal radiation exposure of the drivers.

For 3 days and nights 104 people laid 1 and 1/2 km without interruption. After every 2 hours of work, the builders rested for 4 hours. The schedule was drawn up so that each person worked no more than 6 hours a day. Such a scheme set the pace and at the same time guaranteed safety. Usually in one shift they laid 300-350 tons of asphalt concrete. On the last day it was over 1,500 tons. As IZVESTIYA reports, the government commission has adopted a decision to build another new road. Vehicles carrying a load to the AES and returning from the industrial site will not now travel into Chernobyl: The town will become cleaner. The length of the new section is 3.1 km. The road builders are to carry out earth work with a volume of 32,000 cubic meters and they are to lay 6,000 metric tons of asphalt concrete.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ON SHORTCOMINGS IN LATVIAN SSR

LD282046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] As already reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has examined the question of the work carried out in the Latvian SSR on observance of the requirements of legislation regarding strengthening of the family and raising the family's responsibility for the upbringing of children. A resolution adopted on the question notes that soviets of people's deputies and other state bodies and public organizations of the Latvian SSR have somewhat stepped up their work directed at strengthening the family and raising its responsibility for the upbringing of children. At the same time, this work does not conform to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. For many local soviet and economic bodies, working collectives and public organizations, concern for overall strengthening of the family and giving it help in fulfilling social functions has not yet become a cause of prime state importance. Measures have been mapped out for eliminating shortcomings in observance of the requirements of legislation concerning strengthening of the family and raising the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children.

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM

PM270952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Style Honed by Action"]

[Text] Minsk, 17 May -- The active participation of young men and women in fulfilling the republic "Intensification" program is one of the main dimensions of the work of Belorussia's Komsomol organizations. Young production workers in Gomel Oblast, for example, are carrying out job certification and making specific suggestions for improving manufacturing processes, enhancing the quality of products, and intensifying the policy of thrift. Komsomol committees have defined approximately 400 subjects for developments aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress and enhancing production efficiency and set specific targets for innovators and creative youth collectives.

These and other examples of the ability to define one's place in the common cause of reorganizing work style were cited at a Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee plenum held in Minsk on 17 May to discuss the tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

It was pointed out in the speeches that what has been achieved is just the starting point for the work that lies ahead. In order to turn the young energy of schemes into concrete deeds it is necessary to overcome the inertia, stagnation, and routine that still exist and to renounce actions that lead away from real youth problems.

Komsomol organizations which have played a waiting game with regard to reorganization and which are only slowly improving the ideological, political, labor, and moral education of young men and women were named.

The plenum was addressed by N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

RYABOV ATTENDS CHEMICAL WORKERS DAY MEETING

PM281412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark Chemical Workers Day"]

[Text] The chemical industry has become a firm part of our life. Its output is used everywhere, and it determines scientific and technical progress in radio electronics, the construction industry, light industry, and agricultural production. The development and improvement of the chemical industry in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed at a festive meeting devoted to Chemical Workers Day, the professional holiday of workers in the sector. It was held in Moscow on 23 May.

The presidium consisted of Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Afonin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of ministries and departments; scientists; socialist competition winners; and representatives of the capital's public.

N.V. Lemayev, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, delivered a report.

The participants in the festive meeting gave assurances that working people in the chemical industry will apply all their energy, knowledge, and experience to the successful fulfillment of targets for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

MURAKHOVSKIY CHAIRS ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION MEETING

PM271138 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for Environmental Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held on 16 May.

It examined progress in the implementation of nature conservation measures in the South Tajik territorial production complex and fulfillment of the commission's previous decision on the matter. It was noted that the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, whose enterprises have the biggest effect on the environment in the region, and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers have failed to ensure fulfillment of the requisite measures on intensifying environmental conservation and on making rational use of natural resources in the territorial production complex. The discharge of polluted waste water into bodies of water and of insufficiently scrubbed exhaust gases into the atmosphere continues here. The rate of construction of nature conservation facilities by organizations of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is unsatisfactory. This state of affairs is intolerable, particularly when you consider the shortage of water resources in the area.

In a decision on the matter the commission laid down specific measures to be carried out by interested USSR ministries and department and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers in order to ensure the speediest qualitative improvement of the state of the environment and utilization of natural resources in the region of the South Tajik territorial production complex.

The commission examined the question of progress in the USSR's implementation of scientific research as part of UNESCO's "Man and Biosphere" program. A wide range of scientific work is being done in our country on all 14 projects in the program. Over 500 institutes and other scientific organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and union republic academies and of a number of USSR ministries and departments are participating in them. All the work is being coordinated by the Soviet committee for the UNESCO program "Man and Biosphere." In recent years a whole series of international conferences, symposiums, congresses, and exhibitions has been held in the USSR within the framework of the program. The international scientific public rated highly the first international congress on biosphere reserves which was organized in the USSR in 1983. The work that is being done under the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" program in the USSR is closely associated with the activity of fraternal socialist countries' scientific centers in this sphere.

Having considered this matter, the commission instructed the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other interested USSR ministries and departments to adopt measures to develop and improve the effectiveness of scientific research in the USSR under the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" program. There was also an examination of the question of measures to further intensify environmental conservation and improve the utilization of natural resources.

The commission session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 'UNEARNED INCOME' RESOLUTIONS

CPSU Resolution

PM300816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee: On Measures To Step Up the Struggle Against Unearned Incomes"]

[Text] In a resolution adopted on this question, the CPSU Central Committee notes that working people in the Soviet Union have adopted as their own vital concern the tasks set by the 27th party congress for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and are persistently striving to augment social wealth by means of selfless work in all sectors of the national economy. Soviet people understand well that, in our state, conscientious labor for the people's benefit and the consolidation of socialist ownership are the main source of the motherland's economic and defense might and the growth of every family's material prosperity, an important condition for the communist education of all members of society, and their sacred duty. In the country, constant concern is displayed for boosting the prestige of honest and highly productive labor, rigorously implementing the fundamental principle of socialism "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor," and further stepping up state and public monitoring of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption.

At the same time there are quite a few instances of people obtaining unearned incomes by engaging in embezzlement, speculation, bribe-taking, and other types of illegal activity. Some of them use machines and equipment, means of transportation, housing, fuel, and raw and other materials belonging to the state for profit-making purposes. Enterprises and institutions in trade and in consumer, municipal, and medical services and educational establishments tolerate instances of extortion of additional payments for the provision of services, appropriation of gains, defrauding of citizens, and protectionism. Officials frequently take the path of exploiting their official position for venal purposes. Some Soviet families fail to condemn the desire for money-grubbing and an easy-going attitude toward life.

These ugly phenomena, incompatible with the socialist way of life, run contrary to the interests of working people and cause justified indignation among Soviet citizens. In their appeals to central and local organs they insist that resolute measures be taken to eradicate unearned incomes. The CPSU Central Committee totally supports these demands and believes that radical improvement is needed in the work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet, economic, and law enforcement organs to eliminate mercenary phenomena.

Perceiving the eradication of unearned incomes, which are alien to the nature of socialism, as an important political, socioeconomic, and educational task, the CPSU Central Committee has instructed union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers, local ispolkoms, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and USSR ministries and departments to elaborate and implement specific measures to step up the struggle against extracting unearned incomes. This work must be conducted actively and uncompromisingly, aiming to ensure that Soviet laws and the demands of social justice are rigorously observed in all sectors of the national economy and in all spheres of activity, and that all channels and loopholes for illegal enrichment at the expense of the state and its citizens are firmly blocked. The party and the people must be roused to struggle against this evil.

The party Central Committee has demanded that the closest attention be devoted to boosting the production of goods in greater demand and expanding the sale of spare parts, construction materials, and domestic fixtures and fittings to the population.

Material and organizational prerequisites must be created within the briefest period of time to satisfy the population's demands for services, primarily services involving repairs to apartments, motor cars, motorcycles, electrical appliances, television sets, radio receivers, and other domestic machines and appliances. The work of enterprises in trade, consumer and medical services, housing and municipal services, hotels, and other enterprises in the services spheres must be improved, and the variety of types and forms of services must be enhanced. Provision must be made for additional measures in this respect in the draft state plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and fuller use must be made of local potential and reserves.

There must be expeditious and specific study of the reasons why shortages of some commodities and services develop and why people are refused hotel accommodation or transportation tickets; effective measures must be taken whenever shortages develop as a result of the inefficiency or irresponsibility of some workers, and all manifestations of indifference and unconcern for people's needs must be resolutely eradicated.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Council of Ministers, local ispolkoms, and leaders of associations, enterprises, institutions, and organizations must introduce strict order in accounting for material assets and comsumption of raw and other materials, must resolutely eradicate all manifestations of lack of control, economic mismanagement, and waste, and must ensure the reliable safekeeping of socialist property. It is necessary to improve labor organization, norm-setting, and remuneration, aiming to ensure that honest, conscientious, and high quality labor is fittingly rewarded.

The CPSU Central Committee deems it necessary to use the full force of Soviet laws and public opinion in the struggle against individuals living beyond their means. Steps must be taken in every single instance involving the extracting of unearned income. Matters must be organized so that bribe-takers, embezzlers of public funds, grafters, pilferers, and others who like making a gain at society's expense become objects of universal scorn and are aware of the inevitable punishment for their deeds. Broader use must be made of the system of declarations and other ways to monitor the legitimacy of citizens' incomes, the practice of severalfold compensation for any loss that has been caused must be more widespread, there must be enhanced property liability for any crimes of profiteering, and taxation practice must be improved. The utilization of housing space in excess of needs must be monitored, and exchange deals involving housing must be regulated. The passport system in cities and population centers must be strengthened. There must be stricter monitoring of the work of kolkhoz markets aimed at eliminating operations by speculators and middlemen. There must be an increase in the significance of trade on commission in the organization of mass sales of commodities in greater demand and in the role of consumer cooperatives in the purchase and sale of agricultural products and articles made from them.

Attention has been drawn to stepping up the efficiency of work by financial organs, departmental auditing and monitoring services, and people's control organs, and also to enhancing the role and importance of workers' control. It is necessary to make fuller use of the rights and potential of labor collectives for the purpose of eradicating unearned incomes.

It is incumbent upon union republic Communist Party Central Committes, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations to hold officials and leading cadres more strictly responsible for ensuring the safekeeping of the people's wealth against plunder and damage and for eliminating the conditions favoring economic mismanagement, bribe-taking, speculation, extortion, and graft. Party monitoring of the activity of the administration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations in this direction must be stepped up.

In the selection and placement of cadres, particular attention must be paid to political and businesslike qualities and to the moral integrity of workers, and all instances of profit-seeking, abuse of official position, and protection of dishonest persons must be resolutely eliminated. It must be deemed impossible to appoint to leading work persons who have compromised themselves through such actions.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR MVD, and the USSR Ministry of Justice have been instructed to ensure the further stepping up of the struggle against embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation, and other profiteering crimes and the fundamental improvement of preventive work against them. The Prosecutor's Office organs must step up their supervision of the observance of labor, housing, and land legislation and of kolkhoz model rules. The USSR MVD must galvanize the work of the Service for Combatting Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, and the Transport Militia so as to bring to light and resolutely eradicate instances of state-owned motor vehicle transport being used for extracting unearned incomes, and also the illegal transportation of passengers and baggage by rail, air, and water transport and private sales of fuel, raw and other materials, spare parts, and articles of industrial production.

Law enforcement organs must constantly rely on the public in all their work and must interact closely with labor collectives. Fuller use must be made of the potential of comrades courts, voluntary people's detachments, crime prevention councils, public stations for the maintenance of law and order, and other public organs in the struggle against unearned incomes and particularly against petty theft and extortion from the population.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon to intensify their work to inculcate in every Soviet person profound respect and readiness for selfless labor for the common benefit, reasonable requirements, and implacability toward private ownership mentality and money-grubbing. A central position in ideological and political work must be occupied by the inculcation of the clear understanding that conscientious labor is a most important obligation and a matter of honor for every citizen and that labor alone determines man's position in the collective and in society. The press, television, and radio must wage an active struggle against all violations of the socialist principle of distribution according to labor and manifestations of grabbing and accumulation, and must also subject to resolute public condemnation those who try to give the state less and take more from it in return. All means of propaganda and agitation and of organizational and educational work, the CPSU Central Committee resolution emphasizes, must be used to strengthen people's profound awareness that the struggle against this evil is a matter for each and every person and that every single state or public organ must be involved in it. The organization of large-scale legal education for leading and economic cadres and the entire population must be perceived as an imperative need.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the creative unions have been instructed to cooperate actively in the creation of artistic works, movies, and shows helping to nurture among Soviet people lofty moral qualities, respect for labor, honesty, a solicitous attitude toward the wealth of the whole people, and implacability toward parasitism, private ownership mentality, and other antitheses of communist morality.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR Supreme Court, and the USSR MVD, jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences, have been instructed to organize an in-depth study of the social, economic, legal, and other aspects of the struggle against unearned incomes and the expansion of labor collectives' powers in this respect, and whenever necessary to submit proposals aimed at the further improvement of the relevant legislation.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR MVD, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the AUCCTU, have been set the task of implementing additional measures aimed against parasites. Appropriate proposals must be submitted on questions requiring solution.

Supreme Soviet Presidium Resolution

PM301350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree "On Stepping Up the Struggle Against Unearned Income." The decree envisages the following measures: It is laid down that the unauthorized utilization for mercenary purposes of means of transport, machines, or equipment belonging to enterprises, institutes, or organizations will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a fine of up to R100 on citizens and up to R200 on officials, and drivers of means of transport will be fined up to R100 or deprived of their right to drive for up to 1 year with any damage to property to be recompensed.

Avoidance of the submission of the declaration on income produced from craft industries [kustarno-remeslennyy promysel] and other individual labor activity or on other taxable income, and in other cases when the submission of a declaration is envisaged by legislation, or when the declaration is submitted late, or when it includes deliberately distorted figures, will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a caution or a fine of R50-R100.

Cases of such administrative lawbreaking will be examined by administrative commissions of rayispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and city rayispolkoms. Protocols will be drawn up by authorized financial organ officials or militia workers.

The same actions committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same violations will give rise to criminal proceedings and be punishable by corrective work of up to 2 years or a fine of R200-1,000.

Violation of the procedure for engaging in handicrafts and other individual labor activity will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a fine of R50-100 with or without confiscation of the articles produced, means of production, and raw materials.

Engaging in handicrafts or any individual labor activity which is specially prohibited after an administrative penalty has been incurred for the same violation will entail criminal proceedings and be punishable by corrective work of up to 2 years or a fine of R200-1,000 with confiscation of the articles produced, means of production, and raw materials.

Engaging on a considerable scale or with the use of hired labor in handicrafts or any individual labor activity which is specially prohibited, or such work being carried out by a person previously convicted of engaging in prohibited forms of individual labor activity, will be punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment with confiscation of property.

The buying-up at state or cooperative stores of bread, flour, groat crops, or other foodstuffs to provide feed for livestock and poultry, or the feeding of livestock and poultry with bread, flour, groat crops, or other foodstuffs bought up in stores, will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a fine of R50-100.

The same actions committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same violations, or committed systematically, or committed on a large scale, will entail criminal proceedings and be punishable by corrective work of up to 2 years or a fine of R100-500.

The following amendments and additions have been made to USSR legislation: Article 1 of the USSR Supreme Presidium Decree of 20 February 1962 "On Stepping Up Criminal Responsibility for Bribe-taking" has been edited as follows: The receipt of bribes in any form whatsoever by an official in person or through an intermediary for the fulfillment or nonfulfillment in the interests of the briber of any action which the official would or could carry out by use of his service position will be punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment with confiscation of property.

The same actions committed under a prior arrangment by a group of persons, or committed repeatedly, or combined with extortion of bribes or large-scale bribe-taking, will be punishable by 5-15 years imprisonment with confiscation of property.

The actions covered by sections one and two of this article, if committed by an official in a senior position, or an official with a previous conviction for bribery, or an official who has taken bribes on a particularly large scale, will be punishable by 8-15 years imprisonment with confiscation of property and with or without exile [ssylka] of 2-5 years; and, in particularly aggravating circumstances, by the death penalty with confiscation of property.

Articles 1 and 2 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 3 December 1982 "On Stepping Up the Struggle Against Petty Theft of State or Public Property" have been edited as follows: 1. It shall be laid down that a person committing petty theft of state or public property, should his actions not entail criminal proceedings, shall be subject to administrative liability in the form of a fine of R20-200, or to corrective work for 1-2 months with pay docked by 20 percent, or to measures of social influence with the damage to property to be recompensed.

2. In addition to being subject to administrative liablity, criminal proceedings, or the measures of social influence applied to them, persons committing embezzlement of state or public property shall forfeit all types of bonsuses for a period to be laid down by the management in agreement with the trade union committee (trade union bureau) at enterprises, instituitions, or organizations, their structural subunits, or team soviets. They shall also forfeit rewards based on the results of the year's work and privileged travel passes to rest homes or sanitoriums; and they may be downgraded on housing lists at the proposal of a labor collective submitted to the management of an enterprise, institution, or organization with the agreement of the trade union committee.

Corresponding changes concerning the intensification of the struggle against unearned income have been made to certain other pieces of Soviet legislation.

The decree goes into effect 1 July 1986.

Union republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums have been instructed to bring union republic legislation into line with the decree.

QUALITY CONTROL BODY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TASKS

LD221008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In accordance with a party and government decision, state control of the quality of goods produced is being introduced at many of the country's enterprises. Our correspondent interviewed (Vladimir Ivanovich Sashnikov), deputy head of the State Inspection and Territorial Organs Administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards [Gosstandart]. [Begin recording] [Sashnikov] In the decision adopted recently by the party and government on this question, state attestation [priyemka] from January 1987, is to be introduced at 740 associations and enterprises of 28 ministries and departments. These are enterprises that, in the final analysis, determine the scientific-technical progress in various areas of the national economy.

[Unidentified correspondent] (Vladimir Ivanovich), tell me, what does this control by Gosstandart consist of?

[Sashnikov] Special organs of state attestation under Gosstandart are to be introduced at enterprises and associations. The attestation of products is to be carried out according to mandates signed by the head of the technical control department of the enterprise under control. In cases where, for one reason or other, the produce is not accepted at the first presentation by state attestation, a second presentation for attestation is carried out by the chief engineer or director of the association or enterprise. In this way the enterprise's management responsibility for the quality of the goods produced increases sharply.

The fact these organs are directly subject to Gosstandart helps to solve the second chief problem: To have an effective influence on the suppliers of raw materials, materials, and assembly components. There are good preconditions for this. These consist of a widely developed network of territorial organs of Gosstandart, which, at a signal following state attestation, will immediatley call in the products of related enterprises for a quality check, regardless of their territorial situation. And not only for checking, but for the relevant adoption of most effective measures to put an end to and prevent the supplies of poor quality raw materials, material, and assembly components. [end recording]

MOSCOW CELEBRATES BORDER GUARDS DAY

KGB's Ivanov Interviewed

LD282019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 28 May 86

[Interview with Lieutenant General Vladimir Stepanovich Ivanov, head of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate, by unidentified correspondent, on the occasion of Border Guards Day -- live or recorded; from the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Correspondent] We know that the border troops, which were created by Lenin's decree 68 years ago, perform a special role in protecting our border. Vladimir Stepanovich, what effect does the complexity of the contemporary international climate, the military-political situation, have the service of the Border Guards?

[Ivanov] Our borders have long since been described as a long and invisible front in the struggle against the subversive aspirations of imperialism. The complexity of the present military-political situation in the world increases even further our responsibility for protecting the border. In intensifying their intellignece activity and attempting to shatter Soviet society from within, the special organs of certain capitalist countries, and especially the United States, are persistently seeking channels for the illegal transfer of agents, means for espionage, terror, and ideological subversion. They persistently sound out the firmness of the protection of many sections of the border, check the vigilance of the Border Guards and test their ideological and moral steadfastness. The emissaries of the Western special services have recently been undertaking increasingly sophisticated actions to undermine the authority and compromise the role of the Border Guards, and to whip up tension in the border areas of our neighbors.

Here is one of the latest examples. Foreign tourists one after the other were filing past an inspector, Sergeant Igor Krimashev. The border guard paid attention to certain passengers. A more thorough inspection confirmed that the conclusions of the observant border guard were correct. The foreign visitors were attempting to bring into the USSR in special belts a large batch of anti-Soviet literature. For this reason the instruction of the party congress was listened to with understanding on the border: Meet the requirements that are asked for; show vigilance, endurance, and firmness in the struggle against any encroachments upon the Soviet state and social structure. For us this means working even more steadfastly on the organization of security service, raising combat preparedness and discipline among all the structural links of the troops.

[Correspondent] Precisely how do you see the tasks of the political organs of the border troops today?

[Ivanov] Through the purposeful explanation of the material, decisions, and ideas of the party congress and through new approaches to their implementation, a favorable climate has been created for the further perfection, and in a number of cases also the restructuring, of many aspects of the troops' work. Of course, the possibilities are virtually inexhaustable and they can be seen also in the activation of the human factor. The troops are now being joined by highly educated officers and by conscripts with secondary and technical education. This makes it possible to carry out at a more rapid rate the tasks of mastering complex machinery and weapons and to work out more efficient methods for the organization and the performance of service. Total standardization in combat parts at outposts, for ships, and in certain other subunits is being put on the agenda. The strengthening in servicemen of a precise class ideological position -- the very basis of political vigilance -- occupies an important position in the activity of the command of the political cadres and party organizations.

[Correspondent] The young men of whom you are now speaking are only 19 and 20 years old, and suddenly they bear this enormous responsibility of defending the borders of an enormous country. And it must be said that they are faced by professionals, not by dilettantes.

[Ivanov] Of course. We have every reason to be proud of our people. By stopping the subversive activity of the opponent, they are defending the country in a worthy fashion, as well as our communist ideals and the Soviet way of life. The Communists who are in the thick of the servicemen are not carrying out eye-catching work, but work which sometimes is not subject to account, which is in general the living tissue of party life. Their personal selflessness in performing their serviceman's duty, their principledness, moral purity, preparedness at any moment to come to assistance unites servicemen's collectives into a solid monolith capable of resisting any difficulties. Party influence on the course of socialist competition is also rising. By Border Guards Day, two-thirds of the personnel had shown high levels of success in their combat and political training. Every fifth outpost and one-third of the ships and border crossing points and other subunits are described as "excellent." In the vanguard of the competitors are the border units commanded by the Communist officers Comrades Filipov, Gritsan, Velikanov, Yeremin, and Mayorov. On the marine border, the flagships of the competition are the border ships "26th CPSU Congress," "Kirov," "Yan Berzin," and "Zabaykalye." Among the outposts are the Kizhevatov, Leonov, Vysyukhno, Spekov outposts and others.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Stepanovich. You have now mentioned certain specific subunits of troops, and I immediately began to think: How are they feeling now? For it is their holiday and you cannot leave your service.

[Ivanov] Yes, the number of details on the border and of guard ships at sea does not, of course, decrease on Border Guards Day or on any other holiday. This is the fate of military people. Along with the servicemen in outposts and on ships, at border crossing points, Border Guards Day is being marked by thousands of members of voluntary people's militia, operational Komsomol youth detachments, young friends of the Border Guards who form the second line of the protection of the Soviet borders. Every seventh violator of the state border and of the border regulations is detained here.

Today we express our gratitude to local party, soviet and komsomol organs and to public organizations that help carry out the task of service, education, improvement of living conditions and the morale of personnel. I would like to say some very cordial words about the relatives and near ones of our soldiers, sailors, ensigns, warrant officers, and officers. Your constant concern and attention, comrades, strengthen the combat spirit of the troops and triple the strength of the Border Guards. In marking their holidays, the watchmen of the border give an assurance to the party and the government that they will fulfill the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress, that they will always be in a state of combat readiness and defend reliably the creative labor of the Soviet people. They see this as their lofty vocation, their patriotic and international duty.

An entire range of measures are carried out on the state border directed toward expanding economic, commerical, cultural, and other ties with foreign countries; at the same time, the state border is a front in the struggle against imperialist intelligence, spies and subversives, smugglers, and against ideological subversion by the enemy. Within the overall system of guaranteeing state security, the border service is necessary to the highest degree, it is important, responsible, and honored. At the same time it is difficult, at times very tense, and requires that a person give to the full of his knowledge, capabilities, and physical and moral strength. Yesterday's builders and grain growers, steelworkers and machine operators, schoolchildren and students, young people beginning their lives every year stand shoulder to shoulder in combat formation as Border Guards. They stand there to execute precisely the sacred duty and honorable obligation of the Soviet citizen to defend the country against any attempts by imperialism to put a brake on our peaceful and creative life.

The birth, formation, and development of the border troops are inextricably linked with the activity of the Communist Party, with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the very great proletarian revolutionary and thinker, organizer of the Communist Party and founder of the Soviet state. The party and Lenin laid the foundations for the political, economic and military significance of guarding the state border and defined the tasks of the Border Guards. For 68 years now the border troops have been fulfilling them successfully and demonstrating through their deeds their devotion to the cause of communism, their loyalty to the socialist homeland.

Suffice it to enumerate just some of the glorious combat chronciles of the troops: They tell of the courage of the border troops who completely routed the remainder of the White Guard, basmachi, and other anti-Soviet nationalist group in the border zones. They tell of the failure of the military adventure of Japanese militarism of Lake Khasan, where the border troops for the first time gave a worthy rebuff to the invaders, and of much else. The prewar period of the service activity of the Border Guards was a school of courage and ideological tempering, a kind of of prelude to the formidable battles of wartime. The combat qualities of the servicemen of the border were displayed with unprecedented force in the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet border guards fearlessly fought the fascists along the entire length of the border, from the Barents to the Black Sea. Not one outpost left the unit without an order. Each of them was literally a fortress -- the enemy managed to get around, to surround the post, or destroy it completly, but it could not force the Border Guards to lay down their arms. Communists fought in the very foremost ranks. The fiery and profound words "Communists to the fore" resounded like the war cry inspiring feast. The newspaper PRAVDA wrote on 24 June 1941: The Soviet border troops fought like lions; they fought hand to hand and only across their dead bodies could the enemy move forward. Along with the servicemen of the Soviet Army the border troops fought as part of the Army in the field and in partisan detachments. They displayed steadfastness and fearlessness, determination and herosim in defending the hero cities, the Soviet polar area, and the Transcaucausus; in the battles of the Volga and for Kursk; in the liberation of Belgrade, Vienna, and Prague; in the stroming of Budapest and Berlin; and in the defeat of the Japanese Kwantug Army. Soviet border troops also worked heroically within u subversive and intelligence groups behind the enemy's rear; the activity of the border troops in protecting the rear of the Soviet troops from enemy agents was appraised highly.

Currently, border troops are responsible for many new and specific tasks. The party's directive on ensuring the inviolability of the USSR state borders was expessed precisely in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This matter is viewed in close association with strengthening the defense capability of the country, with the need decisively cut off any kind of subversive activity and to expose the hostile plots of the secret services of imperialist states against the Soviet Union. Today's violators of the border border, spies and subversives, undergo prolonged training under the guidance of experienced intelligence men; they are trained in methods of gathering various intelligence information, in reconnaissance and observations, covert photography and forging documents.

Enemy agents master the art of subversion, methods of secret communications, and modern kinds of fire-arms; they train for long-distance marches and practice overcoming water obstacles and parachuting. It is not a simple task to discover and arrest such trained scouts. It requires revolutionary vigilance, an enhanced sense of responsibility, great professional skills, and the craft of a Chekist of the border servicemen.

Virtually every day the Soviet people hospitably and cordially receive guests from various countries of the world. The Border Guards are the first to meet them. Among hundreds of thousands of people coming to us with open hearts and good intentions there are some who are not above using their trips for intelligence purposes, to insinuate their ideological wastepaper across the border or to engage in political business. This is precisely why the contemporary Border Guard is not only a soldier bearing arms, executing a combat task, but also an ideological fighter, whose activity is of a political nature.

The Border Guards have everything necessary in order to successfully carry out the tasks entrusted to them. They are equipped with modern arms and special equipment. The troops have excellent personnel, with a high level of political, military, and special training. More than 90 percent of the officers are Communists. They lead the border troops with a word of inspiration and by personal example. In any section, on border duty or an reconnaissance for border violators, on exercise, everywhere and always the Communists show themselves to be models in the execution of the soldier's duty and we rightly call them the conscience of the military collective. The present generation of border guards has inherited the priceless moral-political and combat qualities of their fathers. These qualities are specifically expressed in numerous instances of seizure of border violators, of contraband, and of ideologically harmful literature; in the further improvement of the Border Guards' skills and combat readiness; in their excellent knowledge, care for, and skillful use of weapons, military equipment, and technology; and their desire to make the year of the 27th congress a year of excellent service, study, and discipline. In the forefront of those in competition are border units and maritime units, border posts, ships and regimental command posts commanded by officers Vesan, Vasilyev, Zhdunov, Burkreyev, Timofeyev, Filipov, Panchenko, Bityulskiy, Yerlin, Mishurov, and many others. We understand very well that for all their success in guarding the border and for their combat political training the troops are obliged to the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which constantly keep the matters of improving the guarding of the borders at the center of attention.

The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress, which was delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says: We are convinced that Soviet security officers and fighter-Border Guards will always be equal to the demands that are made of them, and will display vigilance, self-possession, and firmness in the struggle against any kind of enroachments on our state and social system. The essence of party leadership in the activity of Soviet security officers and fighter-Border Guards is clearly expressed in this formulation, capacious and profound in content, and in other clauses and conclusions of the congress. In our political and organizational work we have an example that we can follow: The activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo are models of the Leninist style of work at the sharp turning point in the life of our country. With their entire life and activity they teach us to live in the Leninist way, to work in the Leninist way and to carry out in the Leninist way one's official and public duty to the party, the homeland, and the people.

The work ties between the Border Guards and the local population are strengthening and developing with every passing year. The number of voluntary people's patrols is growing. Their assistance in protecting the border is becoming stronger. A significant number of border violators are detained with the help of local inhabitants. The slogan -- "The whole of the people guard the USSR's borders" -- has become an important principle in the organization of the protection of the homeland's boundaries.

Today every outpost, ship, and regimental command post have their chiefs who help the command and the political bodies carry out the task of turning border subunits into a center of border service and party-political work. This is why we are deeply indebted to party and local soviet bodies; to all working people of border republics, krays, and oblasts; and to figures of science and culture for their constant help to Border Guards in protecting the border and for the fact that this work is considered by them as a task of great political importance. Fighters of the Army and fleet give invaluable help to Border Guards. In maintaining and developing close ties with their combat friends, Border Guards acquire their combat experience and all that is best and foremost in training and education.

On this festive day we give deep thanks and a tribute of especial gratitude to veterans of Border Guard troops, to those who began their glorious history and who brought glory to the troops with their selfless service and heroic deeds. It is they, people who consecrated all of their conscious life to border service, made wise by great life and service experience, who are carrying out multifaceted military and patriotic work with the young generation. It is they who call on the youth to loyalty to communist ideals and to the traditions of Soviet security officers, and to go to the most difficult sectors of service.

Thank you, our combat comrades. Good health to you and great successes! Esteemed comrades, on public holidays every Soviet person, and every Soviet fighter, feels particularly keenly what great good fortune it is to feel oneself an active citizen of the country of Soviets, with full rights to work and to create, for the sake of the common good, in the interests of each and all, in the name of the triumph of communist ideals. At such a time we are all especially deeply aware of the greatness of that force that joins the peoples of the Soviet Union and organizes and inspires them to build communism. That force is our Communist Party, the wise leader, the combat vanguard of the Soviet people. We assure the party of loyalty to its aims, and of readiness to persistently fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and to vigilantly and reliably protect the state border of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Demichev Attends Meeting

PM281544 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "For Defenders of the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people, personnel of the USSR KGB Border Guards, and servicemen of the capital's garrison devoted to Border Guards Day was held in Moscow on 27 May.

In the presidium were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Army General N.P. Yemokhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; military leaders; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and veterans of the border guards.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards and deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

KGB's Matrosov Addresses Meeting

LD272235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow, the personnel of the USSR KGB Border Guards, and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison, devoted to Border Guards Day, was held in Moscow today.

In the presidium were Comrade Demichev, military leaders, representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, and border guard veterans.

Army General Matrosov, chief of the Border Guards of the USSR KGB, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, spoke at the meeting. He noted that the border guards are fulfilling the requirements ofthe 27th CPSU Congress and will continue to reliably protect the sacred borders of their socialist fatherland.

LIZICHEV ATTENDS SEMINAR ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM191420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report; "All-Union Seminar"]

[Text] The Communist Party will continue to do everything necessary to ensure that Soviet people combine their love for the motherland of October and pride in the historic achievements of the world's first socialist state with proletarian socialist internationalism. This was said at an all-union seminar on the theme "The 27th CPSU Congress on Improving the Military-Patriotic Education of the Soviet People" which opened in Moscow on 14 May.

The reports of Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, F.D. Bobkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, V.I. Zarubin, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and others emphasized that the military-patriotic education of the Soviet people and the molding of their readiness to defend the socialist fatherland remain an important task of ideological educational work. The all-union seminar continues.

SHKADOV ATTENDS VUZ MILITARY TRAINING CONFERENCE

PM211332 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 86 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel Yu. Pronko report: "Training Methods Conference"]

[Text] The state of military discipline in military training establishments and the goals of strengthening it stemming from the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress were the subject of a training methods conference of the leading staff of VUZ.

The report by Colonel General D. Litovtsev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Directorate for Military Training Establishments, and the speeches by Comrades V. Nedelin, S. Varichenko, G. Dolnikov, A. Kosov, A. Khyupenen, V. Danilov, and others analyzed the state of high discipline in VUZes and outlined ways of strengthening it.

Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for cadres, took part in the conference session.

VOLOSHIN, SNETKOV PROMOTED TO ARMY GENERALS

LD080229 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decreed that the service rank of Army General be conferred on Colonel General Ivan Makarovich Voloshin and on Colonel General Boris Vasilyevich Snetkov.

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FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SALT II CONTROVERSY

Gromyko Terms Decision 'Gaffe'

AU030802 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 3 (AFP) - Soviet President Andrey Gromyko sees Washington's decision to stop automatically respecting all its 1979 SALT-2 treaty with Moscow as a major gaffe, British MP Martin Flanery said after a Kremlin visit.

Mr. Gromyko, the former long-serving foreign minister, added that Soviet leaders did not believe U.S. opinion really agreed the treaty should be broken up, Mr. Flanery (Labour), here with a British all-party delegation, added.

Mr. Gromyko's comments, as reported by Mr. Flanery, were not included in a long official report of the Kremlin meeting, carried by the media Tuesday.

The British delegation met Mr. Gromyko for two-and-a-half hours here Monday, after talks with Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev last week.

Bovin Scores U.S. Stance

PM021403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Gulf"]

[Text] From time to time it is useful to examine old papers or books read long ago. As a rule, something interesting and needed in the present can always be derived from them. So permit me to quote: "Human reason is incomplete, hence the inevitable divergence between the world as it is and our image of it. As long as our image is close to objective reality we are able to solve our problems in a sensible and appropriate manner. But when our image fails to tally with events, when we refuse to believe what we do not like, what scares us, or simply what we find entirely unfamiliar, the discrepancy between the facts and our image of them turns into an insuperable gulf and our actions become foolish and inappropriate." Those words were spoken more than 20 years ago, on 25 March 1964, to be exact. They were spoken in the U.S. Senate by James W. Fulbright, the well-known politician.

Much has changed since then. There was a time when the American image of the world "as it is" approximated to objective reality. Although that time was short-lived, it left us, in particular, the SALT I and II agreements and the ABM Treaty -- documents that have proved the fundamental possibility of reaching agreement on the most important and delicate of political questions.

But, I repeat, that time was short-lived. In the second half of the seventies the discrepancy between fact and image started growing and, after the appearance of the current President in the White House, turned into an "insuperable gulf." If Washington is the beloved city of the "Almighty" then the "Devil" is undoubtedly Moscow. Everything not to the Reagan administration's liking, everything that scared it and that it did not understand has been ascribed to machinations and intrigues and seen as the "reds'" ineradicable desire to take over the entire world.

Last week a TV talk was organized between the U.S. President and American students. The naive students asked the President: "If the United States and Russia have created enough arms to completely wipe each other out why are we still spending colossal sums on building up our defense potential?" The President replied: "We are forced to believe that the Soviet Union is pursuing an expansionist policy."

"It holds the conviction that its aim must be to develop world revolution until a world communist state is formed." The President needs such a willful interpretation of Soviet foreign policy aims and the substitution of historical philosoply with a kind of historical mythology in order to substantiate and justify the striking difference between words and deeds. The words are about the usefulness of disarmament and the desire for disarmament. The deeds however, are to build up arms and block disarmament talks.

In complete violation of logic and the objective trends of military rivalry it is claimed in Washington that only by transferring "defense efforts" to space, that is -- to call a spade a spade -- by militarizing space, can the conditions for disarmament be created on earth. The "star wars" program is now a symbol of U.S. militarism, which is already short of room on earth, at sea, and in the air...

Some $3.05 billion were allocated for research within the SDI framewor in fiscal 1986. In fiscal 1987, the administration is asking for this sum to be increased by 77 percent. However, the launch of billion-dollar sums into space is starting to embarrass many Americans. The other day 46 senators (37 Democrats and 9 Republicans) protested the star wastefulness and demanded that the growth of SDI appropriations be increased by only 3 percent. The administration recoiled. The squabbling continues.

The arguments about the military potential of space are being accompanied by the active "modernization" of what already exists on earth. This is exacerbating again and again the question of the observance of the limitations imposed by the interim SALT I agreement and the SALT II agreement. This is not a trivial situation. SALT I has long since expired. But SALT II has not come into force at all, because the Americans refused to ratify it. Nonetheless, up until now both sides in principle took into account the provisions of these documents. Thus, in order not to overstep the limits contained in them, the USSR dismantled 540 strategic delivery vehicle units when siting new arms and the United States dismantled 168 such vehicles.

This week the Pentagon noted that start of sea trials of the eighth Trident-class submarine. It contains 24 MIRVed ballistic missiles. This will mean that the limit for strategic delivery vehicles laid down by SALT II will have been surpassed. In order to prevent this it is necessary to dismantle two old Poseidon submarines. And this decision was made.

However, this was by no means done out of a partiality for arms limitation, rather for purely economic reasons. For strategic bombers are being equipped with nuclear-armed cruise missiles at the same time. "Since production of the new long-range B-1 bomber and the B-52 modernization program are in full swing," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote recently, "the opponents of SALT II believe that the dismantling of both Poseidon submarines is not such a tragic event, even the contrary. For them the dismantling decision is rather a sign that Reagan ... intends to tear up the arms agreement no later than next December." That is what has happened. It has been announced that by year's end, the United States intends to exceed the limits set by SALT II. To exceed them, needless to say, in order to strengthen U.S. security and weaken Soviet security. That pathetic calculation is yet further evidence that the images of U.S. politicians, to recall Fulbright's argument, "do not tally with the development of events" and fail to take into account the specifics of the nuclear age and the stability and steadiness of military-strategic parity.

A clear-cut political assessment of what has happened was given in the recent Soviet Government statement. "Thus, what the Soviet Union was warning aginst has happened. Of all the options for possible action regarding the treaties and agreements limiting strategic arms the U.S. Administration has chosen precisely the one that undermines the foundations of the process for limiting and reducing such arms. Faced with the choice of moderating its own arms programs or opening the floodgates for an uncontrolled arms race, Washington has preferred the latter."

Stating that the United States will no longer take into account the restrictions stemming from SALT II, the U.S. President is consciously and deliberately moving affairs toward a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations and the intensification of international tension. This has triggered a veritable rumpus in NATO. At the organization's council session the U.S. allies criticized the White House decision in one way or another. Shultz, the U.S. newspapers wrote, was isolated. But the latest token resistance will hardly influence Washington.

The "senselessness and inappropriateness" of U.S. policy is seen in the pursuit not only of nuclear but also chemical superiority. The Pentagon insisted that the production of new-generation combat toxins (binary weapons) be launched. Congress hesitated. In the end the following decision was made: The funds for the production of binary weapons would only be allocated if the NATO allies agreed.

The action moved from Washington to Brussels. The Americans went all out. They argued that chemical weapons would be produced and stockpiled in the United States; only in the event of crisis situations would they be transferred to Western Europe. Ultimately the NATO Military Planning Committee approved the U.S. plan last Thursday. At the same time Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Iceland, and Luxembourg stated that they would not permit chemical weapons to be sited on their territories. The FRG and Britain are reckoned to be the first candidates for the siting. K. Voigt, the prominent Social Democratic Party figure, called 22 May a "black day" for disarmament in Europe.

On the whole, armed forces are being built up in all directions. The conceptual basis of this policy is as old as the world, or rather, as the world of traditions continued by today's Washington -- the use of force to settle political disputes. That force is used wherever Washington can count on overwhelming military superiority. Libya is the latest example.

The Americans presented the attack on the "den of terrorism" and the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi as a model of a policy illuminated by lofty moral principles. What kind of morality this is was indicated by South Africa, which organized armed raids against Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. Recalling the Israeli strike against PLO headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. strike against Libya, South African President P. Botha stated: "Like the United States and all other civilized governments, we reject organized terrorism on a world scale. Equally, we will not tolerate terrorists hiding in other countries with the intention of carrying out crimes against our country's people." When the White House incumbent did not accept the kiss from his South African colleague and when Washington explained that what is permitted Jupiter is not permitted Botha, Pretoria was indignant: "South Africa," the South African president said, "will not allow double standards and hypocrisy from the West, even in respect of legal principles, to stand in the way of our obligation to defend our country." He added: "South Africa will unhesitatingly take such actions in the future." A bad example is indeed catching.

Hypnotizing itself with its almighty power and the seeming impunity of its use, Washington does not want to realize that power that is not endowed with reason and fails to take the general trend of sociopolitical changes into account, inevitably leads to an overall deterioration in the international situation. Washington may suppose that the complication of Soviet-U.S. relations continually provoked by U.S. show of force strengthens U.S. foreign policy positions and makes U.S. security more stable. If that is so the gulf between the actual state of affairs and the current administration's impression of it really is insuperable.

In an attempt to reassure public opinion and create the impression that the strong-arm policy of the White House is not causing a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations, officials in Washington are referring to the meetings of Soviet and American experts on the problems of chemical weapons, on risk reduction centers [po tsentram shizheniya riska], and on the situation in southern Africa and Central America.

They recall that similar meetings are being prepared on the Near East and East Asia. This is all true. These meetings have been held and, clearly, will continue to be. But it is not hard to realize that the future of Soviet-U.S. relations does not hinge on consultations concerning individual, albeit very important, questions of world policy. The future of Soviet-U.S. relations depends on the state of affairs in the central part of world policy -- I am thinking of the arms race and the reduction of military potentials, first and foremost nuclear potentials. By not realizing this, or pretending that it does not realize it, and by not attempting to overcome the gulf between reality and myth and between the objective demands of the age and its own prejudices, illusions, and bias, the U.S. Administration is eliminating the hopes that arose after Geneva.

Zholkver Marks U.S. Attitude

LD022222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1443 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Hello comrades! The Soviet Government statement regarding the U.S. refusal to continue to adhere to the Soviet-U.S. agreements on limiting strategic armaments is the center of attention of international observers today.

In Vienna, in June 1979, I had a chance to witness the signing of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic arms at the Soviet-U.S. summit. Although it was unfortunately never ratified by the United States -- because of resistance by the U.S. military-industrial complex -- both sides still adhered to its tenets, and this served as an essential barrier to an arms race. And now, President Reagan has announced the refusal of the United States to adhere either to the 1972 agreement or SALT II.

Paul Warnke, one of the veterans of U.S. diplomacy, who in his time headed the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks on SALT II, called this action by the Washington administration a mad policy. Noting the fact that the bureaucrats who came to the White House under Reagan have never been advocates of arms control, Warnke arrived at a grim conclusion: At this stage, madmen have won.

Nevertheless, this madness has its own logic, the logic of the military-industrial complex. Its plans are rendered in detail in the U.S. report on arms control and disarmament that has just been sent by the President to the Congress. I would like to make it clear from the start that, contrary to the official name of the agency, the report does not deal with arms control at all, and is even further from dealing with disarmament; on the contrary, it deals with a massive buildup of armaments by the United States. Here is but a brief list of some basic military programs contained in this report: another 50 ICBM's, in addition to the 50 already planned; development of another, the 14th, nuclear submarine of the Trident class; and, as the report goes, the full-scale development and manufacturing of 100 strategic bombers -- the B-18. A special section of the report is devoted to the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative; in other words, putting into space various types of weapons -- kinetic, beam, and even nuclear ones. The report does not make any bones about the fact that nuclear tests provide an opportunity to update nuclear armaments. Such are the basic features of Washington's arms race program.

It is hardly surprising then that the Pentagon's boss, Weinberger, bluntly speaks about the undesirability of adhering to the limitations established by SALT II. A curious nuance: Weinberger has just created a special post in the Pentagon, a supervisor of the program for purchasing armaments, with the rank of a deputy secretary.

What is even more revealing, Richard Godwin, an old friend of Weinberger and vice president of the Bechtel Corporation, one of the largest companies in California, has been appointed to this post. I can only add that Weinberger was vice chairman of the same firm prior to ascending to the post of the Pentagon's boss in 1981. So now, the direct path from the Pentagon's leadership to the leading U.S. monopolies will be even shorter.

Pasko Hits Reagan Decision

LD022155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Vladimir Pasko commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] It is said that when the U.S. President announced his intention concerning SALT II at a meeting in Tokyo of the leaders of the major capitalist countries, UK Prime Minister Thatcher, resolutely, though without excessive fuss, expressed her protest to Reagan. The same was done by other participants at the meeting. The President promised to take their opinion into consideration. It is known now how that was done. The U.S. abandonment of SALT II is planned for the end of the year when, in the process of deploying new arms, particularly heavy bombers with cruise missiles, the United States oversteps the limits established in the treaty at 1,320 units for strategic MIRV's. The President bluntly stated that the United States will not dismantle the appropriate quantity of armaments to prevent it from exceeding that level.

The President's reaction to the Soviet Government statement was to be expected: SALT II has come to limit the arms race, has set limits on certain nuclear weapons systems, and has narrowed the sphere of their proliferation. Observing its provisions on a mutual basis would continue to be very significant for maintaining the strategic balance and for ensuring conducive conditions for elaborating new accords on limiting and cutting back on arms.

As a member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Markey stated: By his decision, the President has essentially declared war on arms control. The former leaders of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, Smith and Warnke, and former Defense Secretary McNamara have expressed the same reservations. Delight in the White White House chief's decision could be heard only in the camp of militarists. We are no longer tied to this flawed document, the Pentagon boss stated after the President's speech.

For those who make a living out of military business, the SALT agreement has become an obstacle to new profits. Describing the struggle in Congress surrounding SALT, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on the day of Reagan's statement: When the decision is made at the end of the year on this treaty, it will be a matter of the whole system of nuclear forces. The Pentagon intends to make a decision on the production of the mobile ICBM, the Midgetman, which has several warheads; Weinberger also announced that the Air Force intends to modify all its B-52 aircraft to carry cruise missiles. Bombers, cruise missiles, Midgetmen, MX's, space-strike weapons in the framework of the notorious star wars program -- they are pressing [oni pressinguyut] across the whole spectrum.

The newspaper quotes the words of a high-ranking congressional official who, as it notes, is inclined to support SALT: What is happening now in Washington reveals once again and quite obviously the essence of the current U.S. policy, a policy for a world arms race, militarization, and the winding up international tension. In its decision to refuse to observe further the accords with the Soviet Union, the U.S. leadership is taking a dangerous step.

Our country, as the Soviet Government states, will not look on detached as the United States smashes up the agreements achieved in the field of strategic offensive arms limitation. The U.S. side must have no illusions that it will manage to achieve military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will continue to take all measures for reliably ensuring the security of the socialist commonwealth and will continue to do everything needed to strengthen international security.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD021811 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Prof Radomir Bogdanov and Prof Sergey Plekhanov]

[Excerpts] Radio Moscow presents "Top Priority" and I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host. Together with me in the studio are Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov and the issue for today is a comprehensive nuclear test ban. On 21 May, the United States detonated another nuclear device in Nevada. The Department of Energy said that the yield was slightly below 20 kilotons and that the test was weapons related. On the one hand we have 11 American blasts since the Soviet Union stopped all nuclear testing and on the other hand we have three Soviet extensions of its unilateral moratorium. Professor Bogdanov, don't you think we have a rather unique situation between the world's leading military powers?

[Bogdanov] What is unique Pavel? It seems to me it's the usual situation in the Soviet-American arms race. We are always behind the Americans, we are always catching up with the Americans. But this time what is unique really [is] that we don't catching up with them at all. [sentence as heard] (?They have just stopped testing). Now, my problem is not counting down how many tests they had. My problem is why they don't join us, that's my problem, you know? And I'm afraid that many people in the world have the same question. Our position is very simple, maybe the simplest in the world: You just stop testing and you are -- by that you're killing the nuclear devil -- step by step. That's very simple for the Americans to join us. Why? Because it doesn't intervene with anybody's security, real security. Now you have such a high-tech computers that you can on computers to check up your device, nuclear device, whether it will detonate or not. You don't need to detonate it in the dune you know.

[Kuznetsov] You're talking about a so-called reliability test?

[Bogdanov] Yes, a reliability test and (?I'm aimed at) one very interesting problem. How many explanations the American side had about why they don't join the Soviet Union. I don't [word indistinct] and they're so different that I'm at a loss [word indistinct] which one's the real one. Now I believe that they're telling the truth. You should always test new models, always new models of nuclear weapons.

That's one side of the story but I'm afraid and my suspicion is that it's more than that. It's going about "star wars," that's where the dog is lying you know. That's the "star war" problem. They say that "star wars," that this American President states that "star wars" has nothing to do with the nuclear weapons, they are just meant to, you know, to abolish nuclear weapons. Now, they are testing nuclear devices which are meant to activize [as heard] nuclear laser, you know that's their main problem now. Now my question is where is the nonnuclear SDI? My statement is, you know, my message is that nuclear testing, it's another way out to get a nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union and to achieve the first strike capability by one way or the other, now I'm absolutely sure.

[Kuznetsov] My question to you, Professor Plekhanov: Reputed American journalists like James Reston and Tom Wicker tell us that a comprehensive test ban was a stated goal of every American Administration since Dwight Eisenhower to Jimmy Carter and President Reagan too put a test ban on his list of foreign policy priorities and when he came to office, when he was elected. But then he dropped it from his list of priorities. Why?

[Plekhanov] Well I don't think that the idea of a test ban was anywhere high on their list of priorities. Maybe it was one of the campaign promises that they had to make in order not to sound too extremist in their approach to military matters. I'm saying this because one of the first things that was done by the Reagan administration when it came to power was to discontinue American participation in the comprehensive test ban talks, the talks that were going on between the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain for years, and the talks that brought the three powers almost to the final point of agreement. The treaty, by 1980, the treaty on comprehensive test ban was 95 or 90 percent ready. But then the United States dropped out of that endeavor.

So I think it would be more accurate to speak of their priority (?as) dropping out of the test ban talks and the reason why they do it is very simple, because they don't believe in stopping the development of new kinds of weapons. They think that this idea of modernizing what they call the deterrent, modernizing their strategic forces, is something which is necessary for American security. Now we have seen in the American foreign policy thinking, we've seen a retrogression to a prenuclear mode of approach to how you provide for your security. We've seen a trend toward relying on force, on unilateral use of force, on the ability of the United States to threaten others who may not agree with them on this or that point and in order to effectively threaten you need to have what they call a deterrent. The greater it is the more credible your threat.

[Kuznetsov] The past administration also talked about the need to modernize their weapons and still they talked , kept talking about a test ban. And they not only talked, we know that in 1973 [as heard] there was a partial test ban treaty.

[Plekhanov] That's right. You referred to the earlier attempt. Now it's important to keep in mind that when the partial test ban was concluded in 1963, a rationale behind the military establishment, the establishment's consent with the treaty, they were not happy about the treaty and there was some open dissent in the military circles in the United States but they went along on the condition that the program of underground nuclear tests would go at full speed. In fact they thought that the United States was technologically ahead of the Soviet Union and they thought that by eliminating, by banning atmospheric tests they would be able to gain an upper hand over the Soviet Union. So even in that kind of measure they were looking at it for some advantages over the Soviet Union and now when the question is about stopping all kinds of tests, stopping underground tests, this is a kind of a final point. I mean if you ban them it's curtains for a nuclear arms race. It's very difficult to race if there is no testing. So this is a last stand of the people who believe in nuclear weapons and nuclear wars and winning nuclear wars and so on.

[Kuznetsov] Professor Bogdanov, I want to combine two questions in one and put them to you. You know better than I do that our moratorium since it was announced is presented as propaganda and at the same time we know we get a lot of letters in our local press, on television and radio where people, Soviet people, are truly concerned about our moratorium in the sense that while the United States keeps testing and we don't they are in for getting ahead of us, for surging ahead of us and acquiring military superiority. Perhaps we're overdoing with our moratorium.

[Bogdanov] You know, once I said to our American listeners over there if we are accused in that kind of propaganda I accept it.

This is really a propaganda, propaganda for peace. There is nothing wrong with that, that's number one. Number two: I agree with (?you), it's becoming really embarrassing and little bit worrisome. They continue testing and we stop that and in our high technology (?year) when time passes in such a quick way, it's really, we are losing time, we don't do anything. Why? I sometimes -- I put the same question to myself and to my many friends and maybe your friends, and your friends Sergey, while discussing with us, they also put that question: How long? How long? You know I believe that our leadership is in that particular thing they're very right, you know. Let's divide the problem into two parts, one is security and the other one is moral part of the story.

Security, what is security nowadays, you know? I believe, to be frank with you, whatever it is already in the nuclear arsenal is more than enough, I emphasize, it's more than enough to destroy each other maybe 12 times, or 10 times, it makes, for me personally it makes no difference how many times...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] One time is enough I think.

[Bogdanov] One time, maybe quarter of a time is enough to destroy [word indistinct] I don't worry about numbers.

[Plekhanov] I think that one need not counterpose security and morality in this particular case because really with this overkill capability, building up more weapons does not make anyone secure. So participating in this mad race toward oblivion, and not trying to stop it by one's own example would be a big mistake, if one realizes how terrible the nuclear weapons are and how many of them there are.

[Kuznetsov] In other words you suggest that they do not realize this in Washington?

[Plekhanov] They prefer, they prefer...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] The other way?

[Plekhanov] No they prefer not to believe in that. They think that they can intimidate others if they have more than others, which is a very cynical viewpoint because they know that nuclear weapons are not usable. But you see there is a vicious circle here. If you value nuclear weapons for their intimidating capacity, and yet if you know that they are not usable then you're, the credibility of your threat diminishes because nobody will believe that they will use them. So the logic of those people is let's make the world believe that we can and will use them if we are, if we have to. When Richard Nixon was president he grappled with this dilemma and he said, came up with something like a mad president theory. He said that our credibility increases if the adversary thinks that I am capable of mad acts. Now this is the insane logic which is behind this (?talk).

[Bogdanov] But you know I am afraid that this administration is not following the same line. They are very open in their you know, in their action. They are telling openly that we need new arms. We come across quite a number of statements in the Congress about that: We are testing because we need new modernized, more accurate arms, nuclear arms -- that's all. That's the answer. What for? Just to prevail over the Soviet Union, that's very simple.

[Kuznetsov] My question to you Professor Plekhanov, why do you think is, there is such a vicious campaign against a test ban, do you think it's because it's so appealing to the general public, or what?

[Plekhanov] Well of course, it's a simple idea, it's a correct idea, it's one of those things that's just a direct hit at a very sensitive spot in this structures of the arms race, and that's why it hurts, I mean it really hurts.

[Kuznetsov] And perhaps that's why it's called propaganda?

[Plekhanov] That's why it's called propaganda, but no matter what you call it...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] It's very well, it's easily understood by everybody.

[Plekhanov] That's right and besides, you know, it's not just talking, it's doing, or rather not doing, desisting from doing some bad things, and so the continuation of a moratorium I think is a very persuasive thing, and the administration, the Reagan administration is just feeling the pinch.

[Kuznetsov] Our time is running out and I'd like to end this edition of "Top Priority" with a question to you, Professor Bogdanov. A few days ago President Reagan again said that his administration intends to scrap the SALT II treaty by the end of the year when more B-52 strategic bombers are equipped with longrange cruise missiles. Do you see any connection between their policy on a test ban and a series of statements concerning the intention to break out of the SALT II treaty?

[Bogdanov] I believe that all that belongs to the same category of things. It's another buildup of military superiority over the Soviet Union. If you ask me what is the difference between President's statement and all his previous statements about SALT II my answer is very short. For the first time the President didn't mention that he is doing that for the sake of saving the treaty, he said that he has destroyed that just because economically it's not profitable to keep them...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] In service, yes.

[Bogdanov] In service. Then you have another threat against the Soviet Union. If you don't dance on our music we will scrap the treaty [word indistinct] so it's another act of intimidation, that's my answer.

[Kuznetsov] In other words the limits of the previous accords are too tight for them?

[Bogdanov] Oh yeah, you do not need to be a great -- you know -- expert in arms control, you just should look at what's going on in the American military establishment and what is the military, or defense policy of this administration. The answer is there. Treaties are no more valuable for (?that), they are just you know (?tidying) their accounts, that's my answer.

[Plekhanov] (?Pie crusts) to be broken.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, thank you very much, thank you very much, our time is up. This is "Top Priority," I am Pavel Kuznetsov, good-bye till next week at the same time and on the same wavelengths.

U.S. Public Wishes Noted

LD311441 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Vassiliy Kharkov:

A protest demonstration which American peace campaigners plan to stage near the Pentagon's test range in Nevada Saturday and next Monday comes as fresh proof of the fact that the movement for a nuclear test ban is gathering momentum in the United States.

Many anti-war organizations and groups are among the organizers of the demonstration which is expected to be a representative one with many people participating.

It is noteworthy that peace activists from other countries, notably Great Britain, West Germany, Japan, New Zealand and others, expressed the desire to take part.

It is symbolic that such a massive demonstration will be held near the test range in the Nevada desert where the Pentagon has been modernizing nuclear weapons for many years now. It shows that broad sections of the American public deplore the administration's reluctance to terminate nuclear testing and its desire to continue intensifying the nuclear arms race.

Millions of Americans welcomed the gesture of goodwill made by the Soviet Union which extended unilaterally its moratorium on nuclear explosions for the third time -- till next August 6. The question why Washington refuses to follow the Soviet Union's noble example, as THE BOSTON GLOBE newspaper admitted, can be heard ever more often across the United States, characterizing the sentiments of many Americans.

But Americans are not simply asking this question. They are increasingly aware of the fact that vigorous actions and large-scale demonstrations are required to make Washington reckon with desire of the American people and with the striving of the international community for the termination of the arms race that threatens mankind with a nuclear holocaust.

More and more people from different walks of life join in the movement in the United States for the termination of nuclear tests and for a bilateral Soviet-American moratorium. These are religious figures, prominent scientists, public figures and politicians, congressmen, and others. Opinion polls taken in the United States show that a majority of Americans are opposed to the continued U.S. nuclear testing.

The U.S. Administration's reluctance to reckon with this fact confirms that it is promoting only the interests of the military-industrial complex and of the ultra-right-wing forces which are concerned solely with boosting their profits derived from the arms race and which entertain the futile hope that the United States might, one day, achieve military superiority.

GAN DENOUNCES U.S. OPPOSITION TO MORATORIUM

PM301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "What For? Washington Against the Moratorium"]

[Excerpt] Washington, May -- Many letters have recently arrived at PRAVDA's Washington correspondents center from American citizens, as well as statements by prominent public figures and members of the U.S. Congress. All the letters convey roughly the same feelings. This is not surprising when you realize that it could not be otherwise. The Smiths, Browns, and Johnsons, like millions of their neighbors in the world, are equally grieved and alarmed by the realization that their common home could collapse into the abyss at any moment.

While I was writing these lines, it was announced on the radio that there had been another explosion at the Nevada test range, the 4th this year and the 11th since the imposition of the Soviet moratorium. The tests, as an official spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy announced, "were related to armaments." That is the administration's latest answer to the new appeal made by the USSR, which has extended its moratorium until 6 August -- the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

The annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to the U.S. Congress has been published here. The report sets forth officially, in documentary form, the government's position on questions of military developments, foreign policy, and its approach to Soviet-American talks. It makes things out to be better than they are. "Considerations regarding limitations on nuclear tests continue to be taken into account in U.S. policy," it declares. There is not a shadow of truth in that statement. In fact, Washington has shut itself off completely from Soviet appeals to turn these benevolent "considerations" into the long awaited practical actions. So the administration starts dodging, evading, putting forward banal excuses and at times outright lies.

The report claims, in particular, that the continuation of nuclear tests is necessary in order to "ensure the effectiveness of our deterrence forces and the reliability and safety of the U.S. nuclear arsenal." "In view of the scope and scale of the buildup of the Soviet Armed Forces," it says, "it is vitally important that we safeguard the strategic balance that has helped us preserve peace between East and West all these years." And further: "Nuclear tests help to ensure confidence in our deterrence forces by making it possible to modernize our nuclear arms."

But, first, the Soviet Union has never threatened anyone, and the "Soviet military threat" is an idle fabrication. Second, it was not U.S. actions which helped to "ensure peace" throughout these years, but the policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

What is absolutely true in the report is that nuclear tests do indeed make it possible to carry out arms modernization. This modernization is taking place in line with Washington's course of securing military-strategic advantages and wrecking the approximate parity of forces between the USSR and the United States. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that in recent years a situation has arisen in the country where, as one newspaper put it, "the government does not control arms, arms controls the government."

Washington's obstructionist approach to a nuclear test ban and to disarmament questions is based on the fantastic profits flowing into the military-industrial complex. There is even an expression on Wall Street -- "New frontiers of profit." You only have to glance at the figures relating to the contracts of just the leading Pentagon contractors for it to become clear what this means. Last year, for instance, the McDonnell Douglas corporation received military orders worth $8.9 billion, General Dynamics $7.4 billion, Rockwell International $6.3 billion, General Electric $5.9 billion, and Boeing $5.5 billion.

Here it is of some importance to note that hundreds of millions of dollars were received for the development [razrabotka] of qualitatively new types of arms, which is the purpose of some of the nuclear tests. In particular, within the framework of the "star wars" program alone, the Pentagon has already given out contracts worth $2 billion. When you take into account that according to the most approximate estimates the cost of the plans for space militarization will amount to $2 trillion purely in the initial period, one can say without fear of exaggeration: The administration's decision not to ban nuclear tests was taken at the headquarters of the military-industrial corporations. How can there be any question of a moratorium, of an awareness of civic and political responsibility, when you are plunged into a paradise of dollars? After all, the adoption of the moratorium would mean a significant step toward curbing the arms race.

What could then be done with the x-ray and optical lasers for "star wars," the microwave guns, the Midgetman charges and charges for Trident-2, and the dozens, if not hundreds, of other programs?

The answer is obvious. That is why it is rare for a day to go by without the American press reporting more and more new requests from the administration -- first for several billion more dollars to "expand capacities for the production of nuclear weapons," then for $2 billion to "improve the Nevada test complex," then for funds to "study the question of whether the United States should develop a new mobile missile with cluster warheads," then something else in the same vein. And the number of explosions in Nevada grows. "Whereas formerly about 6 explosions were usually needed in order to create a new weapon," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "work on just one of today's more complex types of arms can take 100-200 explosions."

All this is connected with the political decision, made in favor of the military-industrial complex, to raise the nuclear arms race to a qualitatively new and, therefore, still more dangerous level. Of course, a Soviet-American moratorium would hamper this. C. Pell, senator from Rhode Island, incidentally pointed this out during the hearings now taking place in Congress on the question of banning nuclear explosions.

However, the appeals and demands to see reason and at last display responsibility make no impact on the administration. The military-industrial complex lobbyists stick to their guns and assure us that a test ban "would do absolutely nothing for nuclear disarmament" (Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Admiral W. Crowe), that "a world free from nuclear arms is not practicable" (Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle), that "the moratorium on nuclear tests proposed by the USSR is an invitation to a total ban on explosions, which is not verifiable" (R. (Bekker), deputy assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency).

Upon going to Congress and hearing such remarks, you realize how right B. Frank, member of the House of Representatives, is when he says that "the barrier in the path of progress is no longer the lack of the technology for verification, it is the deliberate policy of Washington." There is no arguing with the conclusion of journalist M. Kinsli, who wrote that "the administration's supposed arguments to explain its rejection of Soviet proposals for a total nuclear test ban exude insincerity."

It should be added that it is not only a question of insincerity. By rejecting the USSR's responsible, constructive step, the U.S. Administration provided unambiguous evidence that it puts the interest of military-industrial circles above the interests of its own people and of all mankind. Yet the nuclear age demands new political thinking and a new policy. To close your eyes to this and refuse to take account of the realities of the present day is to commit an unforgivable error that it will be difficult, and perhaps downright impossible, to rectify.

NATO COUNCIL SESSION IN CANADA CONCLUDES

'Frank Dissatisfaction' Scored

LD310149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 30 May 86

[Report from "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The session of foreign ministers of the NATO member-countries is coming to an end in the Canadian city of Halifax. Before its opening, observers wrote that the United States would be trying to rally the NATO ranks, having called its partners to Atlantic solidarity, that it would make an attempt to get its allies to join even more closely in its campaign to combat so-called international terrorism.

However, the reports from Halifax show that the contradictions have become acute in NATO's ranks. Washington's junior partners are displaying a frank dissatisfaction with the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to take their interests into account. The most serious differences were caused by the White House's decision to refuse to abide by the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement.

The U.S. allies are deeply concerned at this kind of step. They have pointed out the danger of Washington's decision for the future of relations between East and West. They stressed that it would lead to an escalation in the arms race.

Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, noted that Reagan's statement on renunciation of the treaty must not be the last word of the United States. Even the representative of Britain's Conservative government, Howe, spoke of London's extreme regret regarding the U.S. actions. Opposition to the White House decision has even increased in the United States itself. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense McNamara stated that without the SALT treaty, the entire structure of arms control agreements that was created over a period of 15 to 20 years by four U.S. presidents will be destroyed.

USSR Initiatives 'Ignored'

LD312154 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Halifax (Canada) May 31 TASS -- The two-day session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers which closed here demonstrated anew the unwillingness and inability of the North Atlantic alliance to respond sensibly and in a businesslike manner to the constructive and far-reaching initiatives of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries. It reaffirmed that the leaders of the Western alliance, primarily the USA, do not understand the need for new thinking, demanded from mankind by the dimensions of the nuclear-missile threat looming over the world.

The final document of the session, bristling with allegations about the "Soviet military threat," whipped up by Western propaganda, reaffirms NATO's intention to continue to escalate military and political tension in Europe. The statement stresses that the alliance will continue to pursue its strategy of deterrence. Talk about NATO's "resolve" to continue efforts for progress towards arms control and disarmament that has been included in the document sounds very unconvincing against this background.

The participants in the Halifax session totally ignored the recent peace proposals of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries but are touting their own "initiatives," designed to secure unilateral advantage for the West. The claim that the NATO countries are seeking a treaty completely to abolish chemical weapons is sounding as open travesty of common sense. In reality the decisions taken bv the alliance on the production of binary weapons are actually programming for years ahead the continuation and, moreover, escalation of the chemical threat to mankind as a whole.

The "Halifax declaration" on conventional arms control contains nothing except general rhetoric.

At the same time, as public statements by participants in the session and press reports indicate, the final documents of the session, approved under U.S. pressure, are intended to smooth over the acute differences which were plaguing it. The USA found itself in isolation at the session because of President Reagan's decision to violate the SALT-2 treaty in the near future. According to the AP, none of the U.S. 15 NATO partners supported Reagan's view that the SALT-2 treaty should be buried by the end of the year.

U.S. Stance Causes 'Alarm'

LD311839 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 30 May 86

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] For the NATO council completing its session in Halifax, Canada, our commentator Yuriy Soltan makes these observations:

The United States is using this conference of NATO foreign ministers as a sort of cover for a policy of its own, a policy that has dashed the hopes of many, including America's allies for an early agreement in the field of disarmament. Just consider American actions in recent times. When the Soviet Union extended its unilateral nuclear moratorium for the third time running, the United States replied by carrying out yet another nuclear test in Nevada and announcing preparations for more. While the Soviet Union advanced proposals making for an early conclusion of an international agreement to fully ban chemical weapons and destroy all of their arsenals, the United States was pushing through NATO its decision to produce and deploy in Europe chemical arms of a new type, the binary ones. At the Geneva talks the Soviet delegation offered a concrete plan for basic reductions in the nuclear arsenals. This country also proposed radical cuts in the conventional arms and troops in Europe. The Reagan administration has ignored these proposals, and what is more it has announced its intention to abandon this fall the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, which Washington had promised to observe without ratification.

Such American moves have generated concern and alarm even in the NATO countries. Six of them have rejected plans for the deployment of binary weapons on their territory. Protests against Washington's intentions to scrap the SALT II treaty have just been heard at this session of the NATO council. But America is bent on conducting its line; with total disregard for the opinions of its allies it continues to pressure and draw them even deeper into the orbit of a runaway arms race.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ENDS DELIBERATIONS

LD312028 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

The 6th interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe closed here today. It demonstrated the parliamentarians' desire for continued European process initiated in Helsinki and for a search for ways to end the arms race.

The conference was attended by delegations from 29 countries, including a Soviet delegation led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group.

Keen debates on the contribution of the parliaments of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to the further extension of world detente and to the achievement of true progress towards disarmament continued in the building of the West German Bundestag during six days. However, some speakers attempted to substitute other subjects for substantive problems and took the liberty of attacking the Soviet Union.

By and large, these obstructionist actions were not successful. The documents approved by the interparliamentary conference voice serious worry over the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, the continued accumulation and deployment of weapons in Europe, and the threat of the extension of the arms race into outer space. They demand that the year 1986, International Year of Peace, be marked by radical progress towards ending the arms race.

The participants in the conference, the principal document points out, voice support for all the fresh efforts to make detente a continuous, increasingly viable and all-embracing process of world-wide scope, precisely as was decided by the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who signed the Helsinki Final Act. The document notes that the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November gave the hope of the possible relaxation of international tension. The participants in the interparliamentary conference attached much importance to the provision formulated in the Soviet-American joint statement that nuclear war must never be fought and that the USA and the USSR recognized the importance of the prevention of any war, nuclear or conventional, between them and would not seek military superiority.

The participants in the conference expressed the hope for the success of the ongoing Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and also that the Vienna meeting of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would make a constructive contribution to the process initiated in Helsinki.

The conference passed a resolution urging the parliaments and governments to take steps aimed at lessening tension and strengthening stability, security and peace in the Mediterranean, a region the security of which is closely linked to that of Europe and the world as a whole.

FRENCH 'COHABITATION' SHOWING STRAINS OVER SDI

LD312104 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 31 May 86

[Boris Tumanov commentary]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. The disadvantages of cohabitation were evident recently, but this time in an area which goes far beyond the context of strictly French national problems. This time it is a matter of France's position with regard to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative about which the French prime minister and president have expressed different points of view.

As everyone knows, Chirac lavished praise on SDI when he addressed the members of the French Diplomatic Press Association, and he declared, among other things, that he would not allow France to stay outside the great inevitable, irreversible and justified movement of the initiative in question. For him France cannot stay outside this great research work.

The word research here seems to be a formal clause, given that the French prime minister already approves of star wars on the military level, as he said.

As for President Mitterrand, he on the other hand asserted that his country would never take part in the U.S. plan for the militarization of space, nor would it allow itself to be dragged into a conflict in which it does not intend to take part. Speaking to students of the military school at Coetquidan, the president confirmed -- to use his own words -- the permanent doctrine, which has existed for nearly a quarter of a century now, and which must be kept.

He meant the doctrine of the autonomy of French defense, which goes back to the De Gaulle era.

So we are faced with a rather disconcerting fact: There are two different allegiences in the upper spheres of France on the subject of an important, or even vital, question -- vital not just for France and its future, but for all mankind. It would be naive to believe that for France to adopt the idea of star wars would just mean a change in military doctrine, for the militarization of space, envisaged by Washington, would create such a destabilization in world security that no military doctrine in the world could reestablish the balance of power that exists at the current time.

Those pushing SDI stress the irreversible nature of technological progress, as if the existence of this worldwide phenomenon could of itself justify an endless arms race. Of course, you cannot stop progress -- I am far from proposing the destruction of machines or preaching a return to the stone age. But man must not become the slave, nor even less the hostage, of his own inventions. The implementation of SDI would inevitably give rise to the creation of countermeasures, which, in turn, would provoke the appearance of other initiatives quite as mad, as the moon war or galactic war type. Where would it all end? In the yawning emptiness of a war that would leave no one on our earth. Do you not think, dear listeners, that that is too high a price to pay for the admiration of some for technological progress? We no longer live in the age of the Marne taxis, or of the Maginot Line, for heaven's sake! Hundreds of mini-atomic reactors, powerful laser guns suspended permanently above our heads is not like 1914. Come on, there is not much harmless tradition there, is there?

I am not speaking about all this to make a point about the difficulties of the current authorities in France, nor to give you my opinion about [word indistinct] which you have known for a long time. I am just asking you: If some French people voted for the present majority, does this mean automatically that they voted for the militarization of space? I should not think so. I should not think so at all, and first and foremost because I know that the French are not in the habit of picking up crumbs from other people's tables, even from the table of their great ally and benefactor.

U. S. VETOES BERNE DOCUMENT ON HUMAN CONTACTS

LD021434 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Test] Moscow June 2 TASS -- The USSR approach to the Berne conference was determined by the attitude of our country to the Helsinki process, said Yuriy Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation at the European conference on human contacts that was held in the Swiss capital from April 15 to May 27.

Speaking at a press conference in Moscow today, he said that cooperation in the humanitarian sphere is viewed by the Soviet Union as one of the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security, as one of the directions of the effort aimed at creating this system, alongside efforts in the military, political and economic spheres.

This approach of the USSR enabled the Soviet delegation to advance at the Berne meeting a whole complex of concrete proposals aimed at widening and facilitating human contacts. The Soviet Union has tabled, also as co-author with other delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, 14 proposals, that is a greater number of proposals than any other delegation. Out of 49 proposals registered at the conference the Warsaw countries tabled 24 proposals.

These proposals encompass virtually the entire range of mass contacts between millions of people, between insitutations and organizations, and not reduce them to matters of family relations between citizens of the participating countries, Yuriy Kashlev said.

"And at that moment, several hours before the official ceremony of the closure of the conference. the U.S. delegation announced that it had received from Washington a directive to declare against the adoption of the final document. It has thus been vetoed by the United States".

The United States action has shown its utter disregard for the interests of Europe, for the needs and aspriation of millions of people. It ultimately showed that the talk about human contacts and human rights is nothing more for the United States than a smokescreen under which to stage anti-communist campaigns and psychological warfare.

But the fact that it has been possible in Berne to draw up and agree unanimously, with one exception, upon an important document on such an intricate question as human contacts is a sign of new times, of new approaches. And this cannot but make one optimistic with regard to the Helsinki process, Yuriy Kashlev said in conclusion.

"The proposals of Western countries at the Berne meeting of experts in that measure in which they coincided with the framework of the Madrid mandate, have not evoked our fundamental objections," member of the Soviet delegation at the European conference on human contacts, Vladimir Morozov said at the press conference.

Speaking at the press conference, he emphasised that the Soviet proposal aimed at perfecting the administrative procedures and practice for exit and entry for reasons of family reunification and meetings on the basis of family ties had the aim of promoting the solution of these questions.

"The second set of NATO proposals had a different nature," Vladimir Morozov said. "In some of them attempts were made to implement old ideas, long since rejected as unacceptable, ideas aimed at undermining the orders existing in our country and affecting the interests of security of our country. Other proposals were divorced from reality. They ignored the direct link, registered in the final act, between the development of detente and progress in the sphere of human contacts, that is, have not taken into consideration the state of international situation".

Naturally, they were resolutely rejected by both our delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries, Vladimir Morozov said.

UN DOCUMENT ON AFRICA 'INCONSISTENT, ONE SIDED'

LD021239 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The U.N. General Assembly's special session which considered the critical economic situation in Africa has ended with the adoption of a "U.N. Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990". The session was convened on the initiative of the Organisation of African Unity comprehensively to consider the socio-economic problems of the continent and to work out recommendations for solving them.

The action programme, endorsed without voting by all U.N. member nations, points out that the initial cause of the crisis developed in the colonial epoch when the West is known to have been busy forcibly subordinating the nascent economy of Africa to its needs. The document emphasizes that the role of the state sector in the economies of African countries is of importance in overcoming the current difficulties. Special attention is being given to the task of boosting agricultural and food production.

However, under Western powers' pressure and, sometimes, with direct blackmail, the tone in which was set by the United States, the provision that a comprehensive approach to socio-economic development, including industrialisation as the foundation of an independent national economy, is essential for a genuine solution to the problem of backwardness, was withdrawn from the document. The economic development framework formulated in the programme turned out to be divorced from the continent's social problems the aggravation of which has a ruinous effect on the living condtions of millions of Africans.

On the whole, the document is of inconsistent, one-sided character and does not take into account many a major provision endorsed in U.N. resolution on the establishment of a new international economic order, empahsizes a joint statement issued by the delegations of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Czechoslovakia. The statement was made on their behalf by Eugeniusz Wyzner, permanent representative of Poland at the United Nations.

It can hardly be said that the special session has fully coped with the task assigned to it, the task which is, as is formulated in the agenda, consider in a comprehensive and mutually dove-tailed manner the problems of middle- and long-term development of Africa, the statement points out. Everyone realizes that this is so through no fault of African countries and peoples.

Such an outcome of the special session was conditioned first of all by the stand of the leading Western countries which continue to pursue the course towards blocking the process of economic emancipation of Africa, and not only Africa, towards undermining equitable international economic cooperation, and towards splitting the unity of African and other developing countries. This course also manifested itself at the special session -- in statements at the plenary meeting and in proposals on a final document, the proposals which the West tries to impose on all the other U.N. member nations.

Socialist countries condemn the attempts at using the critical economic position of African countries for an interference in their internal and foreign policies. The United Nations Organisation should not and will not be associate in the pursuance of that line, the statement says.

"Our approach to relationships with African countries is based on different principles: genuine equality, full respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs, and mutual benefit", the statement says. "Socialist countries will continue to develop trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation with African countries and render versatile assistance to them. Socialist countries hold that the participation of all countries is required for the solution of complex economic problems of Africa. To achieve that, it is necessary that all countries abide by the provisions of the charter of economic rights and duties of states, the declaration on and the action programme for the establishment of a new international economic order, the international development strategy and other U.N. resolutions on a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis", the statement emphasizes.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Jun 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN Political Observer; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS Political Observer; Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] was held last week. These highly important political events -- congresses of the fraternal parties -- have been a feature of the first half of this year. They are of the greatest importance, both to the peoples of their countries, and for the entire socialist community, and for the development of the international situation as a whole.

Like the 19th MPRP Congress, these forums of ruling Communist Parties have assumed special significance because they have brought about a change of direction in the life of the socialist countries and have given a powerful boost to the acceleration of their socioeconomic development. The leader of MPRP, Comrade Batmonh, said in his report to the congress that life dictates the necessity of a new attitude and a new way of working; the party faces the urgent task of radically improving its political, ideological, and organizational activities.

It should be said that during the period of preparation for the congress, a restructuring had already begun in Mongolia in all these areas; the quest had begun for new approaches to work -- a critical analysis of the state of affairs in various spheres of the life of the country. In this cause, as Comrade Batmonh stressed, the experience of the Soviet Communists and the results of the 27th CPSU Congress serve as an inspiring example to the MPRP.

At the congress of the comrades, as at the congresses of the other fraternal parties, much attention was devoted to international problems. The congresses have once again demonstrated the cohesion of the socialist community and made a substantial contribution of a coordinated foreign policy for our states.

Under discussion at the MPRP congress was the strengthening of security in Asia, support for the Soviet initiatives in that sphere, and the position and initiatives of the Mongolian People's Republic itself, for example its proposal to set up machinery that would preclude the use of force in relations among states of Asia and the Pacific. In general, the socialist states have worked out a comprehensive program touching on various aspects of security in Asia, have they not, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] Yes, the region of Asia and the Pacific is possibly most of all in need at present of such a program of action, because in that vast space are concentrated many states and many peoples, and many problems have accumulated which have to be solved, including the problem of detente, elimination of hotbeds of conflict, limitation of the spread of nuclear arms, and stopping the nuclear arms race. In spite of all this, it somehow seems in general that the Asian and Pacific region has so far lacked such a clear and precise reference point.

Well, in recent years, and precisely thanks to the initiatives of the socialist countries, such a program has begun to take shape. First of all, I have in mind the idea put forward by the Soviet Union regarding an integrated approach to the problem of providing for security in Asia. It envisions uniting the efforts of the Asian states and a joint search for ways of strengthening peace in the region. This is not a question of foisting on anyone in Asia some ready-made rigid formula: It is simply a question of getting the representatives of the Asian countries together at last, at various levels. In particular, the Mongolian comrades propose something in the nature of a public forum of representatives of Asia. We ourselves also propose that all this should eventually develop into the creation -- if one may so express it, on the model of the Helsinki process -- of some sort of process of negotiation in which concrete problems could be tackled.

[Kornilov] In other words, what we have in mind is that the Asian countries should jointly participate in drawing up a formula for general Asian security, is that not so, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] Well, evidently that is just the kind of approach that is needed.

[Sobolev] From the point of view of security in Asia, the state of Soviet-Japanese relations is very important. Unfortunately, a number of aspects of Japan's policy -- its inclusion in the militarist plans of the United States -- are doing nothing to improve the situation in the region. It is all the more important, as the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN has commented, to continue the dialogue, since there is no other way of settling questions on which the positions of our two countries diverge. From this point of view, one ought to emphasize the importance of periodic consultations at the foreign minister level, and, in particular, the visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Abe to the Soviet Union. Altogether, recent days have been rich, as it were, in high-level meetings in Moscow. Let me remind you of the visit to the Soviet Union of Gonzalez, the head of the Spanish Government, the outcome of which has been seen as positive in all respects both in Madrid and in Moscow. Later, there were talks in the Soviet capital with highly placed political figures from Libya and Syria. The Soviet Union's friendly relations with these two countries of the Near East were favorably assessed during the visits and received a new stimulus to development. Much attention, naturally, was given to the problems of the Near East.

The Western press did not fail to note that precisely these two Arab states have now become the targets of intensive attacks on the part of the United States: Libya has been attacked, and threats are being uttered in Washington against Syria to the effect that a similar attack may be carried out on that country also. The doctrine of neoglobalism and the state terrorism that is being practiced, in particular, by the United States in the Near East, were evaluated during the meetings in Moscow as a reactionary line toward halting and crushing the processes of liberation. It was said that this adventurist, imperial policy is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the world community and merits the most resolute opposition.

Judging by Western press comment, attention there has been paid to the Soviet Union's confirmation of its willingness to continue giving comprehensive aid and support to Syria and the other Arab countries in their struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism, for the independence, legitimate rights and interests of the Arabs, for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

[Kornilov] I would add here that the line of whipping up tension, the U.S. line, can be clearly discerned in not only the Near Eastern policy of the United States. My journalistic work recently took me to Afghanistan, where I met and talked with Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. What the Afghan leader drew attention to was this: While stressing that the PDPA and the Government of Afghanistan consistently and firmly advocate settling the situation around Afghanistan, which would ensure a real cessation of armed interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country and reliably guarantee its nonresumption, Comrade Najibullah simultaneously notes that the scale and intensity of the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by imperialism and the regional reactionaries are not only not being reduced, but are being stepped up, while attempts at gross interference in Afghan affairs are becoming ever more active. How else can one assess Washington's decision to supply the bandit formations that are invading Afghan soil from outside with the latest Stinger missiles, with which on the testimony of the U.S. press itself, the United States equips only its closest allies? On a par with such facts are the ceaseless attempts in the West to patch together, out of the anti-Afghan groups that have established themselves abroad, some sort of united alliance that would serve as a headquarters for the export of counterrevolution.

Answering questions in the course of our conversation, Comrade Najibullah said: One gets the impression that it is to the advantage of certain imperialist circles to preserve a hotbed of tension in this region. At the first signs of a possible advance toward a just settlement of the Afghan problem, those circles that pin their hopes not on negotiations, but on the methods of force and imperial ultimatums, strive with doubled and tripled zeal to torpedo that positive process. And one cannot but agree with the words of the Afghan leader when during the same conversation he said that such a policy, which arouses concern and alarm, fits perfectly into the Washington-designed doctrine of neoglobalism, the architects of which declare almost the whole world to be a sphere of U.S. vital interests and try everywhere, from Libya to Nicaragua, from Afghanistan to Cambodia, to implant a system pleasing and favorable to themselves by means of force, terror, and blackmail.

[Sobolev] I think we need to mention now that among the important visits to the Soviet capital, of which we were speaking just now, was the arrival of the British parliamentarians. How rich in content their meetings in Moscow were is shown by the fact that they were the first to hear the new Soviet peace proposal addressed to Britain. I remind you that the offer we made was that if Britain officially makes a decision to abolish its nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union would be willing to reduce its nuclear potential to an equivalent extent; and that if Britain were at the same time to remove the foreign nuclear armaments from its territory, the Soviet Union would also guarantee that its nuclear armaments will not be aimed at British territory, and will never be used against Britain.

Implementation of this proposal would change the situation in Europe substantially for the better without detriment to the security of either of the sides. Unfortunately, in a Europe that already has enough arms and problems, the buildup of both continues. The United States intends to increase and diversify, as it were, its arsenals in this European theater of military operations, as they call it; and Western Europe, though in differing degrees, is yielding to the pressure in the name of Atlantic solidarity.

The second half of May was chosen for some of the regular conferences of the leading organs of NATO. At the end of last week the foreign ministers of the countries belonging to this bloc met in Canada, and if one is to believe the U.S. press, Washington confronted them with the task of demonstrating a solidarity that has suffered as a result of the adventurist activities of the U.S. Government in the Middle East and also regarding the arms race.

[Beglov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, you have said that Western Europe is giving in to U.S. pressure. This is, of course, true overall if one is talking about the behavior of the governments of the leading NATO countries -- I am thinking of those like Great Britain, the FRG to a certain extent, and some others. But if one is to talk about the Western Europe that is represented by the broad public, by ordinary people, then of course the picture is completely different. The struggle now is taking place around the issue of West European public opinion and the mass parties that represent the working people being able to exert much more influence on the course of events. And this is being felt in the highest echelons of power.

For example, I recently had occasion to visit Greece and this visit coincided exactly with some very dramatic events -- we are all of us now talking about the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the way in which Chernobyl has sounded like a bell, drawing people's attention even more to the danger of an atomic war. In the demonstrations and marches and in the antiwar meetings that have been taking place in Greece over the past few days, the call for the spread of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons across Europe to be halted has been heard with increasing force.

Against this background I think that we can say that the implementation of the NATO plans which the United States is still trying to lay down in the old way and to impose -- I think that we can say it is now getting increasingly difficult to implement this line. Look at what happened this week on the question of strategic armaments. The United States announced on the one hand that in connection with the forthcoming launching of the "Nevada" submarine and the fact that the United States will obtain 24 new submarine-based carriers, they will scrap 2 submarines of the Poseidon system. But President Reagan immediately considered it necessary to say that this was being done more for economic reasons. Why was that statement made? Because the President was unable to admit that the main thing behind this action was, in fact, pressure from the public, both in the United States itself and in Western Europe. And immediately, of course, both the Pentagon leaders and Defense Secretary Weinberger, and the President himself, started to threaten that the SALT II treaty is allegedly doomed in any case, to threaten that they will take certain steps by the end of the year which will lead to the violation of the limits that have been set by the treaty, in particular regarding the equipping of bombers with cruise missiles and so on. But the situation is such that when the NATO foreign ministers assembled at the end of the week for their session in Halifax, Canada, it turned out that Washington's position and the attack on the SALT II treaty did not essentially receive support.

[Sobolev] Such steps which are openly aimed at a world arms race and the militarization of open space and at whipping up international tension clearly give rise to concern among U.S. allies and this is indicated by the official statements.

The statement by the Soviet Government concerning Washington's decision not to observe in future the limitations imposed by the SALT II treaty was on the whole, therefore, received with understanding, even among Western observers who are very sympathetic to the United States. This decision makes even more obvious the reason why the United States has such an unconstructive stance at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, and also on the issue of what a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should be like. All people on earth, no matter what their convictions, believe that this meeting will bring concrete results in the field of security. American willingness and the appropriate political atmosphere are essential for this. The decision of the U.S. Administration cuts across these two conditions.

Judging by the first reactions in the press, people abroad have paid the most serious attention to the words of the Soviet statement about the fact that our country will take the necessary practical measures to prevent military and strategic parity from being undermined. This, as is noted by our colleagues on progressive newspapers, is important not only to ensure the security of the socialist community but to strengthen international security as a whole, too. However, such a development of events is not the choice of the Soviet Union. And it is worth repeating that practically all of its allies have expressed concern in one form or another in connection with Washington's decision.

[Beglov] Approximately the same thing took place in connection with the refusal of the United States to join in the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions: Because West Europeans, including representatives of governments, are extremely wary. I would even say that they have expressed in an extremely frank way their displeasure at the provocative position of the United States with regard to the problem of a nuclear test ban. In Britain, in particular eminent people have been writing -- I am quoting from the NEW STATESMAN -- that scientists have proved that not one of the arguments given by the U.S. Governemnt in its attempts to frustrate the ban on all nuclear tests has any foundation. As a result, the journal writes, the United States is threatened with finding itself in isolation at the UN disarmament conference that will shortly resume its session and where the question of a treaty on a complete ban on all nuclear tests will again be raised. So, on this question too, it is not so easy for the Americans to impose their will. But...

[Kornilov interrupting] Even the fact that -- I would like to recall this, too, to back up what you have been saying, Spartak Ivanovich -- well, the spring session of the North Atlantic assembly ended in Luxembourg a few days ago. The North Atlantic assembly is a kind of...

[Sobolev interrupting] It is NATO's parliament.

[Kornilov] Yes, yes, and its chairman, Mathias, a U.S. senator, called upon parliamentarians of the 16 NATO member-countries to get the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union and end nuclear tests, and to get Washington to continue to uphold the existing Soviet-American agreements on arms control. It is quite noteworthy and quite characteristic that even in the NATO parliament, as you call it, even there, calls of this kind resound in full voice.

[Beglov] At the same time we have grounds for saying that the struggle for the program of radical disarmament measures put forward by the Soviet Union and for all the practical actions that are now on the disarmament agenda affecting all types of weapons, this struggle is of course building up.

But it is acquiring an increasingly complicated character, so that on the one hand there are, of course, no grounds for saying that path is wide open for the implementation of these proposals and these initiatives, that all one has to do is stretch out one's hand and agreements are already within reach. But neither must one rush to the other extreme, that is to say, proceed from the position that the United States has succeeded in its desire to block the Soviet proposals. No, this is not what has happened.

If one is to talk about the actual state of affairs, then the policy of the U.S. Administration is essentially now finding itself increasingly in a state of isolation. And this applies even to the latest episode, the one involving chemical weapons, because after the Pentagon had literally stolen agreement from the West Europeans at the end of last week -- I have not been able to find another word to describe it -- they used a procedural trick in order to secure the agreement -- they stole the agreement, the sanction, for the production of binary weapons because this was a requirement of the U.S. Congress. Three times the U.S. Congress rejected attempts by the Pentagon to obtain allocations for binary weapons and it only agreed to do this on condition that the agreement of the West Europeans was secured for the deployment of these weapons. And so what happened? This agreement was formally given, on the grounds that once the Americans have pointed out the guidelines and the purposes of their plan, then that is sufficient for considering it sanctioned by NATO. But, in fact, as soon as this session had finished, the session of the Defense Planning Committee, one after another the defense ministers who took part in this session from countries like the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, and Greece -- and others joined in with them -- said that if there had been a vote, a formal vote, and if there had been a precise procedure for explaining attitudes toward the U.S. plan, then they would have rejected this plan for the deployment of chemical weapons.

[Sobolev] It turns out that only the FRG, Britain, and Turkey are firm supporters of these U.S. plans for binary weapons. The defense ministers of six countries, while they did not object to the production of binary weapons in connection with the situation that you have described, have refused to have them sited on their own territory, whether in the event of crises or in the event of war.

[Kornilob] Be that as it may, NATO's military organs, and the Military Planning Committee at defense minister level in particular, have adopted, under pressure from the United States, under strong pressure, while having their arms twisted -- yes, that is all true -- but they have adopted a decision which sanctions the start of the production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons -- in the United States. And NATO's action thereby raises in all its sharpness the question of whether or not there is to be chemical disarmament.

As far as our country's position on this very important problem is concerned, it was set out with extreme precision in the Soviet Government statement published a few days ago, which says: For the Soviet Union, the answer to this question has always been and remains unequivocal. Chemical weapons, which are a fanatical means of mass extermination are to be fully banned and unconditionally destroyed. And the only path to the attainment of this goal lies through political decisions and through verifiable international accords.

[Sobolev] I would again like to draw our listeners' attention to the fact that the initiative for the production of chemical weapons belongs to the Americans, and Washington is increasingly offhand in sweeping aside the views of its NATO allies.

The United States considers Atlantic solidarity to be a sufficiently strong horse-collar to keep dissenting West European leaders in the NATO harness. But the West European press does not pass up any opportunity to register cases when their countries' leaders, under pressure from, so to speak, the opposite side, from their own public opinion, express their own views, different from the American position. And it must be said that a tangible division between the U.S. and West European positions -- the word tension is even being used in articles in the West -- made itself felt in Berne, where a conference on improving contacts between people, and in particular between citizens of the countries of East and West, has taken place.

[Kornilov] Quite so: In Berne there was a further display of Washington's desire to impose its will at all costs on other people, including its own partners. What happened in Berne? It is worth recalling. As is known, experts from 35 participating countries of the Helsinki forum met there to take a step forward in the development of one of the important provisions that had been put forward at Helsinki concerning the cooperation of states in the humanitarian sphere. As is known, our country views cooperation of this kind as one of the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security. We support direct, free contacts among citizens of all countries: Contacts between people were precisely the subject of the discussion at Berne.

The Soviet delegation advanced a recommendation of fundamental importance on the further improvement of administrative regulations and the practical procedure for entries and exits for reasons connected with the reunification of families and meetings based on family ties. It advanced specific proposals for the expansion of contacts between trade unions, young people, educational establishments, and so on. Several other proposals were also put forward, including the draft of a final document proposed by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned states, whose representatives, it must be said, did an enormous amount of work to find a mutually acceptable compromise version. This document, a kind of declaration on contacts between people, was, after comprehensive and at times difficult debate, supported by the delegations of literally all the participating-countries -- all except one.

[Sobolev] And it was, of course, the U.S. delegation.

[Kornilov] Quite so. No, said Washington; no, said the American politicians who in their statements are so zealous in posing as champions of democracy and fighters for human rights. You will ask why the United States blocked the adoption of the Berne final document which directly relates to democracy and human rights. The answer is obvious. The American circles which are behind the blocking of the document are those that express the interests and aspirations of the military-industrial complex, which decidedly do not want an easing of tension and are prepared to heap up every possible obstacle just to prevent the development and deepening of the positive process that was begun in Helsinki. And for the sake of these goals, they are ready, if necessary, to, so to speak, tread on the toes of their own allies as well.

[Sobolev] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, I think that all the same it would probably not be true to say that all of the useful work done in Berne has come to nothing, as they say, because of the obstructionist actions of the United States.

[Kornilov] No, one could not say that. The results of this work cannot be undone. This work and the experience gained in Berne will no doubt form the basis for discussion of the question of contacts between people in the framework of the third meeting of representatives of the participating states of the Helsinki forum set for November in Vienna.

But the fact remains that, as the JOURNAL DE GENEVE notes with very good reason, Washington has set itself at odds with the whole of Europe. Washington again demonstrated in Berne the hegemonist and imperial style and course of its policy and diplomacy. What happened in Berne is essentially part and parcel of the U.S. global foreign policy line, and I would say that in the same category of actions are their policy on the arms race, which runs counter to the interests of people, and the doctrine of neoglobalism that we have already discussed today.

[Beglov] Characteristically, the correspondents of the biggest agencies and newspapers of the West European countries asked the heads of their delegations about their impression of the conclusion of the Berne meeting on contacts. And this sounding of opinion essentially showed just one result: Each of the heads of the diplomatic departments invariably expressed bewilderment or dissatisfaction with the posture adopted by the U.S. delegation. The head of one of the Western delegations said that the adoption of an agreement that would really have been an important step on the path of developing the Helsinki process had been wrecked.

[Sobolev] Continuing our program, I think we should also turn to the economic problems of Africa, to which a special session of the UN General Assembly was devoted -- the first session on regional economic problems. And if one had to start somewhere, then Africa is critical and continues to grow worse.

If tens of millions of people in Africa are starving now, what is going to happen in the future if production per capita is falling, including food production? And for the moment there is no hope for a change in this tendency, since foreign debt payments alone, for instance, take around $20 billion from Africa every year -- and this is far from being spare change: As I understand it, the international community decided to discuss this tragic situation, first, because outside help is needed, and second, because the causes of the present crisis should be sought not only on African soil but, rather, outside it. Let me recall again the foreign debt, which last year increased by another 10 percent.

In addition, I would like to note that in the period 1970-82 transnational companies took $24 billion out of Africa. And quite a few billion were lost by Africans because of so-called price discrepancy -- that is, price rises for the goods that they purchase, and lower prices for those that they sell. Africa is presenting a large bill to the former colonizers and present-day neocolonialists. And it has also done so at the UN session. The African countries also use other international organizations in their attempt to change the present unjust economic order.

This year, the conference of the Nonaligned Movement will take place in the African town of Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, whose leader, Robert Mugabe -- as usually happens -- will evidently become leader of the Nonaligned Movement. Among other things, the movement defends the economic interests of its members. In the struggle for these interests the African countries enjoy the support of progressive manking, a support that was also voiced at the special UN session. The Soviet Union has set itself the task of trying to get the session to work out an effective comprehensive program to tackle Africa's economic problems. We are convinced that the solution to the problems of the development of all the liberated countries lies in the democratization of international economic relations and the creation of a new world economic order.

With that, comrades, we come to the end of our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

U.S. ACCUSED OF FUELING GULF WAR FOR OWN ENDS

PM281314 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Ivanov "Military-Political Review": "Who Is Interested in Bloodshed; Fierce Fighting on the Iran-Iraq Front; Positions of Baghdad and Tehran; Danger of an Escalation of the Armed Conflict; 'Neoglobalism' and Washington's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] A new outburst of fierce fighting has recently been observed in the now 6-year-long Iran-Iraw war. In terms of the scale of hostilities the Iran-Iraq conflict has turned into one of the largest armed conflicts in our time since the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Up to 1,500,000 regular and nonregular troops, around 5,000 tanks, and thousands of warplanes are participating in the hostilities on both sides. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES more than 1 million Iranians and Iraqis have already been killed. The damage done to both countries' economies is now reckoned to stand at several billion dollars.

However, as yet there are no signs of a possible end to this senseless war. Moreover, the events at the front are further diminishing the prospect of a political settlement of the conflict and are creating the prerequisites for further escalation, and involving other countries in the region. In February, Iranian troops, crossing the Shatt al-'Arab waterway on the border south of Abadan, seized a major bridgehead and the Iraqi port of Al-Faw on the west bank of the river with a view to depriving Iraq of access to the Persian Gulf and cutting off communications linking it with the Arab states of the Arabian Peninsula.

The scale of the use of aircraft against military and civilian targets has also noticeably increased. The sides are striving first and foremost to cause the maximum damage to enterprises in the oil extraction and oil refining industries and other infrastructure targets linked with oil extraction and export. Operations by Iranian and Iraqi naval forces in the north of the Persian Gulf have been stepped up.

The efforts of a number of countries and international organizations aimed at ending hostilities and seeking ways of finding a political settlement to the conflict are not producing results. Recent news agency reports from Iran on the measures being taken in the country attest to Tehran's intention to continue the war. All this is increasing the concern of the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], which comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman. They fear that an escalation of hostilities on the Iran-Iraq front, particularly in the event of a new Iranian offensive to the south, could pose a threat to their interests too. The GCC countries are implementing measures to improve the combat capability of their own armed forces and to ensure closer coordination between their military plans in the event of a further exacerbation of the situation in the region. Under the prevailing conditions the danger of the conflict expanding is entirely realistic. The conflict has reached the stage where its continuation could at any moment take a most unexpected turn fraught with extremely serious consequences.

The questions arises: Who stands to gain by maintaining this dangerous seat of tension?

It is quite obvious that it is not to Iraq's advantage to continue this senseless war, which has already cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi citizens, hampered the country's economic development, and is creating a direct threat to the country's sovereignty and unity. The Iraqi leadership has repeatedly submitted proposals for a ceasefire and a political settlement of the conflict.

The endless continuation of the war also runs counter to Iran's national interests. According to foreign press figures, more than 700,000 Iranians have been killed during the war. Several million people have been forced to leave their native areas. The war has disorganized the economy and led to a sharp decrease in people's standard of living. Nor can a further intensification of the lack of trust in Iran on the part of the Arab states of the Arabian Peninsula accord with Iran's long-term political interests. As it is well known, most countries in the Muslim world and the Nonaligned Movement favor the ending of hostilities and a political settlement of the conflict. They have already proposed several options for a peaceful solution of the Iran-Iraq dispute. However, hostilities are continuing. And it is not only, and perhaps not so much, a question of the Iranian leadership's uncompromising stand, although, of course, a great deal does depend on that. Everything is much more complex than it may seem at first glance.

The Iran-Iraq armed conflict could have been ended long ago had there not been influential forces in the world and in the West interested in prolonging it. The U.S. Administration, acting in the spirit of its aggressive "neoglobalism" doctrine, does not intend to refrain from stoking regional conflicts and is preventing a peaceful settlement of the situation in the world's "hot spots" -- Central America, southern Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Near and Middle East. While stating its "neutrality" vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq conflict, the U.S. Administration is in fact not stopping its efforts to deepen the contradictions between Iran and Iraq and between Iran and the other Arab states of the Persian Gulf. Unworthy means are being used to this end: the dissemination through CIA, USIA, and State Department channels of purposeful disinformation, inflammatory statements, and malicious distortions of the Soviet Union's position. Certain steps are also being taken to ensure that the balance of forces on the Iran-Iraq front is maintained and the conflict thereby continued by manipulating deliveries of weapons and military hardware to the warring sides.

U.S. officials have repeatedly announced the seizure of contraband U.S. arms shipments intended for Iran and have stated their desire to block such shipments. However, the worth of these statements has been revealed by Reza Amin Zadeh, a former Iranian Army officer who left Iran. In an interview with the London-published magazine AL-DUSTUR he stated: "You should realize that there is a difference between what is said and what actually happens. The embargo on weapons export to Iran is a comedy played out by those who are most voluble in their support for the so-called 'embargo.' In fact, by using roundabout means, an increasing number of companies in the U.S. military-industrial complex are involved in shipping weapons, munitions, and equipment to Iran and are earning fabulous profits in the process. Israel, Britain, Italy, the FRG, Japan, and other capitalist countries are doing likewise. There is evidence that the same countries are selling weapons to both Iran and Iraq." Other ignoble Western actions -- Washington's fanning of GCC countries' fears of possibly being drawn into the Iran-Iraq conflict, for instance -- also serve to stoke tension in the region.

By promoting the stoking of tension in the Persian Gulf zone, the United States and Israel are counting on overshadowing the struggle of the Arab and other Muslim countries to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression in the Near East and against the hegemonist aspirations of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, in this part of the world. All the more so as two influential countries with major potential have been virtually ruled out of the sphere of active opposition to world imperialism and Zionism. The conflict has weakened the pan-Arab front in the struggle against the capitulatory Camp David deal. It promotes the intensification of differences among the Arab countries, some of whom (Syria and Libya) support Iran, while others (Egypt, Jordan, the Yeman Arab Republic, and the GCC countries) support Iraq.

Israel is exploiting all this to escalate aggression against the Arabs. The United States is exploiting it to build up the U.S. military presence in the region and, in particular, to create a joint U.S. Armed Forces Central Command (Centcom) responsible for 19 countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa. Imperialism is striving at all costs to keep control of the strategic raw material reserves, primarily oil, located in the region.

These facts convincingly show who stands to gain from a continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Soviet Union's position regarding this and other conflicts was clearly defined in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. "We advocate," the report said, "stepping up the collective search for ways of breaking the deadlock in the conflict situations in the Near and Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and all the world's troublespots. This is insistently demanded by the interests of universal security." This position was reaffirmed in the joint Soviet-Algerian communique published at the end of March. It said: "The participants in the talks analyzed with a sense of profound concern the dangerous escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is doing great damage to the development of the two countries and the progress of their people, as it is to stability and security in the region. They insistently call for an end to the conflict and for peaceful settlement of all differences between the two countries on the basis of respect for their territorial integrity and recognition of the existing borders between them." That is the Soviet Union's principled position.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPLOITS 'DIVIDED FAMILIES' ISSUE

PM021133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by D. Velikiy: "'Amours' From the State Department"]

[Text] The United States never stops trying to arrogate to itself the right to treat international agreements arbitrarily by distorting the purpose of the documents signed in Helsinki and interfering in other countries' internal affairs. The campaign whipped up from time to time in the United States in defense of so-called "divided families" is a manifestation of this policy.

Quoting U.S. State Department data, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that several dozen American-Soviet families are unable to reunite in the United States. For many it remains a mystery, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, why Soviet officials have not given the members of these families permission to leave. The newspaper admits that the vast majority of Soviet citizens who marry Americans receive permission, but the rest cannot obtain it for "incomprehensible reasons." So, what the U.S. press terms "divided families" (you would be hard put to find two dozen of them -- D. Velikiy) are unable to "reunited" in the United States because, in a number of cases, Soviet citizens do not have the right to leave the USSR for reasons of state security. In some cases exit is denied for moral or legal reasons.

What kind of family are we actually talking about, in the legal sense, when the U.S. authorities register the marriage between USSR citizen A. Kalmykov and U.S. citizen D. Woodcock in the "bridegroom's" absence. Under Soviet law this kind of "marriage" is invalid. Such a marriage certainly could have taken place if it had been properly registered. But the natural question arises: Why are love and harmony possible only in the United States?

Or take the following example. In November 1985, U.S. citizen Gary Talanov asked the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco for assistance in dissolving his marriage with citizen Yelena Kaplan (Podvalnaya). In his statement Talanov wrote, in part: "I am asking for the marriage to be dissolved for the following reasons:" I entered into a marriage with citizen Podvalnaya at her request to make it possible for her to immigrate to the United States. We never loved each other and we had no intention to have a family and make a home together. Six months after the marriage I went home to the United States..." There you have the letter. And there you have a so called "family." Newspapers covering the whole spectrum of anti-Sovietism fell over one another trying to preserve this "divided family."

In his letter Talanov explained that he had agreed to the marriage with Kaplan with a view to taking advantage of the tradition of rapid divorce in the United States. But when Talanov tried to divorce his "companion for life," putting a great deal of effort and money into it he got nowhere. Moreover, the U.S. authorities effectively forced him and his divorce petition out of court. This caused lawyer John Paulsen to bluntly state that the State Department was interested in preserving the fictitious marriage. Why? Obviously in order to continue the anti-Soviet campaign.

Unfortunately, the story told by Gary Talanov is not unique. We are looking at a systematic procedure which results in the emergence of the "divided families" problem. Frequently the people who initiate these marriages are foreign citizens visiting our country and often it is not on their own initiative. Those directing them use two plans -- one simple and one complex. The simple one is: Get married in the Soviet Union and then get your spouse interested in leaving the USSR and not returning home. In this case, pressure is brought to bear on the people leaving the Soviet Union, primarily in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. They are always asked whether or not they want to immigrate to the United States. The interview takes the following form:

"Do you not want to immigrate to the United States?"

"No, I do not want to."

"Fine, fill out this form."

"But this form is for people wishing to emigrate from the USSR."

"Yes. You have married an American, and we consider you a U.S. citizen. According to U.S. law, a woman has to follow her husband. Therefore it would be better if you were to fill out the form in front of you."

"No. Give me the one for people intending to visit the United States by invitation."

"As you know, in that case the procedure for obtaining an entry visa for the United States will be much more complicated..."

This exchange took place in the Consular Section and was related by a Soviet citizen (she asked to remain anonymous) who had married an American.

The more complicated option consists in marrying someone who one knows would not be given permission to leave or who has already been refused permission for reasons of, for example, state security, and then leaves for the United States and provides an excuse for stridently "lamenting" "a love destroyed." And making nebulous statements about the "incomprehensible reasons" that make a "reunion" impossible.

But although the second plan of action promises anti-Soviets greater propaganda dividends, it poses certain problems connected with the quest for suitable candidates. But the U.S. Embassy staff usually come to their aid here. For example, Second Secretary R. Hart does this, and he does it with a zeal worthy of better application. This "specialist" in human rights in the USSR carries out vigorous hostile and inflammatory propaganda work among people who have been refused permission to leave the USSR or are being selected for the role of future "bridegrooms" and "brides." Often his clients are "inconsolable victims" of "love at first sight" and candidates for the "divided families." So, as we can see, the marriages in question are made, to paraphrase a famous utterance, not in heaven but in the bowels of special services and propaganda centers.

But, returning to the Helsinki agreements, it should be noted that activity like that described above is intended to deliberately split families, not to promote their well-being. The United States is cynically speculating on the treasured human notions of love and loyalty, and it is manipulating people's destinies. These are the facts.

As for the Soviet Union, on its part, as we can see, there have been no violations of international treaties. The U.S. State Department knows this for sure. Thus, it has to be said that this is another blatantly hostile lunge in the direction of the USSR. There is no doubt that this campaign is inspired by certain circles interested in fanning anti-Soviet hysteria and fueling tension.

USSR-U.S. FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONFERENCE HELD

PM030849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society's Conference"]

[Text] The participants in the Fifth All-Union Report and Election Conference of the USSR-USA Society, held in Moscow on 29 May, addressed an appeal to the U.S. public to pool efforts in the struggle to liberate mankind from the pernicious arms race and establish lasting peace on the planet.

The participants in the conference discussed the results of the society's activities over the last 5 years and mapped out plans for further work to familiarize Americans with Soviet reality and strengthen the spirit of mutual understanding between the people of both countries. A new society board was elected. Academician N.N. Blokhin was elected chairman of the society.

Taking part in the work of the conference were delegations from the U.S. public organizations National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and "Friendship Force."

COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN MINISTER ABE'S MOSCOW VISIT

Talks 'Major Event'

OW030201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Japanese public and press are focusing their attention on the outcome of the Soviet-Japanese talks in Moscow during Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's official visit to the USSR, which has come to a close. The outcome of the visit is outlined in the joint Soviet-Japanese communique, in documents on the Japanese foreign minister's meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and on Abe's talks with Comrade Shevardnadze. Tokyo newspapers note that the main outcome of Shintaro Abe's visit to Moscow was the development of a political dialogue with the Soviet Union. History has shown several times, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev while meeting Shintaro Abe, that Japan and the USSR can do without each other, but such a position is unbecoming for neighbors. The Soviet leadership has made a principled political decision to use all opportunities to develop and improve relations with Japan in all fields, irrespective of its ties with other countries. It is precisely these principles which guided our country in the course of the new Soviet-Japanese talks. A large number of international problems, including the issues of disarmament, nuclear energy, and bilateral relations between our two countries were discussed during these talks. All this gave Shintaro Abe's visit to Moscow the character of a major event, not only in the field of Soviet-Japanese relations, but also in its international aspects, notes the Tokyo newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN. Another Japanese newspaper, ASAHI, writes: A fairly harsh dialogue took place in Moscow, yet the talks produced positive results. It goes without saying that neighbors must tell each other the truth.

During meetings with the Japanese foreign minister, Soviet leaders explained in detail the position of our country on major international problems, and primarily the realization of the program for the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons, reducing tension in the Asia-Pacific region, consolidation of the security of all the Asian states, and the establishment of equal and mutually profitable cooperation between them.

Soviet-Japanese relations were thoroughly examined. Both countries reaffirmed their interest in further progressive development on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs. Such a development in Soviet-Japanese relations meets the interests of two neighboring countries, and will be of great significance in the consolidation of stability in Asia and the entire world.

Japan's Territorial Claim Rejected

OW311812 Tokyo KYODO in English 1753 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's trip to Moscow failed to make a dent on a territorial dispute but brought the reluctant Soviets to the negotiating table to improve overall relations on a regular basis.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev bluntly told Abe on Friday that the dispute over four islands off Hokkaido seized by Soviet troops in the closing days of World War II -- has been long settled and expressed displeasure over a Japanese claim to them. But Gorbachev, in a conciliatory gesture, made a fresh proposal in response to a Japanese request for the resumption after an 11-year break of visits of former islanders to see their family graves on humanitarian grounds.

NAKASONE ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF JAPANESE DIET

LD021022 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone declared today the early dissolution of the country's parliament under the conditions of an acute conflict between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and the opposition. The KYODO TSUSHIN agency reports that the government has already decided to hold early general elections on July 6.

Declaring the dissolution of parliament, the Cabinet of Ministers formally referred to the need for "the earliest enforcement" of the recently adopted law on the reform of the electoral system. However, according to general opinion, conservatives only used this pretext to try to return an absolute majority at the country's supreme legislative body.

It is not accidental that despite the established tradition, the government decided to hold elections to the two parliament houses on the same day, which gives considerable advantages to conservatives. The "twin" electoral campaign will need huge funds from the opposition and, according to the Cabinet's schemes, will dissipate its forces while preparing its candidates. In contrast to this, the ruling party has been long preparing secretly for early elections, relying on a solid financial basis and support of big business.

All opposition forces have already denounced the decision on dissolving parliament. The joint statement of the Socialist Party and the three parties of the centre says that this move by the government has become "the most flagrant flouting of the constitution" in the entire post-war history of Japan, since the holding of early elections is dictated only by the selfish interests of conservatives and not by the country's needs. Nakasone's decision on dissolving the Diet was resolutely denounced by the public at large, emphasized the statement by the parliamentary group of the Japanese Communist Party. Several opposition parties declared their intention to start judicial proceedings against the government accusing it of violating the constitution and setting illegally the "twin" elections.

JAPAN TO START MILITARY EXERCISES IN CENTRAL PACIFIC

LD021520 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yegorov reports:

Japan is widening its military presence in the central Pacific. It embarked on intensive implementation of Japanese-U.S. plan of the establishment of so-called control over sea communications in a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese archipelago. According to plans of Japan's Defense Agency, exercises of the Japanese Air Forces will be started shortly in the area of Iwo Jima Island situated 1,200 kilometres south of Tokyo. These exercises will be held regularly. KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports that practice air combat will be held in an area stretching to 210 kilometres east of the island and to 360 kilometres west of the island.

Iwo Jima Island that was one of the biggest bases of the Navy of militarist Japan in the years of the Second World War is now being turned again into an important strategic strongpoint of the Japanese forces in the Pacific. Acting fully in accordance with Washington's demands for the increase of Japan's military might in the Pacific, Tokyo is effecting radical modernization of its base on Iwo Jima.

Thus, satellite communication with the central military command was put into operation last year. The airfield, radar stations are being expanded at a high pace. The construction of a submarine base is planned.

Many international air routes and sea lanes converge on the area in which Iwo Jima is situated. Intensive militaristic preparations of Japan in the centre of the Pacific region evoke the growing concern in countries of Southeast Asia whose peoples, more than 40 years ago, fell victim of Japanese aggression.

FURTHER ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Meets With Batmonh

PM301422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 May -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, received the CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which has arrived to take part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress.

J. Batmonh spoke of the labor successes and great political activeness of communists and all the Mongolian people in honor of the 19th MPRP Congress. He stressed the great international significance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which signify a major turning point in the development of Soviet society, and reaffirmed his full support for the large-scale program put forward by the congress to free mankind from the threat of nuclear war and ensure peace and security for the peoples.

V.I. Vorotnikov conveyed to J. Batmonh from the CPSU Central Committee and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cordial greetings and wishes for success in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress. He informed him on work being done in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which elaborated a program to speed up Soviet society's socioeconomic development and to preserve and strengthen peace.

It was noted with profound satisfaction that all-round fraternal Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is expanding fruitfully and deepening. This is assisted by the records reached at the highest level in Moscow in August 1985.

J. Batmonh expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their constant internationalist assistance in Mongolia's socialist building.

Opinions were exchanged on topical problems of international life, and particular attention was devoted to questions of strengthening security in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region.

The meeting proceeded in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship, total unity, and cordiality which is characteristic of relations between the MPRP and the CPSU and between Mongolia and the USSR. Taking part were D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; I. Namsray, B. Dejid, and B. Altangerel, members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; and other Mongolian Party and state leaders.

The CPSU delegation participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the burial vault of D. Sukhe-Bator and Kh. Choybalsan and at the memorial to V.I. Lenin. It also viewed an exhibition of graphic art, "Steps of the 5-year plan."

Addresses Party Congress

PM021102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov's Speech"]

[Text] Ulaanbatar, 28 May -- Today the 19th MPRP Congress was addressed by the head of the CPSU Delegation V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present. He said: Esteemed Comrade Batmonh! Esteemed comrades! On behalf of all our country's Communists and working people, the CPSU delegation wholeheartedly greets the 19th MPRP Congress. We wish the congress delegates successful and fruitful work.

Our parties and peoples are linked by bonds of firm, cordial friendship. Bequeathed to us by Lenin and Suhebaatar, this friendship is a reliable source of strength in our common struggle, it helps us to carry out the creative tasks which confront us, and serves well the cause of socialism and peace.

Your congress is taking place at a time that is marked by two outstanding events in the history of fraternal Mongolia. Recently you celebrated the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the MPRP, and the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution is approaching. These important events set a special tone for the congress. They contribute to a more profound evaluation of the path traveled by the party and the country and help us to see the present in the light of the glorious revolutionary traditions.

The past 6 and 1/2 decades have added a bright chapter to the annals of your ancient country. They were years of a stubborn struggle for social liberation and the prosperity of the motherland, years of selfless labor for the sake of socialism. Under the leadership of the Communists and with the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, Mongolia's working people have taken the country out of the impose of feudal backwardness and have successfully blazed the trail toward the heights of progress, translating into reality Lenin's idea of the transition to socialism bypassing capitalism.

A social system based on principles of social justice, rapid growth of the production forces, a steady role in the population's living standards, the access of the broad masses to the treasures of modern culture and science -- these are the features which determine the image of present-day Mongolia and its prestige as a worthy member of the community of socialist states. A reliable base has been formed for its confident advancement toward new heights of socialist creation.

The experience of Mongolia's development is very valuable for the theory and practice of world socialism and the liberation movement. This experience, despite the inevitable specificity of certain of its concrete features, is attractive and instructive for the once enslaved peoples who reject capitalism and are building a society without exploiters, in the interests of the working people. The experience is particularly topical in present-day conditions when thanks to the prevailing correlation of forces in the world, the possibilities of developing along the socialist path have increased.

Mongolia's genuine rebirth and renewal during the years of people's power are the result of the persistent translation into reality of the MPRP's Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, the results of intensive, selfless labor on the part of the Republic's working class, the livestock raising peasantry, and the intelligentsia.

You have every reason to be proud of your achievements. The Soviet working people and your friends in other countries sincerely share your joy at your results.

Judging by the Central Committee report delivered by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, we can see what a great deal of fruitful work has been carried out in recent years by party organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 18th congress and the directives of the MPRP Central Committee 8th (Extraordinary) Plenum. The report described existing shortcomings and unresolved problems objectively and frankly, as is the custom among communists. The critical, demanding approach to the elaboration of the specific paths leading into the future testifies to the highly combative mood and the strength of the MPRP.

The dialectic of socialist building is such that the higher the achieved level of social development, the greater are the demands made on the Marxist-Leninist party, the socialist state, and all the working people. Each new stage of historical development produces qualitatively new tasks. From our own experience we know how important it is to respond to the demands of the times promptly, to see in all their complexity and interdependence the problems that arise, to avoid sidestepping difficult questions, and to find the correct answers to them. This is what V.I. Lenin taught the Bolsheviks when he called on them "not to be content with skills based on previous experience, but invariably to proceed further, to seek to achieve more." The recent 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated fidelity to Lenin's behests and to the traditions of Bolshevist innovativeness. It is no exaggeration to say that it marks a watershed in the life of our country. Proceeding from a profound analysis of the current stage of Soviet society's development and of the trends of world development, the congress elaborated the strategy of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development and the enhancement of the people's well-being. We have set ourselves the aim of doubling our production potential by the end of the century while simultaneously qualitatively renewing it and more than doubling labor productivity.

On the basis of the decisions of the 27th Congress considerable changes are taking place in economic policy and a radical reform of the economic mechanism has been initiated. We place utmost emphasis on the best possible utilization of the fundamental advantages of the socialist system of management, the activation of the human factor and the psychological reeducation of the people. The social, spiritual, and political life of our society is becoming more and more dynamic.

Soviet people enthusiastically support the decisions of the congress and are sparing no effort to ensure that the creative aims it set are successfully translated into reality.

The Soviet people also regard tireless labor for the sake of the further development of the country as their international duty. The consistent consolidation of socialist's socioeconomic, spiritual, military, and political potential, and consequently also of its international positions, is our common concern. The dynamism of socialist society and its tremendous vitality has also been graphically confirmed by the congresses of the ruling parties of a number of fraternal countries which have taken place in recent months as well as by the proceedings of the supreme forum of the MPRP.

The plans for the future outlined by our friends naturally reflect a great diversity of pressing problems of a given country. At the same time, they vividly reflect their common desire and readiness to work harder, to achieve more, and to advance more swiftly.

An important precondition for the successful implementation of our creative plans is the close collaboration of the fraternal countries which is in keeping with the interests of each individual country and world socialism as a whole.

We and our comrades-in-arms in the socialist community share the view that life demands that cooperation be not only expanded but also raised to a qualitatively new level. The CPSU declared from the rostrum of the 27th party congress its determination to do everything it can in this respect. Comrade J. Batmonh's report and the delegates' speeches at your congress confirm that this is also the consistent line pursued by the party of the Mongolian Communists. Past and present experience indicates that by pooling our efforts and strengthening our multifaceted mutual ties we augment socialism's strength and enable it to influence the course of world events more actively and counter the aggressive imperalist policy more effectively.

The need for this is felt acutely today when the situation in the world has become particularly tense and dangerous. The source of this tension is the adventurist imperialist policy. The actions of the present U.S. Administration are characterized by imperial ambitions and crude disregard for the rights of other peoples. In its desire to destroy the military-strategic equilibrium that has ben established in the world arena, imperialism is escalating the arms race, preparing to extend it to space, and irresponsibly toying with the fate of millions of people.

The paramount aim of the CPSU's international acitivity is to provide the Soviet people and our friends and allies with the possibility of working in conditions of lasting peace and freedom and to remove the threat of a new world war that is hanging over the planet.

The fundamental principles of an all-embracing system of international security formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress are imbued with profound concern for peace and reflect a truly constructive approach to the complex problems of international life. Fulfilling the behest of the congress, we will continue to struggle with unremitting energy for the implementation of the comprehensive program for the elimiation of mass destruction weapons, put forward in the statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January this year.

Of late our country has advanced a number of specific new proposals relating to arms limitation and disarmament, the strengthening of security in Europe, and the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. As you know, speaking on Soviet television recently, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev announced the extension of our unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests until 6 August. Throughout the world this step was received as yet another convincing manifestation of our sincere concern for the fate of peace and our desire to avert the threat of nuclear war.

All the Soviet Union's actions are imbued with a striving for mutually acceptable and honest accords that would take the interests of both sides into account. We are seeking no advantages for ourselves and we are not trying to outwit our partner.

Unfortunately, the U.s. Administration and its NATO allies are not reciprocating. No matter what proposals we put forward, they are immediately rejected, for which any far-fetched pretext is considered suitable. Instead of a constructive attitude toward our propsals, counterproposals are put forward that pursue unilateral advantages in the military-strategic sphere and complicate the quest for accords.

In other words, comrades, the U.S. Administration does not want serious talks, it does not want a relaxation of tension, it does not want disarmament. This is graphically borne out also by the recent provocative and defiant actions of the U.S. military in various parts of the world, the proliferation of efforts aimed at the militarization of space, their aggression against Libya, their unceasing provocations against Central American countries, and the fueling of tension in the Near and Middle East.

However, no matter how hard they try to provoke us, we will not abandon our principled foreign policy course. We are confident that the future belongs to the policy of peace and cooperation between poeples. We are convinced that all the controversial questions which arise in international life can and must be resolved by peaceful means at the negotiating table. This, and only this approch accords with mankind's natural striving for self-preservation and with the interests of the peoples of all continents.

Here, in Ulaanbaatar, in the heart of the Asian Continent, I would like to dwell especially on the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. In this vast region there are quite a few involved political tangles and "flashpoints." It is no secret that imperialism feeds on contradictions and differences between Asian countries. It has a vested interest in Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean remaining a constant source of tension and a sphere of military confrontation. This is why it is kindling conflicts here.

All this is directly damaging the national interests of the peoples of the region who are seeking economic and social progress in conditions of peace, independence, and mutual cooperation. The political will to tackle long overdue problems is strengthening in Asian countries. And it seems natural that their solution should be sought by pooling the constructive efforts of all the states of the region for the common good, rather than by individual countries alone or within the framework of isolated groups of countries.

Speaking about this, I would like to note with special satisfaction the increasing activity in the region of the Mongolian People's Republic. Your peace-loving efforts are meeting with increasingly broad response. It is impossible to ignore, for instance, to what extent the idea of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean put forward by the MPRP accords with the spirit of the times and the interests of peoples.

As for the Soviet Union, we propose a comprehensive step-by-step approach to the solution of the region's problems. It is not, of course, a question of forcing a ready-made formula of all-Asian security on anyone, but rather an invitation to take part in its joint elaboration. This path does not, of course, guarantee the immediate solution of all the problems that have accumulated in Asia. However, it will undoubtedly promote mutual understanding and facilitate the quest for accords, and it will make it possible to make confrontation in various parts of the continent less acute and to stabilize the situation there.

In our view, the principles of Bandung which have lost none of their topicality, as well as the generally known initiatives advanced by Vietnam, other fraternal Indochinese states, and India, and the Soviet proposals for confidence-building measures in the Far East cout, for instance, become elements of a broad and constructive concept of security in Asia. Of great importance is the DPRK initiative aimed at improving the situation on the Korean peninsula and transforming it into a nuclear-free zone. The steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan with a view to achieving a political settlement of the situation around that country accord harmoniously with the united concept of peace on the Asian continent.

We also regard our program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century as a contribution to the elaboration of a common approach to the establishment of a system of secure and lasting peace in Asia. People in the Soviet Union proceed from the premise that socialist China, too, could play a significant role in the establishment of goodneighborly relations in the region.

The conclusions and propositions contained in Comrade J. Batmonh's report to the congress confirm the complete unity of our parties' stances on all fundamental issues of the present world development. Without any doubt, our fraternal parties and countries will continue to collaborate even more effectively within the framework of their concerted foreign policy course in the coming years.

This, comrades, is one of the important integral parts of the broad range of Soviet-Mongolian relations based firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the identity of our peoples' fundamental interests. We fully agree with the high appraisal given at the congress of the results of and prospects for cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, between the Soviet Union and Mongolia. Extending to ever new spheres, Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is being enriched by new content and higher forms such as, for instance, international labor collectives, joint enterprises, geological and scientific expeditions, and direct links between ministries and departments. It has now become a vital concern of the broadest strata of the working people in our countries.

The indestructible political alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP and the ties between the Central Committees of our parties which are imbued with sincerity, cordiality, and complete mutual trust are the mainspring of our cooperation. The consistent course toward the steady strengthening of Soviet-Mongolian friendship and the further deepening of our relations has been convincingly confirmed by the results of the meetings between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh in August 1985 and in March of this year.

The accords reached at summit level and embodied in the coordination of the national economic plans and a number of interstate documents open up an important new period in our cooperation, a period of its increase effectiveness, above all in the economic sphere. The 5-year plan which has begun is called upon to impart the necessary momentum to the implementation of the long-term program, signed recently, for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries during the period through the year 2000.

The most pressing tasks of paramount importance that are facing us are the acceleration of the intensification of industrial and agricultural production and the attainment of greater efficiency, the improvement of the quality and technical standard of output, and a fuller utilization of the scientific, technical, and production potential and capacities. Joint measures in the sphere of agriculture and in particular livestock breeding, the mining, light, food, and construction industries, and also in the training of national cadres and the improvement of their qualifications envisaged under the current 5-year plan are geared to the implementation of bilateral measures to improve the social and living conditions of the Mongolian population. A range of measures to improve the amenities of Ulaanbaatar city is to be carried out.

It is beyond question that the increasingly full mobilization of the existing reserves of our cooperation will contribute effectively to the implementation of the crucial tasks of economic and social development put forward by the 27th CPSU and 19th MPRP Congresses and to the strengthening of our countries' defense capability and will make a new contribution to the deepening of socialist economic integration.

Comrades! Many a good word has been said about the CPSU and the Soviet people at this congress. We are grateful to you for your high appraisal and your support for the activity of the CPSU and the decisions of its 27th Congress and we regard this as yet another manifestation of the firm friendship which unites us. We can assure you that the Communists and working people of Lenin's motherland have been, are, and will remain reliable friends and allies of the Mongolian People's Republic.

We wish you complete success in the work of your congress which will undoubtedly become an important milestone in the life of fraternal Mongolia. We wish that you may successfully achieve the great targets that the congress will set for you.

In single combat formation we will continue to tirelessly strengthen Soviet-Mongolian friendship and struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

Speaks at MPRP Reception

LD311857 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 32 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party today gave a reception in honour of the foreign delegations which attended the 19th MPRP Congress.

Greeting the foreign guests, the general secretary of the MPRP, Jambyn Batmonh, stressed that the congress had laid down guidelines for the party's domestic and foreign policies and reiterated the party's resolve to continue steadily developing and broadening cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal communist and workers' parties and to strengthen solidarity with all those who are fighting for national and social liberation and against imperialism and war.

Speaking on behalf of the foreign visitors, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian federation, who leads the CPSU delegation, noted that the 19th MPRP Congress had taken a befitting place among the party forums which had been held in socialist countries this year. He wished the Communists and all the working people of Mongolia every success in fulfilling the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress and further confident advance on the road of building socialism.

Delegation Departs Mongolia

LD010441 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0420 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Jun (TASS) -- Today the CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, departed from here for the motherland. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party it took part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress. The delegation was seen off at the capital's airport by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; and by other party and government leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic.

GORBACHEV TO VISIT HUNGARY 'SHORTLY'

LD011710 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will pay a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic shortly at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD011531 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] A long-term program to advance economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania until the end of the century has been made public in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu signed the program in the Soviet capital on 16th of last month. The two sides believe it essential to concentrate their cooperation on further speeding up the national economies by accelerating progress in science and technology. It is noted in the document that Soviet-Romanian cooperation has been dynamic and fruitful in all fields and this meets the vital interests of both nations and helps successfully build and perfect a socialist society.

DEMICHEV, HAGAR SIGN CULTURAL PROTOCOL 2 JUNE

LD022022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation headed by Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Moscow from Berlin today at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, and Hager signed a protocol on the establishment of an intergovernmental commission for cultural cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. The conversation between Comrades Demichev and Hager took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It was noted that the cultural links between both countries, which were established in the first years after the creation of the GDR, are developing successfully. Their further strengthening and enrichment has been served by the signing of the treaty on cultural and scientific cooperation, the 30th anniversary of which will be celebrated this year. It was stressed that the creation of an intergovernmental commission for cultural cooperation is one more important step in strengthening the cultural links and creative interaction of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS WITH GDR

LD021458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The 38th meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR opened in Moscow on Monday [2 Jun].

The GDR said of the government commission is led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and the Soviet side by Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The consultations are concentrated on tasks that result from the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and the meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU delegation, led by the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, on the comprehensive integration [verflechtung] of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR and on the strengthening of socialist economic integration.

In accordance with the points laid down in the long-term program for cooperation in the area of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 and the results of the coordination of the national economic plans up to the year 1990, a particular topic is the further expansion of scientific-technological cooperation and of specialization and cooperation, as well as of the development of new products and technologies in the fields of engineering, electrical engineering and electronics, the chemical industry, the ceramics industry, construction of agricultural machinery and tractors, equipment construction, the construction sector, and construction and road building machinery. In addition, measures for developing direct relations between combines, enterprises, and production associations from both countries are being discussed.

In accordance with the program complex for CEMA's scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000, cooperation is directed toward further increasing the productivity and efficiency of the national economies of the two countries by intensifying, developing, and using key technologies and producing international top quality products on a larger scale. The level of the implementation of agreements made earlier will be checked during the 38th meeting.

GDR, HUNGARY PROMOTE DETENTE POLICY

LD292217 Moscow TASS in English GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 29 TASS -- Jointly with the other fraternal countries and all peace forces, the GDR and Hungary will further work for eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, improving the international climate and returning to the policy of detente. A statement to this effect has been made in the GDR capital today by Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, president of the GDR People's Chamber (Volkskammer), and Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, president of Hungary's National Assembly. The sides spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives, which provide for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000 and a considerable cut in the conventional types of weapons and forces in Europe.

TASS NOTES PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL IN GDR

LD301945 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 30 TASS -- According to the ADN news agency, today Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has arrived in the GDR's capital on an official visit.

MARCHUK RECEIVES SFRY'S MATIC, TALKS ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD022318 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committees for Science and Technology, received Comrade Matic, president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Scientific and Technological Development and a member of the Federal Executive Council. They discussed questions of developing and increasing the efficiency of scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia, as well as the questions of the participation of Yugoslav organizations in the work according to the complex program of the scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was also present at the talks.

PRAVDA PREVIEWS LCY CONGRESS

PM281329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent V. Sharov dispatch: "Businesslike Mood. Yugoslav Communists Before the 13th LCY Congress"]

[Text] Belgrade, May -- News of labor successes in honor of the congress scheduled for June are coming in from all parts of the SFRY. The draft resolutions to be adopted at the congress are being widely discussed.

The reference work "Yugoslavia 1945-1985" has now been published. Over 4 decades Yugoslavia's working people under the Communist Party's leadership have achieved major successes in their motherland's political, economic, and cultural development. In a historically short time the once backward country has become a developed industrial-agrarian state. The following data are cited, for example. Compared with 1947, the gross national product has increased 620 percent, and the volume of industrial production has increased 1,800 percent.

The party is to report on the results of the last 5-year plan. With what, then, is it approaching the congress? The reference work provides the answer to this question too.

Progress has been ensured in a number of directions. Thus, the average annual increase in industrial output stood at 2.7 percent. The volume of exports increased, and the foreign trade deficit fell significantly. After a long interval a positive result was achieved in the country's balance of payments.

However, as the LCY self-critically admits, the 5-year plan targets were not fulfilled with regard to the basic indicators. Stagnation phenomena began to appear in the national economy. The average annual increase in gross national product amounted to just 0.6 percent. The results in agriculture could have been more significant. Labor productivity fell 8 percent in the public sector. One enterprise in every 12 ended 1985 with losses. Inflation broke all records; the average annual increase in prices over the past 5 years was 48.6 percent. Social programs intensified. Growth in wages lagged behind the increase in prices. As a result, the population's real incomes fell 27 percent. The number of people seeking work increased by almost 300,000 during the 5 years and exceeded 1 million.

What are the reasons for all these difficulties? In recent years the party has persistently sought the answer to this question, well aware that an objective assessment will make it possible to formulate the correct economic and social policy. "The difficulties and contradictions that have piled up," the platform in preparation for the 13th LCY Congress adopted by the Central Committee plenum states, "are the consequences of stagnation and inconsistency in the development of production relations and of the slow adaptation of economic policy to the changed conditions in international economic relations. Prolonged extensive development led to a slowing of the pace of economic growth, a weakening of the country's positions on the world market, numerous disproportions in social reproduction, and the isolation of economic activity within the framework of the republics and autonomous provinces. Today this is the most serious obstacle in the way of developing self-management and proceeding from the extensive to the intensive method of running the economy. It creates a breeding ground for nationalist trends." I have recently had repeated occasion to visit collectives and meet with party workers. Jordan Paunovic, chairman of the standing party conference of open-cut coal mines of the "Kolubara" Combine, and Milan Pavelic, secretary of a community party committee in Opatija, believe that the LCY Central Committee should be credited with elaborating the long-term economic stabilization program during the period under review. This assessment is shared by other people I spoke with.

The program was prepared over a long period with the participation of hundreds of scientists and specialists and was approved by an LCY Central Committee plenum and the SFRY Assembly in the summer of 1983.

These days the Yugoslav press is writing a great deal about how the program is being fulfilled. To judge from the economic results of the 5-year plan, the results are comparatively modest. Many measures provided for in the document have not yet been implemented. This applies primarily to measures to curb inflation.

But it would be wrong to underestimate what has been done, my interlocutors said. Economic stabilization is possible only on the basis of profound changes in the economic mechanism, and the party has acted in this direction.

The country's mass media mention as an example the adoption of the law on planning. Its purpose is to give back to the plans their authority and their organizing role in society. The following fact was cited. According to the accepted terminology here, the "integration" of physical production is taking place in the country with the LCY Central Committee's support. The process of reducing the number of "basic organizations of united labor," which are the primary cells of the whole economic structure and enjoy relatively great independence, is accompanied by an increase in the number of combines and associations. Efforts are being made to ensure that major complexes (railroads, communications, power generation, and so forth) operate as an integrated whole on a nationwide scale. Yugoslav observers believe that all this is aimed at overcoming the excessive fragmentation of the economy. Of course, such measures do not yield the expected success right away. But their action, so my Yugoslav interlocutors believe, could prove a determining factor in the very near future.

. . ."A Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" was published at the end of last year. It was the result of 3 years of work by a large group of party and state figures and eminent social scientists. Fulfilling an assignment for the LCY Central Committee Presidium, they examined specific questions of social life -- the practice of electing delegates to organs of power, decision-making, and other questions. Two-thirds of the document are devoted to suggestions for possible amendments and additions to the SFRY Constitution and the law on united labor. Communists approved the group's conclusions at meetings. It is now up to the congress.

Assessing the "Critical Analysis," the weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, pointed out that without improving the political system it is impossible to carry out the chief task of "mobilizing the working class and all working people and citizens to fulfill the economic stabilization program, which opens up the prospect for the country's further socialist development and of surmounting the present difficulties." The past years have also been an important stage in the life of the League of Communists itself. Today the party unites 2,168,000 Communists. There are more than 70,000 LCY primary organizations in the country. The need to carry out complex new tasks has required the strengthening of the party's ranks, the consolidation of its unity, and the enhancement of its leading role in society.

Standing party conferences headed by their own presidiums have been set up in enterprises and establishments which have several primary organizations. You could say that they have to a certain extent replaced the plant party committees disbanded in the past. Communists in labor collectives are once again able to consider and resolve questions common to all. On the Central Committee's initiative party aktiv meetings have begun to be held in the sectors. This too has strengthened the LCY's influence on economic affairs. The congress is to generalize and evaluate all these new forms of work.

Yugoslav comrades call the all-party discussion (June 1984 through March 1985), which centered on the questions of implementing the leading role and strengthening the unity of the League of Communists, the most important event during the period under review. It was a boost to improving the LCY's work.

The trend toward the party's so-called "federalization" -- turning it into a kind of coalition of the League of Communists of the republics and autonomous provinces -- was condemned during the debate. Many suggestions were made with a view to overcoming this trend. Many of them are reflected in the draft amendments and additions to the LCY Statutes. It provides a more detailed description of the principle of democratic centralism. It points out, in particular, that decisions at all levels must be adopted by a majority of votes, that the LCY Central Committee has the right to countermand the resolutions of all lower organs, and so forth. In the opinion of Yugoslav observers, adopting the formulated additions and amendments to the LCY Statutes will help to unite the party.

Describing the results of the discussions, H Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, told your correspondent: "The accent is being shifted from seeking the reasons for particular social phenomena and from talking about the need to enhance the LCY's activeness to specific vigorous activity by LCY members and organizations to make changes. This time the LCY cannot stop halfway." ...Yugoslavia is part of the world socialist system. The LCY develops and strengthens relations with communist parties which are heading the building of a new society. This course is reflected in the documents prepared for the congress.

The League of Communists attaches great significance to strengthening cooperation with the CPSU, as reaffirmed by the LCY delegation's participation in the work of the 27th congress of Lenin's party. The meeting during the congress between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and D. Belovski, delegation head and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was an important event in Soviet-Yugoslav ties. During the discussion of questions of relations between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY, the mutual desire was once again exprerssed to continue doing everything necessary to strengthen friendly cooperation between the two parties and countries on the basis of jointly defined principles and accords.

The LCY Central Committee has set this task: "Constantly and comprehensively study and objectively evaluate changes and reforms in socialist countries aimed at creating conditions for the acceleration of economic development and the further democratization of the political system of relations in society as a whole." The recent supreme forums of the Communists of the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries elicited great interest inside Yugoslavia. They made a great contribution to the theory and practice of building the new society and outlined targets whose attainment will lead the world of socialism to a qualitatively new level.

Of course, all of this could not fail to influence the precongress campaign in Yugoslavia.

Less than 6 weeks remain until the opening of the 13th LCY Congress. Soviet people wish Yugoslav Communists success in holding their supreme forum and in carrying out the tasks of socialist-building facing the country.

MOSCOW REPORTS CREATION OF JOINT SPACE RESEARCH GROUP WITH HUNGARY

LD022027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Stefanov report from Budapest]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Hungarian research group has been set up by the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Central Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Our correspondent in Budapest, Vladimir Stefanov, reports:

The main task of the international collective of scientists is to use the experience of creating highly reliable electronic technology obtained in the course of joint space research to benefit both countries' national economies. The results of cooperation in the Vega program form the basis of the group's work. Scientists who worked successfully in the program will continue their joint work but now resolving new tasks. Here is Janos Sandor, a department head at the Central Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences:

[Begin Sandor recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] Above all, Soviet and Hungarian scientists will focus their attention on issues connected with electronics development in industry. Initially the work will proceed in three principal directions; later the number of subjects will increase. Along with researching the possibilities of practical application of instruments that already exist, the scientists will also deal with the development of electronic equipment for new space research. They plan, for example, to make a computer for the probe which is to set off for Phobos, a Mars satellite, in 1988. [end recording]

DOSAAF CHAIRMAN YEGOROV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PRAGUE

LD261714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR's All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [DOSAAF], led by Admiral of the Fleet Georgiy Yegorov, chairman of its Central Committee, arrived by air today in Czechoslovakia.

The guests will be finding out about the experience of SVAZARM [Union for Cooperation With the Army] in the development of political education, training, and defense-oriented sports activity.

PRAVDA CITES HUSAK SPEECH TO PRAGUE VOTERS

PM271118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CSSR Leader's Election Speech"]

[Text] Prague, 22 May -- The entire activity of the CPCZ, which recently celebrated the 65th anniversary of its formation, confirms that its main goal -- to ensure freedom and peace -- is immutable. This is precisely why the CPCA has gained the support of the people's broad masses and has become the leading political force of society, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, declared.

Speaking at a meeting with voters in Prague, he noted that during the election campaign the Czechoslovak people are expressing total support for the CSSR's foreign policy , which is aimed at ensuring the country's peaceful life and security in firm alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states. Their coordinated foreign policy and the peace-loving initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrate the socialist countries' indomitable will to avert the military threat and embark on disarmament.

The aggressive imperialist circles which are whipping up the arms race and following a course of confrontation, the speaker said, are acting against this constructive policy which is imbued with the concern for mankind. The activation of revanchist forces is causing anxiety. Revanchist demands for the revision of postwar borders in Europe were voiced again at the recent gathering of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft" in Munich attended by Bonn administration leaders.

The public in Czechoslovakia and a number of other countries display sympathy in connection with the misfortune that has befallen Soviet people -- the Chernobyl AES accident. But reactionary bourgeous propaganda exploited this misfortune to unleash an unprecedentedly large anti-Soviet campaign. An attempt was thus made to distract attention from the Soviet peace proposals.

Touching upon the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the new tasks of socialist-building set by it, the speaker noted that, evaluating achievements on their merit, Communists and all working people are fully aware that both complications and shortcomings were encountered along this path. We speak openly about them and try to correct them. We will continue to devote attention to the question of ensuring that the critical and principled approach toward the work in hand typical of the 27th CPSU Congress becomes a mandatory feature of the work of all organs of people's power. The inspiring ideas and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were of tremendous significance for us in elaborating the paths of further development, the CSSR leader stressed.

Analyzes CSSR Election Results

PM301026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Stanislav Vtorushin "Commentator's Column": "Total Support"]

[Text] Prague -- Elections for organs of people's power have been held in the CSSR.

They were held soon after the 17th CPCZ Congress, which adopted a program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the achievements of science and technology, the further improvement of socialist democracy, the strengthening of social guarantees for the population, and the enhancement of the people's quality of life.

This program became a general platform for the entire National Front. It united political parties and public organizations, nonparty people, and people of different generations in a single desire to dedicate their energies to the struggle for peace and the CSSR's further flourishing. The elections vividly confirmed the triumph of socialist democracy, which reflects the vital interests of the working people. The total of newly elected deputies breaks down as follows: 43 percent workers, 17 percent cooperative farmers, and 23 percent representatives of the intelligentsia. Almost one-third of the deputies are women.

The new organs of power, one-third of whose deputies are new, have much work to do to implement the CPCZ' economic and social strategy. It's main objective is the accelerated building of a developed socialist society. The next 5 years will see the modernization of the CSSR's national economy and the enhancement of its technical standards. Future plans call for the building of hundreds of thousands of new apartments, quite a few kindergartens and schools, and health services, culture and sports facilities, improvements in the quality of consumer services, and a significant intensification of environmental protection. An active role in this important work will be played by the voters themselves: They have pledged to build a great deal with their own efforts in their free time.

The election, with a voter turnout of over 99 percent, confirmed the most sincere support of Czechoslovak citizens for the CSSR's foreign policy. This policy is aimed at the utmost expansion and deepening of ties with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union, the stepping up of the struggle for detente and peace, the development of cooperation among peoples, and the termination of the arms race.

The elections offered graphic evidence of the Czechoslovak people's total approval for the CPCZ' strategic course and demonstrated again the indisputable fact that today's Czechoslovakia is a firm link in the chain of the world socialist system.

STANESCU CONDUCTS TOURISM TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU301909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 30/5/1985 -- Talks were conducted in Moscow between Ion Stanescu, Romanian minister of tourism, and V. Pavlov, chairman of the State Committee for International Tourism of the USSR. The stage and development prospects were analysed of the two countries' collaboration in tourism, and further steps were agreed upon to further boost that collaboration.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHSIP SOCIETY MEETS

LD260952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0852 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- The central board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society met today to mark the 140th anniversary of the birth of the poet Naim Frasheri.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that Naim Frasheri, a prominent figure in the Albanian national rennaissance, made a great contribution to the development of culture and education in Albania.

Discusses Poet Naim Frasheri

AU261629 Moscow External Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Dear friends, today in Moscow at the House of Friendship with Foreign Peoples and Countries, there was held a meeting of the committee of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society, devoted to the 120th anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Albanian poet and national figure Naim Frasheri, and to the 100th anniversary of his composition of the fine poem, "Flocks and Farming." The meeting was attended by social personalities, academics, students, and journalists. A talk was given by the lecturer in Albanian Studies [name indistinct]. She described in detail the historical background of Naim Frasheri's life and work, and gave a short survey of his creative achievement, stressing that he is one of the best-known Albanian writers in the Soviet Union. Here, the works of Naim Frasheri have been published in an edition of 370,000 copies. Soviet encyclopeadias include entries on Naim Frasheri, and new publications about his work are in preparation.

JUSTICE MINISTER KRAVTSOV VISITS CSSR

For Prague reportage on the visit by Justice Minister Boris Kravtsov to Czechoslovakia, including his meeting with Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 19 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

USSR-GDR RADIO COOPERATION -- A working protocol on cooperation in the sphere of radio-broadcasting in 1986-1987 between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the GDR Council of Ministers State Committee for Radio was signed in Moscow on 16 May. The document envisages further development of cooperation and a widened exchange of radio materials about life in the USSR and GDR and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of both countries. Special attention was given to illuminating the enactment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the SED. The protocol was signed by Comrade Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Becker, chairman of the State Committee for Radio of the GDR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Received by Gromyko

LD021803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko received a British parliamentary delegation headed by Lord Whitelaw. The British parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives, the concept of universal security that was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the 20th century and the moratorium on nuclear tests up to 6 August of this year that the Soviet Union has announced unilaterally. These proposals meet the most treasured aspirations of the peoples in questions of war and peace, and in fact, in questions of life and death for all mankind.

Comrade Gromyko stressed that the actions of the U.S. Administration are directed towards undermining a Soviet-U.S. dialogue. President Reagan's intention to refuse to observe the provisions of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive armaments shows that he is continuing a policy that is not directed toward preventing a nuclear war.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive moves towards bilateral cooperation that have been noted of late.

Lord Whitelaw expressed warm gratitude for the cordial welcome that had been given to the parliamentary delegation from Great Britain.

Discuss Disarmament

LD021812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A conversation between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the British parliamentary delegation, which is completing its visit to the USSR, took place in the Kremlin today.

The British parliamentarians attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives and, in particular, to the proposals concerning nuclear disarmament that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed to the Government of Great Britain. In response to this, the delegation's members described their great interest in these proposals. From their viewpoint, the Soviet leader's important proposals ought to be examined in London.

The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stated that it was necessary to achieve the implementation of the decisions jointly agreed upon that are aimed at consolidating peace and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko described the activities of the highest bodies of state power in our country and, while responding to specific questions, dwelt on certain other foreign policy problems.

Talks Continue

LD021955 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- [dateline as received] British deputy prime minister, lord-president of the Privy Council, member of the Conservative Party, leader of the British parliamentary delegation Viscount Whitelaw said that the British MPs had been strongly impressed by great attention paid in the Soviet Union to the young generation and to cultural development.

This was said at the opening of the conversation in the Kremlin between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and the British parliamentary delegation that is concluding its official visit to the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko said that since the times Lenin was at the helm of the state, Soviet power has been paying the closest of attention to the education of youth. This has always been so, and this state of affairs continues. For instance, the latest meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed the work in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic to observe the demands of the legislation for the consolidation of the family and enhancement of its responsibility for the upbringing of children.

At the same time, the state is doing everything to ensure that the masses of the people should have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the cultural heritage of mankind. This helps educate the man who believes in the victory of reason over ignorance. All the measures aimed the molding of such man are imbued with ideas of peace and friendship among nations, of the need for averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

In reply to a statement of the British parliamentarians that they declare for mutual understanding between the two countries, Andrey Gromyko said that this is a very valuable remark, and that the Soviet side goes along with it.

During the conversation, the attention of the British parliamentarians was called to the Soviet peace initiatives of historic importance: the programme of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the 20th century, advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, the concept of universal security set out in the Political Report to the congress, the moratorium on nuclear testing that the Soviet Union announced unilaterally and that will be operating till August 6 of this year, the Soviet Union's readiness to start without delay any talks on a complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. These proposals meet the aspirations of peoples in questions of war and peace.

"Those who heap up nuclear arms are generating danger, not security", Andrey Gromyko said. "Moreover, they aggravate this danger to the utmost. This must not be forgotten by anyone ever".

"The Soviet Union is guided by deeply humane considerations when proclaiming the need for the elimination of nuclear arms", Andrey Gromyko said. "The main thing for which we call is to realize the tremendousness of this task, for without solving it all of us, that is, all countries, large and small, all peoples, will be as if looking down an abyss, facing the threat to fall into it".

One of the leaders of the opposition in the British parliament, member of the Labour Party, Denis Healey said that a few days had passed since the delegation's conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev. Prospects of a Soviet-U.S. summit were discussed during that conversation. But two important events took place since that time. The first of those events was that the United States opposed the entire international community in Berne at a conference on human contacts and thus frustrated the adoption of a final document. The second event was that President Reagan proclaimed the intention to give up this year the observance of the provisions of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-2). In the opinion of the British MP, the prospects for a Soviet-U.S. dialogue cannot be viewed as promising in these conditions.

Gromyko noticed that such actions by the U.S. Administration resemble the planting of a high-explosive bomb under the SALT-2 treaty. Only those act this way who are not interested in averting a nuclear war, who feverishly pursue a dangerous policy aimed at continued production of nuclear armaments and outer space militarization. But the British Parliament could say its weighty word in support of the treaty. But it has not said it as yet.

The Soviet side furthermore stressed the importance of those proposals on nuclear disarmament, which were put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in the talk with the British MPs and were addressed to the British Government. In reply to this, the members of the delegation said what great interest those proposals evoked among them. They believe that the important proposals of the Soviet leader should be discussed in London.

The President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet said that the peoples throughout the world await practical steps on the part of governments, first and foremost, the governments of major countries. It is necessary that agreed decisions aimed at consolidating peace and reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe be put into effect. The Soviet Union will patiently and purposefully pursue the course of stepping up international cooperation and reaching agreements on important and acute international problems.

Alan Beith, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, said that he was greatly impressed by the fact that the 27th CPSU Congress paid much attention to youth as an important force in developing society. Deputies of the British Parliament, including David Crouch, Rene Short and Kenneth Warren put a number of questions pertaining to the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

Gromyko answered all questions, told the British MPs about the activity of the higher bodies of state authority of our country, and in answering the respective questions, touched upon some other foreign policy problems. He underlined the role of the Soviet and British MPs who can and, in our view, should make a tangible contribution towards building confidence and developing mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Britain.

On behalf of the entire delegation, Viscount Whitelaw thanked the Soviet leadership and Soviet people for the cordial reception in the USSR.

Taking part in the talk from the Soviet side were - Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasily Kazakov, Sergey Losev and Vladimir Terebilov -- deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Anatoliy Kovalyov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Nikolay Rubstov, head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Vladimir Suslov, head of the Second European Department of the USSR Foreign Minstry; from the British side -- Bryan George Cartledge, British ambassador to the USSR.

The British MPs visited V.I. Lenin's study and living rooms in the Kremlin, now a museum.

In the evening, the delegation left for homeland. It was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Dobrynin Receives Healey

LD021813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin today received Healey, the UK Labour Party's shadow foreign secretary, who has been in Moscow as part of the UK parliamentary delegation. An exchange of opinions was held on problems of disarmament, as well as questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the British Labour Party.

Whitelaw Discusses Visit

LD021848 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Interview with Lord Whitelaw, lord president of the council and leader of the House of Lords, by Aleksandr Barabeychik on the "Guest Speaker" program -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Barabeychik] Lord Whitelaw, the hours of your stay in the Soviet Union dwindle down. May I ask you, are you pleased with the visit? What would you call as its highlight?

[Whitelaw] Yes, we are pleased with our visit. We have been extremely well received, treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness and given a great many opportunities to see the life in the different parts of the country we have been to. We have also had discussions, important discussions with various ministers. Of course, the highlight was our discussion with Mr Gorbachev himself, who was good enough to give us in all some 3 hours; that's very good.

[Barabeychik] What was the major political message you received from your meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev? Did you find, for instance, the Soviet Union ready to work for the improvement of the world political atmosphere and its constituent element, Soviet-British bilateral relations?

[Whitelaw] Yes, I believe that the Soviet Union does want to work within their policies towards better understanding, and he made it very clear that he wished to continue a dialogue with Britain and we welcome that very much. We emphasized to him the need to establish mutual feelings of security on all sides.

[Barabeychik] Perhaps you will agree that in making our political relations better; quick-fix therapy methods will hardly produce any significant effect. What we really need here is a long-standing political will.

[Whitelaw] Yes, I think that's true. I think it's very important that -- I hope that there is a summit, I hope very much there will be another summit. I hope it will be constructively prepared so that an agreement can be well within sight before the summit itself takes place. I think groundwork is very important in preparing for such a summit.

[Barabyechik] Well, after talks in Moscow you went round the country and this took you to Leningrad, the Hero City of the Second World War. Did they show you war memorials there?

[Whitelaw] Yes, they did indeed. They showed us the big cemetery where all those who died in the siege were buried -- very impressive indeed. I don't think that many people in the West realize quite the privations that the people of Leningrad had to face during that siege, and I think that cemetery shows you it graphically and was extremely good. We also went to the main war cemetery. Beautifully prepared, beautifully designed, and very impressive.

[Barabeychik] Well, as a man who fought in the Second World War, how would you evaluate the Soviet contribution to our common victory? Do you think our people did a bit here, and it was a very big bit indeed?

[Whitelaw] I think it was -- the siege of Leningrad and the resistance to the Germans both at Moscow and in Leningrad was crucial to victory in the Second World War [word indistinct].

[Barabeychik] We say the arts is a barometer of the national spirit. You have visited here ballet, theaters, museums. In Leningrad, for instance, in the Hermitage. Have you seen ordinary workers or soldiers or sailors, not in groups but individually, standing in reverence before a Rembrandt or a Rubens? Would you say that you felt a desire for culture on the part of an average Russian man in the street in general?

[Whitelaw] I thought very remarkable indeed. There was evidence at the Hermitage, at the palaces we went to of a vast number of people, obviously of all sorts and kinds of Russians, who were going round and enjoying all this cultural heritage of their nation. I greatly admired that.

[Barabeychik] You are a man with farmer blood in you, I gather. Can you specify on your visit to the Georgian collective farm what are the methods of production, perhaps, how do the farmers live there?

[Whitelaw] We went to the Institute of Agriculture where the teaching is done and we also went to the scientific area where new crops are planned; we did not go actually to a collective farm as it turned out but we did see some of what is being done in agriculture to improve crops in the future, and I hope it will be a success -- and I am sure it will be.

[Barabeychik] And finally, Lord Whitelaw, perhaps you will agree that there is nothing dearer to the people at present than peace, this groundwork for all other undertakings, and that it is the duty of every politician to fight for until we win, as win we must, as win we shall?

[Whitelaw] Yes, indeed, and the way to peace is quite clearly through increased mutual security. That is the real way, and that is the way I hope we shall go. I hope we may have made some contribution to that end during this tour.

[Barabeychik] I have been talking today with Lord Whitelaw, deputy prime minister and the leader of the British parliamentary delegation which has just ended its visit to the Soviet Union.

HOWE, ENVOY MEET, DISCUSS POSSIBLE SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

LD021944 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1914 GMT 2 Jun 86

[by David Healy PA political staff]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze is expected to visit London for talks before the end of July.

Hopes for the visit rose tonight after a wide-ranging 45 minute discussion at the Foreign Office between Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and the new Soviet ambassador in London, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, who had asked to see him.

They discussed the proposed visit by the Soviet foreign minister and agreed to consider specific dates "in the near future."

Mr Zamyatin also handed over a message for Mrs Thatcher from Soviet Leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on contacts within the International Atomic Energy Agency in the wake of the Chernobyl diaster.

It was described as "long and technical" and was later being studied by British experts.

Earlier today, Downing Street published a letter from Mrs Thatcher to West German Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl, welcoming his call for a high-level conference on nuclear safety through IAEA.

British officials are taking it as a hopeful sign that Mr Gorbachev sent such a long and detailed message to the prime minister about international co-operation on nuclear power safety.

During today's meeting, the ambassador and the foreign secretary also discussed arms control talks.

Mr Zamyatin warned that if President Reagan went ahead with its threat to abandon the limits on nuclear weapons under the SALT-II agreement, the Soviet Union itself could not be expected to stand still.

Sir Geoffrey told him, however, that Britain believed the Soviet Union also had a case to answer on the extent of its own compliance with the SALT II limits.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO DINNER SPEECH DURING KHADDAM VISIT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 May in its Morning Edition on page 2, under the headline "In an Atmosphere of Comradely Frankness," carries a version of Andrey Gromyko's dinner speech for Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Kaddam. This version has been compared to the Moscow TASS International Russian version, published on page H 4 in the Middle East & North Africa section of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: Syrian Arab Republic.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politbro member and USSR foreign minister; A.F. Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; participants in the Soviet-Syrian talks, and other officials.

During the dinner, which took place in an atmosphere of comradely frankkness, Comrades A.A. Gromyko and A.H. Khaddam exchanged speeches. A.A. Gromyko's Speech (adding paragraphs)

Paragraph twenty-two, line two in IZVESTIYA reads: threats. This was bluntly stated by M.S. Gorbachev (adding word)

Paragraph twenty-four, line 2 in IZVESTIYA reads: President H. al-Asad. Relations between our countries are developing successfully on the sound basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded in 1980. In accordance with (adding passage)

COMPARISON OF KHADDAM DINNER SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 May in its Morning Edition on page 2, under the headline "In an Atmosphere of Comradely Frankness," carries a version of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's dinner speech in the Kremlin. This has been compared to the Moscow International Arabic version published on page H 6 in the Middle East & North Africa section of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, line two in IZVESTIYA reads: order to impose American hegemony there and to consolidate the expansionist aggressive policies of Tel Aviv. It is a question of the aggressive war (rewording)

Paragraph five, line six in IZVESTIYA reads: and Israel in the research associated with space and the "star wars" program. Israel launched (rewording)

Paragraph seven, line nine reads in IZVESTIYA: honor, dignity, and freedom of our nation (rewording)

Paragraph eight, line four, reads in IZVESTIYA: of the size of U.S. support for Israel and of (rewording)

Paragraph nine, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: in order to counter the new situation (rewording)

Paragraph eleven, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: abilities in our savage struggle against the imperialists (rewording)

Paragraph eleven, line six reads: the United States increasingly actively escalates tension by its initiatives, poisons the atmosphere of international relations, and fans hotbeds of instability and aggression in (rewording)

Paragraph twelve, line two reads: spread terror and panic in our country (rewording)

Paragraph twelve, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: territories; restoring the inalienable national rights of (rewording)

Paragraph twelve, line eight reads: under any circumstances. We want a just peace which will ensure for the Arab nation the liberation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine within the framework of an international conference under UN auspices. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam (adding passage)

Paragraph thirteen, line five reads: Arab nation. This disinterested friendship is a (rewording)

Paragraph fourteen, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: Supreme Soviet Presidium. During that meeting and the talks, which were held in the spirit of friendship and frankness that is traditional of our relations, we noted the full coincidence of views on (rewording)

Paragraph fifteen, line four reads: assistance and support. A.H. Khaddam proposed a toast in honor of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leadership, and the Soviet people and to the development of relations of friendship between our two countries. (adding passage)

LIBYAN OFFICIAL CITED ON PEACE INITIATIVES

LD270811 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

The extension by the Soviet Union of the moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6 this year has again demonstrated for the whole world to see the USSR's firm intention to deliver the world from the nuclear threat, said Dau Sueidan, member of Libya's People's Bureau for External Relations.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, he told a TASS correspondent, enthusiastically supports this initiative and calls upon the peoples to make everything in their power so that the Soviet Union's example should be followed by all the nuclear powers.

The invariably obstructionist stand of the Western leaders on all the Soviet peace initiatives, Dau Sueidan pointed out, in particular the programme proposed by the Soviet Union for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, is explained by the fact that Moscow's "peace offensive" deprives them of the possibility to force their rule on the peoples of the world.

He condemned the slanderous campaign unleashed by the Western, above all American mass media, over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Albeit many of them were forced under the pressure of irrefutable facts to recognise actually the inconsistency of their insinuations, the propaganda outcry is continuing, he pointed out. In that connection D. Sueidan called for a coordination of actions by the mass media of the socialist and developing countries to expose the slanderous Western propaganda camapign, which is hostile to the interests of all people of goodwill on earth.

PDRY'S YASIN NU'MAN TO VISIT MOSCOW IN JUNE

LD021858 Moscow TASS Internaitonal Service in Russian 1831 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (TASS) -- On the invitaton of the Soviet Government, Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister [title as received] of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, will visit the Soviet Union on a working visit 1-10 June.

IRANIAN OPPOSITION CLAIMS U.S. TO MONITOR USSR FROM IRAN

LD261027 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 26 May (KUNA) -- AL-WATAN cites Iranian opposition sources in Paris as saying that the United States, under a special agreement with the Iranian regime, resumed the operation of electronic intelligence stations inside Iran today in exchange for selling and providing the Iranian Army with modern weapons and spare parts for U.S. weapons used by this Army.

A statement by these sources, published in AL-WATAN here today, said that these stations were closed down and the American experts left after the downfall of the Shah's regime in 1979. Since then, the sources added, Americans have tried to find new areas to operate these stations either from Iran or other countries such as Pakistan or Turkey. However, by the beginning of this year, a new agreement was reached after long negotiations between the Iranian regime and a delegation, whereby both sides agreed to reopen these stations.

The Iranian opposition states, in its message, that the new agreement stipulates that the Americans are committed to provide the Iranian Army with modern weapons and spare parts for the American weapons this Army uses, and that consignments of the American weapons have started to arrive in Iran through Pakistan.

The sources added that the agreement also stipulates that Washington provide Tehran with some of the information collected by these intelligence stations, particularly in regard to Iraqi forces and their movements -- which will be utilized by the Iranian Army in its military operations on the battle fronts.

The opposition sources asserted that Israeli experts carrying U.S. passports arrived in Iran in a move to extend these stations' intelligence operations to include other areas adjacent to the Soviet Union's territories, bearing in mind that the previous stations during the Shah's rule were directed to gather intelligence on the Soviet territories.

The paper states that the Americans concluded a secret agreement with the Pakistani Government to set up new intelligence monitoring stations at the "(Qadir)" area in Baluchistan close to the Iranian borders.

'PATRIOTS' ARRESTED IN JORDAN

PM301418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 6

["Own information" report: "Arrests of Patriots"]

[Text] A campaign of arrests of representatives of patriotic forces has been unleased in Jordan. Those arrested include leaders and activists of the Jordan-Soviet Friendship Society, trade unions, and other mass organizations.

It is no secret that at present Arab countries are experiencing increasing pressure from Washington and its partners. The threat of new armed actions by American imperialism against Libya has not been removed. Syria is being subjected to military and political blackmail. In a number of Arab countries extremist reactionary forces such as the "Muslim Brotherhood" are becoming more active. In this atmosphere the persecution of Jordanian patriots is drawing particular attention from the public in Arab and other countries.

U.S., ISRAEL STEP UP MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN MIDEAST

LD022144 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus June TASS -- Military manoeuvres, the biggest in recent time, involving units from the U.S. interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force", are being conducted in Israel. The Syrian press reports that missile-bombing strikes at mock ground targets, tank breakthroughs and an assault on populated localities are practiced during the exercises.

The malicious campaign of blackmail and threats against Syria does not cease for a single day, the newspaper "AL-THAWRAH" writes today. The United States and Israel make attempts to condition the world public opinion to the awareness of the inevitability of the outbreak of a new armed conflict in the Middle East. The aggressive preparations of the Zionists and their overseas patrons are in full swing. Under the accompaniment of the speculation on "combatting terrorism" they in Washington continue with lauding the "neoglobalism doctrine". Arab peoples, however, are resolved to uphold their independence and sovereignty. Hegemonists across the ocean should be well advised to give sober thought to the possible consequences of a new adventure in the Middle East, the newspaper emphasizes.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL KATUSHEV VISITS SYRIA

For Syrian reportage of the visit to Damascus by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and his meetings with President al-Asad and Foreign Minister al-Shar', see the 3 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPSU CC WARNS MINISTERS ON TV, RADIO QUALITY

LD021208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has reviewed the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the management and the party committee at the Ekran Production Association at Kuybyshev in raising the quality of domestic television sets. It is noted in the resolution adopted that the enterprise's managers did not draw proper conclusions from the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 27th party congress on the need for a radical improvement in the quality of output. The operational reliability of the sets is low; there are serious flaws in the organization of socialist competition ; and little care is shown for improving the social and domestic conditions of the association's workers.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the Ministry of the Radio Industry, the management, and the party committee of the Kuybyshev enterprise to effect urgent measures to correct the situation that has arisen. For the low level of production management, the production of low-quality output, and a nonattentive attitude toward social and domestic questions, General Director of the production association Ekran Peleps has been reprimanded and has been relieved of his post. Secretary of the party committee at the Association Kuznetsov has had his attention severely drawn to the unsatisfactory control and shortcomings in political and educational work. For insufficient attention to the production of consumer goods and the raising of their quality, a reprimand has been given to Minister of the Radio Industry Pleshakov. The corresponding organs have been entrusted with developing concrete measures to correct the shortcomings within a 3-month period.

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 2 June in its "Vremya" newscast reports on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee to dismiss a television enterprise director and reprimand Soviet ministers.

The Moscow television version has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Russian version and found to be identical, adding the following:

Last paragraph, last line in the Moscow Television version reads: a 3-month period.

"Strict warnings have been issued to the following ministers: Comrade Pervyshin of the communications equipment industry, Comrade Kolesnikov of the electronics industry, Comrade Baklanov of general machine building. These warnings concern their personal responsibility for carrying out measures to raise the quality of domestic television technology and radio equipment produced by these ministries' enterprises.

"The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of Comrade Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev Oblast party committee, to the fact that timely measures had not been taken to eliminate shortcomings in the work of the party organization at the Ekran Production Association.

"The USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Prices, and the State Committee for Standards, together with the ministries, have been instructed to develop within 3 months specific measures to increase the economic responsibility of enterprises producing television, radios, tape recorders and other goods with regard to production quality. Provisions having been made for a considerable improvement in the reliability of these goods."

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Arbatov on Chernobyl, Nuclear Weapons

LD021733 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- Relying on old traditions and approaches to the problems of war and peace, on outdated notions about the might of the state and the role of weapons is tantamount to death. This is the most sure way to collective suicide, Academician Georgiy Arbatov believes. He took part in a scientific conference on problems of peace and the prevention of a nuclear war, held in Moscow. The participant in many international meetings on problems of disarmament, he is convinced that only new thinking can be a condition for survival in the nuclear age. Mankind's rapidly growing "technological vulnerability" calls for deep-going changes in mass thinking patterns. The accident at Chernobyl, which has upset so much the Soviet and world public, recalled about this with new force. There were quite a few "bells" warning about the threat to civilization prior to Chernobyl. For instance, the tragedy that befell Bhopal cost 2,500 lives and severely injured 200,000 people. The world discovered the phenomenon of "acid rains", the pollution of seas and oceans became hazardous.

The scientist reminded the participants in the conference that nuclear weapons cannot be used without inflicting damage on oneself. Meanwhile, its stockpiling is going on, new and new [as received] types of warheads and delivery vehicles are developed and nuclear tests conducted. The scientist regards this as an absurdity which mankind should not put up with. One should not forget that even the most sophisticated technology can suffer a failure.

Soviet scientists, for instance, have not finally determined as yet the causes of the accident at Chernobyl. Many indications are that it had become the consequence of exclusive and incredible circumstances. There were many mishaps with nuclear power stations in the United States and Britain prior to Chernobyl. One can also recall the tragedy that befell "Challenger", the recent malfunctions of the U.S. "Titan" and "Delta" missiles. So, serious questions emerged, which call for jointly making substantiated decisions.

Academician Arbatov noted that nuclear realities were grasped not at once and not equally by all. In the USSR, for instance, transition to a new mode of thinking has been completed only in recent years. As for the United States, attempts are being made there to reverse the process of new thinking.

A new foreign policy phenomenon has surfaced -- an impudent and defiant conduct towards other nations, misuse of force and mockery of the opinion of the public at large, Arbatov stressed. This is exemplified by Washington's moves to go ahead with nuclear tests. The United States is now forced to admit the true motives of its reluctance to terminate the explosions -- it needs them to develop new weapon systems.

Two Reactors Expected On Line in Oct

LD022125 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Two reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are expected to be put back in operation in October. A government commission made the decision after consultations with scientists. The reactor, damaged in an accident at the end of April, is now being encased in concrete. The population was evacuated from a 30 km zone around the station where the ground and buildings are now being decontaminated. In some places radiation has been reduced to a safe level. It's been decided that when decontamination is completed the first 260 farmers' families will be able to return home.

Radiologist on Status of Victims

PM021451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Angelina Konstantinovna Guskova, department chief at the Moscow No 6 Clinical Hospital, by G. Alimov and A. Illesh: "The Pain of Chernobyl"]

[Text] It so happens that certain specialist doctors come to the forefront, as it were. We know the names (and they undoubtedly deserve this) of famous surgeons, cardiologists, eye specialists... It can happen that the patient brings the doctor great public recognition. Or, rather, the personality of the one saved. Thus, for example, operations which have returned stars to the top sports have revealed several great surgeons to us, as it were. Of course, these surgeons were operating prior to sensational newspaper articles. Angelina Konstantinovna Guskova, department chief at the No 6 Clinical Hospital, has also been doing brilliant work for a long time. But who speaks of a radiologist until something quite extraordinary happens? Journalists from several publications simultaneously came together for the first time in Guskova's office. The echo of the Chernobyl disaster brought them there.

Professor Guskova graduated from Sverdlovsk Medical Institute -- she studied during the war. At the end of May she wants to fly to Sverdlovsk for the day, to join fellow students on the 40th anniversary of their graduation.

[Interviewer] Angelina Konstantinovna, people who were particularly affected by radiation at the Chernobyl AES are in your clinic today. Therefore, we would like to learn about the state of health of those who were the first to find themselves near the damaged reactor...

[Guskova] Let us say this. Our present patients are really in serious condition. They include people whose lives we really fear for. Therefore, any incautious word, particularly if linked with a specific surname, could prove a really negative factor. In addition, any premature judgment, even within narrow professional circles, is out of place.

[Interviewer] Following the accident, doctors encountered for the first time in peacetime a large group of patients who were in a place where practically their whole body was irradiated. How are you organizing their treatment?

[Guskova] What we have encountered -- acute radiation sickness -- is very complex. It strikes simultaneously at a whole number of organs and systems. This is why we have brought in a wide range of specialists in very different fields to provide treatment. Nonetheless, they are led by specialists in diseases of the blood.

[Interviewer] We know that Doctor Gale came from America to participate in joint operations with you...

[Guskova] We are grateful and will not forget the assistance of specialists from America who have worked in our clinic. They provided a very important aspect of the work: Replacement of deficient hematopoiesis by transplanting blood cells and fetal liver. The extent of our joint work was limited to 19 patients for whom such operations were indicated at that time.

Of course, the presence of specialists with world experience was undoubtedly useful. I will also point out that we had carried out the first six transplants by the time our U.S. colleagues arrived. In particular, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Baranov made the very first decisions and took the very first actions. We continued that work with our American colleagues.

[Interviewer] Who else are your specialists working in contact with?

[Guskova] Many people are ready to come and help us. Why do we not invite them? We are guided by just one thing -- we decide who could be really useful to us. For example, further contact with people who have already been involved in transplants makes real sense. Regarding all other questions -- anti-infection problems, preventing the tendency to hemorrhage, treating secondary toxic phenomena -- our specialists will cope perfectly with this. Our results here are on a par with results abroad.

Now about other helpers. We are being helped by the Cardiology Institute with its very highly developed biochemistry, the Hemotology Institute with its blood service, and the Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute, which produce special diagnotic preparations for us and assess the concentration of anti-infection drugs, the Oncological Center... We are in contact with enterprises producing certain medicinal forms, sometimes the most unexpected ones. For example, we receive from Latvia a very useful preparation for the treatment of burns... Ordinary people also telephone, ready to help. We consider all proposals. And if there is something that can be of any use at all, we gratefully accept it. But, of course, we cannot "test" on patients all the drugs that have been created in the world. There is wisdom in restraint. We give only those preparations we are sure of.

[Interviewer] Let us try to recreate your first days after the accident.

[Guskova] The Ministry of Health at once involved our clinic in consultations. At 1630 on 26 April I was already "on the hot line" to local medical establishments. At 1800 an emergency team was ready to fly out. Two of my staffers were among the first to leave for Chernobyl; Tatyana Vladimirovna Toporkova and Georgiy Dmitriyevich Seledovkin. They participated in the classification of patients. During the first 24 hours they carried out approximately 1,000 analyses and examined as many people!

[Interviewer] How important was the first, "review" part of the work?

[Guskova] Extremely important. Imagine how complex it is to select those who need special treatment from among a large number of people who have been burned or have "inhaled" a lot of smoke or who are simply upset or tired. The medics of Chernobyl and our own doctors did all that and also ensured that the seriously ill were transferred to Moscow.

[Interviewer] After which you began direct treatment?

[Guskova] Yes. And I am proud that a small collective of clinicians was able to head such work. People who only yesterday were juniors in Baranov's department -- 10 young people -- became chiefs of 10 departments. Lyudmila Nikolayevna Petrosyan, Svetlana Georgiyevna Pushkareva, Mikhail Vladimirovich Konchalovskiy -- a great-grandson, incidentally, of the great therapeutist -- Natalya Borisovna Danilova, Eleonora Vladimirovna Yevseyeva... They and others skillfully and efficiently directed older colleagues less experienced in these matters. I particularly wish to point out the old guard -- the first therapeutics department headed by Galina Nikolayevna Gasteva. Both her and the middle medical personnel. They received the very first, the most serious cases -- the firemen. The nurses of the department and the surgical group headed by Anzhelika Valentinovna Barabanova took on those who were in critical condition. Our staffers include department chief Aleksandra Fedorovna Shamardina, a war veteran. She works in the way that people who have been at the front know how. Natalya Mikhaylovna Nadezhina works very well -- despite her youth, she is my closest assistant. She is responsible for all the strict measures of the anti-infection regime and for all order, without which success is simply impossible.

Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Baranov, whom I have already named, is responsible for everything connected with bone marrow transplants and hematology. The transfusion service is headed by Georgiy Ditriyevich Seledovkin. He proved so necessary in the region of the accident that they did not want to let him go for a long time. But we too would find things difficult without such a specialist in the sphere of transfusing blood and its constituents.

[Interviewer] What is the doctors' work regime?

[Guskova] It is determined by the magnitude of the disaster. Therefore, there are no norms. This change in the work rhythm met with full understanding -- everyone was perfectly well aware that everything depends on the pace, on selflessness, and on readiness to work.

We now have a 24-hour individual doctor and nurse for each seriously ill patient. The "apportionment" is as follows: three shifts of doctors, four shifts of nurses, and the hospital duty doctor has an entire army working under him. The collective has proved itself a harmonious one. All petty grievances and misunderstandings have taken a back seat. These days I have sometimes had to speak sharply and abruptly to people -- I did not feel like discussing things. Perhaps, then, there will be some grievances ... But the situation was such that I was not in a mood for discussions. And we could not avoid difficulties -- we could not at once accommodate people as we liked. Then we discharged some patients, and we were able to make things a little better for those who remained. We provided additional apparatus and equipment for the wards.

[Interviewer] Did the doctors have to retrain?

[Guskova] Indeed. Sometimes they even had to acquire new specialties. We used to have one blood separator, and now we have four. We had one centrifuge, and now three are operating. We are getting new equipment. The doctors master it at once. An apparatus is at Sheremetyevo Airport in the evening, and in the morning it is in operation.

The doctors maintain confidential contacts with the patients. They and the patients know each other well. I think this is important. Our foreign colleagues endeavored to follow this same rule and asked for it to be explained to all the patients that they are in reliable hands. The patients' reaction when we told them that American doctors were coming was also interesting. They said: Well, let them come...for they too must learn. For us such words are the highest praise!

[Interviewer] How, specifically, was work with Professor Gale organized?

[Guskova] His coming, I repeat, was important and useful. Our colleagues participated in the work correctly and respectfully. Of course, we had disagreements. And then we acted how we ourselves thought necessary. At moments of dispute Professor Gale would say: "Stop! Let us stop discussing. Let us do as our hosts wish." I am sure we would behave similarly in his clinic.

[Interviewer] Angelina Konstantinovna, do you think there is any country which could cope independently, alone, with such a disaster? We mean with regard to both technical backup and the doctors' level of qualification...

[Guskova] I am convinced that no one in the world could manage now with his own experience alone. I repeat once again: No one has ever encountered in peactime such a terrible and, in a scientific sense, largely unexplored problem. I am convinced that many countries could also find themselves in a worse situation.

[Interviewer] How many patients do you have today?

[Guskova] Approximately 200 were admitted. Approximately 70 have been discharged. Somewhere in the order of 120 remain. Of these, 70-80 occupy our minds and hearts constantly. The most difficult time has now come. The 3d to 6th weeks in radiation sickness are the most difficult time for all, even middling serious cases -- it is called the "peak time." That is why I asked you journalists not to trouble my assistants: They are now with the patients constantly. Today the merest trifle -- a scratch, a bad tooth, a sore -- could be a source of complications.

[Interviewer] Have contacts with patients posed any danger to the doctors?

[Guskova] No danger to our health. Although a certain excess in terms of radiation doses has been recorded in my staffers. But all this is within the normal limits.

[Interviewer] What do you do in cases when a patient's condition becomes very grave?

[Guskova] We spare no means and endeavor to ease the person's suffering. We try to cheer everyone up. We talk with them about the future -- it is so important for us to occupy their minds with plans for their future life. No, it is not all easy...

[Interviewer] How long will treatment last?

[Guskova] Acute radiation sickness has a well-defined cycle of 2.5-3 months. After that doctors will be tackling only burns and local lesions.

[Interviewer] The disaster happened in spring. Is this of any significance to specialists?

[Guskova] It is a good thing it has not yet been terribly hot. For heat contributes to infections and fever. Nor has it been cold, and so the patients have not caught cold on the way...

[Interviewer] Are you treating only men?

[Guskova] There are only a few women. Two of the seriously ill people are women. The patients are mainly young men. They include two doctors -- both "first aid" workers. They are modest and described the situation to us in a businesslike manner. Their account was very important to us. Firemen are patients... There are no helicopter pilots, for they were adequately protected on flights. I repeat: The patients are chiefly personnel or people who fought the fire during the first hours and who looked for victims in the fourth reactor unit.

[Interviewer] We have been to Chernobyl. There is much talk there that vodka helps in the event of irradiation...

[Guskova] No way! I have been telephoned from Kiev -- people were asking about red wine and vodka. Alcohol deceives and prevents a person from correctly understanding his own condition. In this case alcohol is dangerous because it displaces symptoms and prevents the doctor from understanding correctly just what has happened.

[Interviewer] We understand; Today all your thoughts are with the patients from Chernobyl and Pripyat. But this, if we may put it like this, is "emergency medicine"...

[Guskova] For a doctor any suffering, any grave illness is an emergency. Is not cancer the emergency of our days, a disaster? I have seen so much pain and torment!... I remember many successes for medicine -- chiefly concerning the fight against infections. But cancer... I dream of seeing the time when at least its main forms are conquered. [Guskova ends] ...We wanted to wish the fourth-generation medic (A.K. Guskova's great-grandfather was a military doctor, her grandfather a medical assistant, and her father was one of the first doctors awarded the Order of Lenin) as few patients as possible. Not even in our thoughts can we allow radiology to be a promising sector of medicine at the end of the 20th century.

Mood of Chernobyl Population Described

WA031100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Article by Boris Oleynik entitled "The Main Guarantee" under the rubric "Chernobylskaya AES: An Echo of the Events"]

[Text] The road to Chernobyl goes through the sumptuous green of the fields, gardens, and copses of May. Everything seems normal. Except that one feels a special, controlled anxiety: It is primarily concrete mixers, gasoline tankers, and heavy-duty trucks specially designated for the AES that are rushing about ceaselessly.

Of course, what happened at the Chernobyl AES is a big calamity. It was painful not only for the local population, but it also touched the heart of every Soviet person.

It was like this: You felt fear in the words of everyone you spoke with. And it has remained: the fear of mothers and fathers and grandparents for their children and grandchildren. It is natural, like the very nature of man. During the first days, the mood swings were due to an uncertainty that was magnified by occasionally belated information about the real state of affairs at the accident's beachhead. And this will be a lesson not only for us: People must be trusted. This is particularly true of the Soviet people, who have shown themselves to be models of calm courage to the entire world.

I am not now speaking of those who went directly into the fire on those first days, who worked at the destroyed reactor, of those who threw themselves into the very heart of evil; of those who are carrying the watch every day in the danger zone of the fourth reactor, who are decontaminating the station's territory from the consequences of radiation. I am not now speaking of Academician Velikhov, whose stern, selfless devotion the Ukrainian people will never forget, and those who with him attacked the reactor as it went out of control. The stories about them have been and will continue to be told. And let not one name fall from the list when the manuscript of this great and tragic chronicle is prepared!

I want to bow to their fathers and mothers, their sisters and wives, their loved ones, to all our people who might not have participated in pacifying the revolt of the reactor, but whose hearts were always with them and, suppressing a natural fear in such cases for their own lives, fortified their people's courage with their own calmness.

There was no panic. I have the moral right to say this as a witness of all those base, screaming "voices" from behind a knoll, who lied to the whole world about "terrible destructions" and "thousands of victims." Stupidity due to ignornace can be forgiven. In the final analysis the primitive lying can be waved off... But we can never forgive those who attempted to warm their impure hands at the fire of a neighbor, maliciously rubbing them with blasphemous satisfaction. I fully agree with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- it is inhuman!

There was no panic, and even at the train stations when whirlpools appeared around certain hysterical, self-interested people order was established by people without service obligations who were helping out the police. Additional railway service and airline flights were organized. Everyone understood that this was for the children.

And Kiev was living as a great ancient and always young capital city. Kiev worked, thought, reflected, suggested alternatives to assist in this calamity. She sent her best people there -- to the frontline, where the attack on the uncontrolled nuclear force was taking place.

I had many interesting meetings in Polesskoye. I spoke with the raykom First Secretary N. Primaychenko and with the leader of the Pripyat Communists, A. Gamanyuk. They are acting with certainty, calmly guiding party organizations in deciding the first-order tasks. Relying on Communists and on the wide masses of laborers, the leaders of party committees resolve the most difficult and complicated situations.

Maybe this is why the atmosphere in the rayon near the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl AES is calm and businesslike.

With whomever you speak, there is but one mood -- to work and work, to overcome day by day and week by week the consequences of the calamity. Tychina once said it well: "To conquer is to live!"

Upon my return to Kiev, in the village of Krysyatichi, I saw people working on a road. Harmoniously, calmly. Two Valentin's were introduced: Samiylenko and Tatarchuk. Both are strong young men, almost the same age and from the Rzhishchevskiy Construction Tekhnikum, where they graduated 5 years ago. Both are masters in a complex construction brigade of the "Polesskseltroy" Trust mobile mechanized column No. 5. They and their comrades are building a vosmiletka [8-year school] for 320 pupils. They are building on schedule: The site will be completed by 1 July.

There is nothing special about this. Schools are being built throughout our country. With one exception: This school is being built near Chernobyl. It would be difficult to find more convincing evidence of the mood of our people. For in that school children will be studying who will receive their country's passport to citizenship in the 3rd millennium.

People have a firm faith in their future. And that is the main thing...

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS APPOINTED

PM021451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Anatoliy Leonidovich Adamishin USSR deputy foreign minister. The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy USSR deputy foreign minister.

PRAVDA ON INTERACTION OF DEMOCRACY, DISCIPLINE

PM021409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Democracy and Discipline"]

[Text] Sometimes we do not even consider how democratic in nature our society is. We think that that is how it should be, because we live in a world of socialism which has made working people the masters of their own fate and country. The older generations began building that world and defended it in fierce battles against fascism, and now every new generation enters it calmly and confidently as if it were his own home, a home in which everyone is guaranteed great rights and freedoms. Guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. The most vital of which include the right to work, leisure, health care, material provision in old age and sickness, and the right to housing. education and so forth.

V.I. Lenin regarded the democratic spirit and vital creativity of the masses as the main force for developing the new system. Democracy is the healthy, clean air which alone makes it possible for the socialist social organism to live a full life. And now, when we are talking about the establishment everywhere of the ethos of the 27th CPSU Congress and about acceleration, this also implies further development of all aspects and manifestations of socialist democracy.

We can see that the party is doing much to deepen the democratic nature of the socialist system. The measures to activate the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, labor collectives, and people's control and to increase openness, and the course of ensuring socialist self-management by the people, independence and accountability of enterprises and associations, and effective use of all forms of direct democracy whereby people can more actively influence the drafting and making of decisions -- behind all this there lies the deepest possible respect for the personality of Soviet people and belief in their creative powers. "You are the masters of the country and therefore honestly and conscientiously serve the country, are anxious for its success, and carry out your assigned task in such a way that your conscience is clear" -- that is the essence of the demands that are made on everyone." It is possible to cite a considerable number of examples of labor collectives creatively involved in the great work that has been launched in our country. To name people for whom rest is just a dream. And to describe phenomena and facts which lead to the conclusion that this is our democracy in action. But it is impossible to grasp democracy in the abstract. Some working people who loudly proclaim their rights and are not averse to discussing democracy in general, forget to discharge their own duty and direct obligations or to observe elementary order.

Our democracy does not deny but presupposes personal responsibility and discipline. And the discipline is the same for one and all. If you advocate order at your work place and in your organization, you must observe order yourself. If you criticize a leader for lack of exactingness, you must be absolutely strict toward yourself. If you value your collective and respect its traditions and opinion, concern for its interests is mandatory even in the event where you hold a different opinion. This rule must be rigorously observed everywhere.

We are living at a turning point. The restructuring is affecting diverse aspects of life, but it is also highlighting our capabilities and professional qualities. And not only those of leaders but of every working person. Yes, everything that hampers progress and acceleration must be criticized. But criticism and self-criticism must not be allowed to become merely formal and turn into a kind of fashion. It is clear that some people, while rhetorically waving the flag of democracy and their "legitimate" rights, are indulging in demagoguery. It is, however, sometimes not so easy to divine this -- someone appears to be talking to the point, to be aware of shortcomings and blunders, and to be criticizing them.

But when you examine closely the nature of the criticism and what the person himself has done to restructure matters and correct shortcomings, he turns out, as it were, to be on the sidelines of his own collective, since he has not raised a finger to advance matters; and while he discusses its problems he feels no real commitment. Party organizations and labor collectives must safeguard their atmosphere in every way from the utterances of demagogues and idle talkers and get rid of parasitic attitudes and the desire on the part of some to off-load their work on to someone else, the state, or society.

There is always an invisible moral aspect to every action carried out by a person or speech made to a party or workers meeting. Everyone has the right to speak. But we are far from indifferent as to how principled the words are, to whether they are said with a clear conscience or for the sake of personal gain or the advancement of the ambitious schemes of a group of friends. And that does still exist. Is it acceptable? No. Our moral criteria and our democratic principles are inseparable, they complement and enrich one another. The opinion of someone who is honest, trustworthy, and just has always been and continues to be highly valued. We have many such people, and they constitute the core of labor collectives.

Whether we are discussing reserves, social questions, cadre policy, or the formation of elected bodies we rely on the opinion of the trustworthy majority. Every real step in increasing openness, stepping up monitoring from below, and deepening democratic principles is evaluated. Particularly in cadre policy. A large changeover in leaders has recently taken place at the local level; it was essential. The opinion of labor collectives and Communists was taken into account. This all played a positive role. However, even here not everything went without a hitch. There were cases where some negligent workers raised an "irate" voice against honest leaders, and anonymous letters were sometimes circulated. And as a letter to the editorial office said, people have become accustomed to responding to them more quickly than to rationalizers' suggestions. It is clear that the changeover of cadres is under way not for the sake of change but for the sake of the cause.

The advantages of socialist democracy are indisputable. No matter how our ideological opponents try to prove the contrary, life itself and practice show its benefits. The West loves to harp on about "its own democracy." Democracy for whom exactly? -- that is the real question. Just one comparison: There are more workers and peasants in the USSR Supreme Soviet than in all the parliaments of developed capitalist countries. In our country the vast majority of people actually participates in the affairs of the life of society and the state. It cannot be otherwise. The nature of socialism will accept no other interpretation of democracy.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL DEFENDS DECISIONMAKING SYSTEM

LD021113 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 2 Jun 86

["'Unanimously' Does Not Mean Without a Debate" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- There have, perhaps, never been such fervent and highly concerned speeches, such heated debates and disputes at the commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet as in recent days, when the deputies discussed the details of the draft five-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990, Yuriy Korolev, head of the department at the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told a TASS correspondent. The draft plan will be tabled for discussion at the session of the Supreme Soviet, which is scheduled to open in the Kremlin on June 18. And the commissions of the Soviet parliament, both standing ones and the preparatory commissions specially formed for that, have discussed comprehensively and in detail every line of the draft.

This is the usual procedure of parliamentary discussions of major draft laws accepted in our country. The USSR is known not to have professional parliamentarians, who could sit for months. The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet are workers and peasants, scientists and engineers, physicians and servicemen. They come for the sessions twice a year, and each of the sessions lasts, as a rule, not more than two or three days.

Yet, certainly, this time is not enough to discuss in detail an important draft law, for example, the proposals on the five-year plan for the country's development. Therefore practices have formed in the USSR, according to which the centre of gravity of the parliamentary work to examine the documents tabled by the government has been transferred to the commissions of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. This preliminary stage of discussion practically bears the brunt of the work done. Thus figures, wording and proposals, which have already been agreed upon and elaborated in the course of discussions and disputes, are tabled at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Ignorance of that procedure, as it seems to me, explains in a considerable measure the delusions of those Western observers who claim that the sessions of the Soviet parliament do not give the deputies enough time for a serious discussion at them of the most important issues of state administration, Yuriy Korolev continued.

It is precisely such a serious, business-like and even overparticular discussion of the draft five-year plan of the USSR that was going on at the sessions of the commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Sixteen preparatory commissions were in session. They include a total 250 members. The USSR Supreme Soviet has a total of fifteen hundred deputies (750 deputies in each). Yet many deputies had worked on the five year plan as part of their routine official duties on their regular job. The results of the work done by the preparatory commissions will be endorsed by all members of 28 branch standing commissions of the chambers. Thus, a total of nearly four fifths of all of our parliamentarians will take part in a detailed discussion of the draft plan for the country's economic and social development.

Experts are also invited to participate in the work of the commissions, Yuriy Korolev said in conclusion. Such are the routine practices. The deputies cannot always be experts on the issue under discussion at the commission, albeit in its forming the professions of deputies are, certainly, taken into account. Therefore prominent specialists and scientists are always invited as experts to participate in the committee sessions. And this is another argument proving that the commission of deputies will accept recommendations which both serve the interests of the people and are professionally right.

These recommendations set forth in special conclusions of the commissions will be tabled at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet by chairmen of the Standing Plan and Budgetary Commissions of the chambers. It can be expected that with some corrections, which will inevitably crop up in the course of the debate at the session itself, they will be endorsed by the Supreme Soviet, and the plan for 1986-1990 will become state law of the USSR.

YELTSIN WRITES TO PRAVDA ON GORKOM ACTION

PM231431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Letter from B. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, under the rubric "Following Publication by PRAVDA": "A Lesson for the Suppressors of Criticism"]

[Text] The article "Applying Yesterday's Criteria," published by PRAVDA on 13 May 1986, was discussed at a session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau.

It was noted that the party raykom bureau failed to provide a political evaluation of the instances of suppression of criticism, crude administrative management, and breaches of party norms by the leadership of the in-house newspaper GIDROTEKHNIK which occurred in the Gidroproyekt Institute, and sent a purely formal reply to the editorial office.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau rescinded the Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom Bureau's resolution "On the Article 'How Criticism Was Glossed Over'" as unprincipled and lacking political evaluation of the instance of suppression of criticism in the Gidroproyekt Institute. Comrade I.V. Shakhmanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom, was reprimanded by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau for his lack of principle and shortcomings in the leadership of in-house press in the rayon. The raykom bureau was ordered to examine the question of the party responsibility of senior officials from the CPSU raykom who connived with the suppressors of criticism, and also of Communists at the Gidroproyekt Institute who suppressed criticism.

At the same time, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau noted the justice of criticism leveled at the party gorkom's Propaganda and Agitation Section.

The Propaganda and Agitation Section's attention was drawn to the lack of monitoring of the execution of its own demand that the CPSU raykom should examine the instance of suppression of criticism and the unprecedented case in which a finished run of the newspaper was destroyed, and provide a proper political evaluation. The section was ordered to take the necessary measures to resolutely improve the leadership of in-house press and factory and plant radio broadcasting.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau ordered party raykoms and the party committees of enterprises and organizations running their own in-house newspapers and radio broadcasting to examine the questions of improving party leadership in news media.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ON POSTCONGRESS TASKS

PM281416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "People's Control Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR People's Control Committee attended by the chairmen of republic, kray, and oblast committees was held on 24 May. The tasks of people's control organs stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed. A report was delivered by A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee.

It was noted at the session that the decisions adopted by the congress and the strategy it elaborated for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and production intensification are guiding and mobilizing program for the work of all committees, groups, station, and people's control workers, for their practical actions to exercise control and verify execution.

The innovative and large-scale nature of the tasks set by the congress demands that the people's control system works more efficiently, tackles the solution of major socioeconomic problems and aims for high results. All this nessitates improvements in the work of people's control organs, improvements in its organization, and alignment with the new party directives. It is incumbent upon every committee, group, or station and every people's control worker, the session emphasized, to make their specific contribution to the fulfillment of the congress decisions and plan targets for the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Particular attention was devoted to the need to enhance exactingness toward officials for the fulfillment of party directives, Soviet laws, and government resolutions and to hold culprits more strictly to task in respect of breaches of state discipline and abuses, false reporting, bureaucracy and red tape, economic mismanagement, and waste, applying for this purpose the full power of the law and the rights vested in people's control organs.

Taking part in the session were Ye. Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov; and senior officials from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

REPORTS ON ROSTOV OBLAST VEHICLE SERVICING BRIBE CASE

PM271018 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 17 May, in its First Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "lessons of a Court Case" a 1,600 word report by correspondent V. Ogurtsov entitled "Bribery Was Their Undoing" and datelined Rostov-na-donu. The author reports that "the oblast court has examined a number of criminal cases relating to bribery in the system of enterprises and organizations of the Rostov Oblast Avtovastekhobsluzhivaniye [motor vehicle servicing] center. A large group of workers, foremen, and leaders were sentenced to various terms of deprivation of liberty ranging from 6-15 years." The author goes on to describe how bribery was prevalent throughout the oblast motor vehicle repair center and allied enterprises. Mechanics extorted money from people in need of major car repairs by telling them that there were no spare parts and long waiting lists unless they paid "extra." Subsequently, everyone including leaders and even auditors and officials of the service for combatting embezzlement of socialist property and speculation received their cut. The author bemoans the moral degradation caused by bribery and notes that the culprits have been punished and those who have been relieved of criminal liability will have to answer to their collectives and party organizations. "None of them will be able to escape severe moral judgement," the author concludes.

VOROTNIKOV AT RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

PM231243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed own special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] A rountine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held, which examined topical questions of economic and cultural building in the republic.

A report was heard from M.M. Lomach, director general of the Krasnodar Kray's "Kuban" Agro-industrial Combine, on the first results of the activity of that major association which is operating under conditions of intensive integration based on principles of financial autonomy and self financing.

The Presidium also discussed the results of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services' financial and economic activity in 1985 and the republic Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education's work in improving the training and upgrading the skills of teaching cadres in the system of education and technical and vocational training and improving their working and living conditions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ZAYKOV, LIGACHEV ATTEND HIGHER EDUCATION EXHIBIT

LD301632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress placed great and responsible tasks before higher-school science. Science must react precisely and in a timely manner to the requirments of scientific-technical progress and must assist in its acceleration in every way possible. A highly qualified scientific-pedagogical collective has been formed in the higher school. An exhibition "Higher School Scientists and their Contribution to the National Economy," which has been showing in the building of the USSR Mininstry of the Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in Moscow, is devoted to its contribution to the development of various branches of industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

The exhibition was today visited by Zaykov and Ligachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. Yagodin, USSR minister of the higher and secondary specialized education, provided explanations during a tour of the exhibition.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES RELIGIOUS LEADERS 23 MAY

PM260921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 23 May L. N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, received a group of religious figures taking part in the round table "Hunger, Poverty, and the Arms Race: Toward a New Moral Order Within and Between Countries."

It was noted during the talk that the participation of the broad public and of religious circles in the quest for ways to strengthen world peace and create an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation among countries and peoples accords with the aspirations of all peace-loving forces. The need was stressed to step up the efforts of all people of goodwill in the struggle against the arms race and for the elimination of the nuclear threat.

Taking part in the talk were K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, and Metropolitan Filaret of the Russian Orthodox Church.

MARCHUK SPEAKS AT EDUCATION WORKERS MEETING

LD290703 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Today in Moscow the annual meeting of workers from higher education came to an end. Ways of intensifying scientific research in institutions of higher education were discussed. In his speech, Comrade Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, stressed that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress direct workers in higher education to increase research and to radically raise the return from this research in all sectors of the national economy.

Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, noted that higher education institutions are carrying out many sections of all-union scientific technical programs, and their work is included in state plans to develop science and technology and plans of the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries, and departments.

Prospects for developing fundamental research in the country and the tasks of higher education to implement this were disucssed by Academician Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

ALIYEV, DEMICHEV ATTEND FESTIVE SOIREE

LD302108 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A festive soiree dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Muslim Magomayev, a classical figure in Azerbaijani music and eminent composer, was held in the Columned Hall of the House of Unions in Moscow. Comrades Aliyev and Demichev, Comrade Voronov, head of the Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani Communist Party, and other leaders of the republic, and representatives of public and cultural figures, were present.

JUSTICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATION, TRAINING

LD301757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] An all-union conference of the country's law lecturers ended in Moscow today. Our correspondent Tamara Karetnikova invited Boris Vasiliyevich Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, to the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Karetnikova] Boris Vasilyevich, in the documents of the 27th party congress, a great deal of attention is given to further improving Soviet legislation. And whether it is further improvement of production or the discovery of unutilized economic reserves which is involved, whether the further improvment of the economic mechanism is involved, there is a fundamental principle which is stressed in everything -- the principle of social justice. What can you tell us about these new demands with regard to the quality of Soviet laws?

[Kravtsov] Less than 3 months has passed since the congress ended. But even in such a short space of time, a whole series of party-government decisions have been drawn up and adopted, in which the innovative ideas of the congress on major issues of economic life are embodied. Intensive work on drawing up laws is continuing today, too. The drafting of exceptionally important normative acts is under way, pertaining to the establishment of an integral system of managing the national economy, the restructuring of the economic mechanism, and the demarcation of the functions of the central management organs and the lower levels. In particular, what is involved here is the drafting of a USSR law on the organization and planning of the economic and social development of the USSR, and of a draft regulation on accounting and statistical reporting in the USSR. Work has been begun on drafting a USSR Council of Ministers decision on procedure in setting prices and tariffs.

[Karetnikova] Boris Vasilyevich, of the many matters which you examined at this conference, the problem of improving the legal training of young people is a very timely one, in our view, or more accurately, the problem of restructuring the system of training.

[Kratsov] In our opinion, the need for such restructuring is dictated by the fact that in matters relating to the legal training of young people, the organs of national education at one time took only half-measures which were not later further developed and which failed to get any serious backup in terms of cadres, methodology and material backup.

This relates primarily to the allocation of teaching time for studying law in educational institutions. As you know, only 34 hours are allocated to the subject in schools of general education, or 18 times less than, for example, to history; and in vocational training schools, only 25 hours, which is 3 times less than to ethics and aesthetics; in higher education institutions, 28 hours is allocated. Why do we consider the question of increasing the tuition time to be the main issue, while understanding all the complexity of this? Because the shortage of tuition time does not permit the necessary methodological requirements in teaching the law to be fulfilled, nor does it allow pedagogical cadres to specialize and consolidate. The majority of teachers of law in general education schools and vocational training schools have no special training: of 660,000 teachers of law, only 3,000 have juridical training.

Shortcomings in training and upbringing in the law, together with omissions in public and family upbringing are now turning out to have consequences which are far from the best. Family upbringing is causing particular concern, making itself felt more and more perceptibly. The problems of criminality among juveniles are causing much anxiety. How do we see the solution of this problem? We assume that the establishment in our country of a system of continuous and consistent training in the law should be the point of departure here, a system which would encompass all three levels of the general education school, the entire period of tuition in the secondary vocational and technical, secondary special schools, and higher education institutions. The establishment of such a system will make it possible to link education in the law with vocational trining and will best correspond to the principles of unity of education and of political, labor, and moral education of young people. [end recording]

MAKHKAMOV ADDRESSES TADZHIK CP SESSION

LD251415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] A meeting was held today in Dushanbe between members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan and students. There was a frank conversation about the achievements, problems, and prospects of higher education and the vital concerns of young people. There was talk, in particular, on the need to accelerate the educational and material-technial base at higher education establishments to meet present-day requirements, and expand the construction of student dormitories, cultural and sports complexes, and recreational areas. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Communist Party, addressed the meeting.

REPORT ON WRITERS CONGRESS IN AZERBAIJAN

OF251556 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The attention of the Eighth Congress of the Azerbaijan SSR Writers has been focused on the tasks of the republic's writers related to the question of further upgrading the ideological and artistic level of literature as demanded by the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress was opened in the State Philharmonic Orchestra Hall named after Magamayev. Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Vasiliy Konovalov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Fuad Musayev, Lidiya Rasulova, Oasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Ziya Yusif-Zade, and Sahib Alekperov; (Mitrophanov), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee; Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Vefa Gulizade, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department; Barushin, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers; representatives of the literary community from Moscow and other fraternal republics; and writers, and science and cultural employees sat in the chairmanship council of the convocation.

Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Union of Writers of Azerbaijan SSR and a socialist hero and popular writer, opened the meeting. In a high spirit, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Gorbachev was elected as the honorary member of the chairmanship council. The practical organs of the congress were elected and the agenda was approved. The participants of the congress gave loud applause to the CPSU Central Committee message congratulating the 8th congress of the republic's writers. Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read the message.

Ismail Shikli, first secretary of the Board of the Union of Writers of Azerbaijan SSR and a popular writer of the republic, read a report on the situation of literature in Azerbaijan and the tasks in that field as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. The congress will continue its work today.

U.S. PROFESSOR CITED AT YALTA IAEA CONFERENCE

LD301959 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 30 TASS -- Some 100 specialists from various countries participate in a conference of the IAEA Committee on Technology of Thermonuclear Reactors in Yalta (Crimea). They examine problems on simulating reactions taking place on the sun.

Success of implementing ideas stressed Igor Swiatoslawski, professor of the Wisconsin University (USA), in his interview to TASS, depends on joint efforts of scientists from various countries and on pooling funds of states. Examples of international cooperation in controlled thermonuclear synthesis convincingly show that this is the only correct way.

Professor Swiatoslawski spoke high about works by Soviet scientists in this sphere. He voiced support for the desire of Soviet scientists to put powerful forces latent in atomic nuclei to the service of mankind by using them in the interest of improving human life. The professor noted that many U.S. researchers did not want either to put up with spending of huge funds and resources for nuclear weapons.

VOSS RECEIVES SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST PRESIDENT

LD301116 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received Neal C. Wilson, president of the general conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, SDA. The meeting took note of the role of public at large, including religious circles, in strengthening peace on earth and understanding between peoples.

The conversation was attended by Milovanov, deputy chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the USSR Council of Ministers.

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DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 107 4 June 1986

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FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SALT II CONTROVERSY

Press Conference Held in Moscow

LD040924 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- President Reagan's announcement about the U.S. refusal to observe the interim agreement and the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) in the future means that the present American leadership embarked on the road of unilateral denunciation of commitments under major international legal documents which the U.S.S.R and the U.S. have observed on the basis of reciprocity, said Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. He spoke at a press conference in Moscow today.

An attempt has been made to upset military parity which serves as the basis for strategic stability, and to remove the existing limits on the arms race.

The arguments used by the White House to justify the motives for demolishing the foundation of the process of arms limitation and reduction fail to pass the test when confronted with facts. Doing nothing to reach new agreements, the U.S. is destroying the existing ones.

The United States, said the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., will not manage to achieve unilateral advantages. The Soviet Union will take the necessary measures to prevent the military-strategic parity from being upset.

Korionov Raps U.S. "Hawks"

PM031425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "The Wreckers"]

[Text] In Western Europe, Asia and other parts of the world, and in the United States itself there is mounting condemnation of the White House decision announced a few days ago about the de facto refusal of the United States to continue to abide by Soviet-American agreements of paramount importance for strategic offensive arms limitation -- the 1972 Interim Agreement [SALT I] and the 1979 SALT II agreement.

Under a barrage of sharp criticism, the administration's spokesmen are claiming that the U.S. Administration "has traveled one more mile" in the sphere of arms control. True, the administration has traveled another mile, however, in the wrong direction, in the direction of wrecking the very foundation of the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arsenals.

The President, Congressman E. Markey noted, "has effectively declared war on arms control." Senator A. Gore added: "Arms control is hanging by a thread." The head of the White House, the British FINANCIAL TIMES writes, "is definitively undermining the foundations of one of the main curbs on the arms race." Western observers are almost unanimous in their assessment that the "hawks" who have long been trying to wreck the Soviet-American agreements that to a certain extent restrain the most dangerous type of arms race have gained the upper hand in Washington.

While certain administration officials are trying to assure people that the United States will finally withdraw from SALT II only in, say, fall or toward the end of the year. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger is saying that the United States "is no longer bound" by SALT II.

However, it is not only a question of the fate of the aforementioned document. The "hawks'" plan go much further than that. They regard the abandonment of SALT II as a major step toward wrecking everything positive that has been achieved with great difficulty in the cause of normalizing Soviet-American relations in past years. Some far-sighted people in the United States are warning that the administration has set its sights not only on SALT II but also the 1972 ABM Treaty.

These are all dangerous symptoms. Essentially it is a question of attempts to poison the general atmosphere in Soviet-American relations to such an extent as to render the continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue at the summit level impossible.

The forces that seek to preserve peace and curb the arms race cannot but draw the appropriate conclusions from the actions of the Washington administration.

Kornilov Sees Danger

LD031428 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

President Reagan's decision to break out of the SALT-2 treaty is the most serious blunder made over the entire period of his stay in the White House. This has been stated by Senator Edward Kennedy, a prominent U.S. public figure, in a speech in the Senate. Mr Kennedy's statement is consonant with pronouncements by many other sober-minded political figures of the West, and with the opinions of prominent scientists, authoritative military experts, and members of the public at large of various countries, including that of the USA. And there can be no other estimate of Washington's actions.

What is in actual fact the essence of the U.S. President's recent statement on a virtual refusal to be bound by the SALT agreements in the future? The essence is that the strategic offensive arms' ceilings set by the agreements no longer suit those U.S. circles which count on force, and steer matters towards a further build-up of U.S. military might. Washington seeks to remove the 'hindrances'. Such is the 'logic' of militarist policy.

The U.S. President's decision signifies that the U.S. leadership has gone to an exceptionally dangerous measure in the cause of destroying the treaty system which restrains the nuclear arms race and thereby brings about conditions for the conclusion of new agreements. The U.S. decision signifies that the U.S. Administration is openly proclaiming a course towards full implementation of a nuclear arms build-up programme adopted by it.

Commenting on Washington's militarist action, many observers and press media emphasise that it fully fits into the framework of the U.S. global foreign policy. And this is really so. In December 1984 U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared on the pages of a New York monthly, "AMERICAN PIGEON MAGAZINE," that nuclear war was unwinnable and it should not be started. Such were the words but what is the real policy of Washington and what is its reply to the Soviet peace initiatives? In response to the call for preventing a transfer of the arms race to outer space, and for turning the near-earth space into an arena of peaceful and mutually beneficial scientific cooperation, Washington replied with a speeded-up preparation for 'star wars'. In response to the proposal to ban nuclear weapon testing, Washington replied with new nuclear tests in Nevada. In response to the calls for a ban on barbarous chemical weapons, Washington replied with sanctioning the production of a new-generation of chemical weapon -- the binary round.

The purpose of those actions is the same: At all costs, by all means to upset the established military-strategic parity in the world for the purpose of dictating U.S. will to sovereign countries and peoples upon getting a nuclear space sword, the longer and sharper the better. The leader of U.S. Communists, Gus Hall, points out that the country has never had an administration which would so actively pursue an aggressive imperialist policy as the present one.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot and will not watch indifferently how the United States feverishly replenishes its already packed-to-capacity military arsenals with new and new types and systems of destructive weapons, and upsets the reached agreements and accords. Our country has always found -- and undoubtedly will continue to find -- an effective reply to any challenge on the part of those who would like to test once again our military and technological capabilities.

But the line towards competing against each other in the production of tools of destruction and death, pushing the world closer and closer to the abyss of a nuclear conflagration is not our choice. That line runs counter to common sense and gives rise to mounting counteraction by all peace-loving countries and all peoples that are aware of the stern realities of the nuclear age. The world has become too small and too brittle for wars and any kind of 'stratagems of power politics'. The people unanimously demand that the militarists be stopped, and that a turn to real steps to curb the arms race be secured.

Ambassador to UK Comments

LD031338 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1255 GMT 3 Jun 86

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] The Soviet ambassador, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, in London today repeated before British television cameras and journalists Soviet anger at President Reagan's threat to break the SALT 2 agreement which limits the strategic nuclear weapons held by the two superpowers.

He renewed the Soviet appeal to Britain to use her influence with the U.S. to prevent President Reagan going ahead with his threat by the end of the year. New political thinking was needed, he said.

Observers noted that, despite the expressions of anger, the ambassador did not rule out a summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and listed subjects on which there might be scope for agreement.

Mr Zamyatin said at a press conference that Britain and the Soviet Union had "a very good experience of cooperation." He recalled the trilateral talks between 1977 and 1980 on the ban on nuclear tests when a number of agreements were signed.

He said: "The situation in the world is so complicated and tense it requires new political approaches, new political thinking and new efforts in order to curb the arms race. We think that Great Britain has its own point of view on many international issues and problems."

Britain was probably aware to a greater extent than any other country of the U.S. position on major international issues. Cooperation by the British would be very much appreciated by the international community, "whether this helped to achieve compliance with existing treaties on arms control or curbed the arms race."

The ambassador said he had discussed yesterday with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe the possible visit to London of Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze. They had not fixed a date, but talked of a visit in the middle or end of July.

He denied the Soviet Union had breached the provisions of the SALT 2 agreement. If the Americans breached the agreement, the Soviet Union would consider herself free from obligations and would not allow the undermining of military strategic parity. "The USSR will provide reliable security to socialist states," he said.

At any summit between Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan there should be measures which would strengthen international security and lead to a curb on the arms race. The ambassador indicated that a summit need not be confined only to nuclear issues. He said: "We would put forward major proposals concerning the reduction of conventional weapons and forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

"These proposals would be detailed and comprehensive. If we could agree on these questions, that would be a very good beginning for the summit.

"We do not see the second summit with the U.S. President as a forum where we can agree on all the problems.

"There is a possibility of agreeing on a ban on nuclear tests. We can agree on chemical weapons. We can agree on confidence-building measures. We can easily agree on the question of intermediate nuclear missiles."

Views Violations

LD031925 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] London June 3 TASS -- A briefing for representatives of the British mass media was held at the Soviet Embassy here. The attention of journalists was drawn to the May 31 Soviet Government statement in connection with the actual refusal of the United States to abide in future by the Soviet-American treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

When questions were answered at the briefing it was stressed that this step by Washington unambiguously characterises the American foreign policy as being directed at further intensifying the arms race, militarising outer space and aggravating international tension. The present American leadership has taken an exceptionally dangerous measure in the direction of destroying the treaty system that restricts the nuclear arms race and thereby creates conditions for concluding new accords. The attempts of the United States to justify this course by references to some "violations" of existing agreements by the Soviet Union were refuted as totally groundless at the briefing. The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that a continued observance on a mutual basis of the commitments stipulated by the agreements would be of substantial importance for maintaining the strategic balance and strengthening security.

It was stressed at the same time that the Soviet Government will not watch impassively as the United States wrecks the system of agreements reached in the field of limiting strategic offensive arms. The American side will not succeed in achieving military advantages for itself at the expense of others.

It was noted at the briefing that Britain -- and the Soviet Union has accumulated good experience of cooperation with it, in particular at the tripartite talks on prohibiting nuclear tests -- could play an important role in efforts directed at curbing the arms race.

EDITORIAL ASSAILS U.S. NUCLEAR TESTING INTENTIONS

PM031543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "From a Position of Recklessness; How Washington Explains the Desire to Continue Nuclear Tests"]

[Text] It was 30 years ago, in June 1956, when the USSR Supreme Soviet issued a statement that noted the following: The Western powers negative attitude toward the Soviet Union's constructive proposals aimed at the liquidation of the nuclear threat to mankind "will not deter the Soviet Union in its struggle for a complete ban on atomic weapons and for the urgent termination of thermonuclear weapons tests as a first step along this path." It is due to opposition by the West, and primarily the United States, that this task even today appears on the agenda of international life. Furthermore, the need for its swiftest possible solution today is incalculably greater than 3 decades ago. This why the USSR's stance, outlined with utmost clarity in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and enshrined in the CPSU Program, is to attain "the stage-by-stage implementation of a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century by way of terminating the tests and production of all their varieties." Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union actively and consistently advocates the termination of nuclear tests. The latest confirmation of this is contained in the Soviet Union's recent decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August.

What is the West doing? How did the United States respond to this decision? On 21 May, the Pentagon conducted yet another nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site, the 4th officially announced test of 1986 and the 11th since the Soviet moratorium was announced, and the 650th since 1951. This, and other similar actions, need no extensive interpretations. The White House openly expresses unwillingness to join the Soviet moratorium and displays an intention to continue nuclear tests.

Today it can be confidently asserted that a belief has developed and is strengthening among the international community as a whole that the termination of nuclear tests is a practical step toward the liquidation of nuclear arms and, moreover, does not lead to the undermining of anyone's security. The people can draw closer to the cherished goal only if our example is also followed by the other nuclear powers, primarily the United States. Washington, however, refuses to accept Moscow's invitation for a joint approach toward a nuclear-free future.

What is it that encourages the White House to reject the hand extended to it? Why is it that explosions thunder time and time again in the Nevada desert, reducing the people's hopes to ashes? The U.S. Administration justifies its stance by the following selection of deductions: Nuclear arsenals are needed by the United States as "means of deterrence against the enemy," nuclear weapons must be constantly checked in order to maintain the "reliability and effectiveness" of these "means of deterrence," and such checking is possible only by conducting nuclear explosions.

K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, outlined this "concept" with exhaustive bluntness. "We hope," he declared, "to reduce nuclear arms, we hope to conclude accords and develop technology that could change the prevailing situation to a greater or lesser extent. To this point, however, such changes have not occurred, and an imperative need for deterrence exists as before. In order to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of our means of deterrence it is necessary to conduct tests of the weapons that constitute these means. Tests are necessary to ensure deterrence."

Let us leave to the director's conscience the claim that he hopes to reduce nuclear arms. It does not in the least correspond with Washington's practical policy.

The United States, with its actions, destroys people's hopes that accords on curbing the nuclear race can be reached. However, this is not the only issue. Let us examine more carefully the term "deterrence" with which Adelman is juggling.

The White House has its own interpretation of this concept. The same interpretation was given in National Security Council Memorandum 68, which was ratified by H. Truman back in his days as U.S. President. This is what this document says: "Under the deterrence concept, it is seen as vitally necessary to maintain a strong military position... Without the basis of superior military strength in a state of combat readiness and able to be rapidly mobilized, the deterrence policy, which to all intents and purposes is a policy of planned and gradual coercion, will be nothing but a policy of bluff." In other words: The U.S. concept of "deterrence" is aimed at creating military superiority over the USSR, which would allow the United States to pursue a "policy of gradual and planned coercion" against our country and the entire world. Washington does not envision a "deterrence policy" without its nuclear arms. While this political course is a categorical imperative for the U.S. Administration, the White House does not want to hear about the elimination of nuclear arms that the Soviet Union is calling for and is prepared to undertake.

An analysis of the other "arguments" adduced by the U.S. side to justify its refusal to join in the Soviet moratorium only emphasizes Washington's bad faith in its approach to the most important problem of the day.

For instance, the White House puts forward the "verification (kontrol) problem" again and again. Is verification (kontrol) of the observance of accords necessary? Of course it is. Perhaps the Soviet Union needs it even more than the United States. The facts attest to repeated cases of the U. S. side exceeding the limit for its tests of nuclear charges, a limit that was laid down by the treaties on underground nuclear weapons and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (these treaties, signed in 1974 and 1976 respectively, have still not been ratified by the United States, thereby thwarting the measures envisaged by these documents aimed at improving the sides' confidence in the precise implementation of accords). Instances of U.S. violations of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outerspace, and under water, when radioactive material was scattered beyond U.S. national territory as a result of underground nuclear explosions are also well known.

In light of these facts it is obvious that the Soviet Union is interested in reliable verification [kontrol] of accords, no less than the United States at any rate. But Washington is pretending that it knows absolutly nothing about this Soviet position.

No less "convincing" is the thesis put forward by G. Shultz opposing a U.S. moratorium on nuclear explosions. The U.S. secretary of state, explaining to congressmen the reasons for refusing to introduce a moratorium, stated that it would be unrealistic "while there are no agreements on fundamental reductions to nuclear arsenals." Yes, there really are no such agreements yet. But, first, the explosions intended to modernize and upgrade nuclear arsenals not only do not promote the conclusion of such agreements but put more and more obstacles in the way. Second, the(ending) of nuclear tests -- since it freezes the qualitative parameters of nuclear arms -- would only promote reaching accords on fundamental reductions to nuclear arsenals. This is precisely what the United States does not want, gambling on achieveing nuclear missile omnipotence. This is borne out by the decision made in Washington essentially to abandon SALT II, a step that has been assessed in the world and in the Soviet Government statement published a few days ago as provocative.

Hiding the blatantly aggressive nature of its policy behind the term "deterrence," whose true meaning has been concealed from the broad circles of the Western public, Washington is counting on the fact that the world will also understand the thesis on holding nuclear tests as a means of "ensuring the reliability and effectiveness of the means of deterrence." But what "reliability" and effectiveness is that?

The United States pretends that only those kinds and types of armaments already in the nuclear arsenals are subject to "reliability and effectiveness" tests. But their combat readiness has already been established with a sufficient degree of reliability in tests held in the past. Specialists are convinced that nuclear test explosions are not necessary to verify the reliability of a nuclear weapon. Reliability can be established, Western experts claim, by testing the nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons.

Explosions conducted with the aim of modernizing existing nuclear armaments and creating new, more sophisticated and more destructive forms are another matter. The facts demonstrate that Washington's desire to retain its "right" to conduct nuclear explosions is aimed precisely at the qualitative reequipment of its nuclear arsenals, not at "verifying reliability." In this connection the U.S. press has reported that the Pentagon intends to use the more than 15 explosions planned for this year to test new nuclear warheads for MX ICBM's, B-61 tactical bombs and B-83 strategic bombs, 8-inch and 155-mm nuclear artillery shells, warheads for Midgetman missiles and submarine-based Trident-2 missiles, new nuclear depth charges, nuclear antiaircraft missiles based on SM-2 ships, SRAM-2 short-range air to surface nuclear missiles, and so on and so forth. By no means least in this program is the place occupied by space-strike armaments, that new element intended to transform the present U.S. nuclear "triad" into a "quartet." There is no doubt that ending nuclear tests is a clear obstacle to all these preparations for Armageddon. For the people of the world, including the American people, of course, that would undoubtedly be a boon. But it is not "boon for mankind that the White House is thinking about now -- rather, it is a "policy of planned and gradual coercion" based on "superior military strength." That is how Washington understands "deterrence," incapable as it is of abandoning the concept formulated by U.S. strategists approximately 35 years ago.

But it is not the middle of the 20th century that is before us now: Rather, we are on the threshhold of the 3d millennium. And to try to act "from a position of strength" is a venture as futile as it is dangerous. The present level of the military-strategic balance between the opposing sides is approaching a critical point and the continuation of the nuclear arms race, for which Washington is striving, merely thickens the clouds of the nuclear catastrophe threatening the planet.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the doctrine of "deterrence" ["sderzhivaniye"] or "intimidation" ["ustrasheniye"] preached in the United States merely spurs on the arms race that may sooner or later get out of control. There is still time to prevent that. The moratorium on nuclear tests could be the departure point to a secure future for mankind if the United States finally recognizes the futility and dangerousness of pursuing nuclear superiority.

The Soviet Union will not hold matters up. The proposal for a meeting between the USSR and the U.S. leaders in any European state's capital or in Hiroshima to reach an understanding on the cessation of nuclear explosions and on banning nuclear tests remains in force. Just as the Soviet people's will to prevent a thermonuclear conflagration on earth remains indestructible.

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT CW STATEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 May carries in its First Edition on page 1 a report on the Soviet Government statement on chemical weapons. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Statement by the Soviet Government" has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 9, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: In recent days, NATO military bodies made decisions sanctioning (omitting reference to Military Planning Committee);

Paragraph two, line three in PRAVDA reads: and unconditionally destroyed. (changing "eliminated" to "destroyed:);

Paragraph five, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: some NATO countries, and in particular the FRG, are acting in a completely different direction in practice. (rewording reference to FRG);

Page AA 10 Paragraph two, lines three and four in PRAVDA read: of the North Atlantic bloc and all European countries to (rewording);

In the same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: People must say "no" to binary and any other chemical (rewording).

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON WORLDWIDE ARMS TALKS

Space Weapons Group in Geneva

LD031121 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 3 TASS -- A meeting of the group on space weapons has been held here within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and outer space weapons.

Bonn Forum Ends

PM040835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Grishin dispatch: "Strengthening the Edifice of Detente"]

[Text] Bonn -- The Sixth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe [CSCE], in which delegations from the parliamentary groups of 29 countries participated, has finished work in the capital on the Rhine. The Soviet delegation, headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, was comprised of USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.T. Stepanov, V.S. Makarenko, T.N. Bokareva, and A.V. Koop.

For 6 days in the Bundestag there was a lively exchange of opinions on what contributions could be made by parliamentarians to strengthening universal detente and further implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Despite differences in political convictions the speeches of the overwhelming majority of the delegates mentioned the absolute need to prevent a war -- nuclear or conventional -- and revive the spirit of detente. The conclusion that 1986 -- International Year of Peace -- has been marked by a radical shift in the implementation of a comprehensive disarmament program was equally unanimous.

In the concluding resolution the conference participants called on governments and parliaments to do everything possible to curb the arms race, and nuclear tests, and prevent the militarization of space. The document expresses the hope that the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will soon end with the adoption of a meaningful final document that will be' presented to the Vienna conference. The parliamentarians advocated that the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the CSCE would be held at foreign minister level. This would demonstrate its importance for further developing the detente process.

The interparliamentary forum stressed the need to urgently eliminate seats of tension in the world. In this connection the conference participants consider it important to take positive steps aimed at strengthening stability in the Mediterranean -- a region whose security is closely linked with European and world security as a whole. To that end it is necessary to eradicate the causes of tension that have emerged as a result of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and the interventionist U.S. intrigues against Libya.

Examining the questions of cooperation in the sphere of economics, science, technology, and the environment, the parliamentatians resolutely condemned all forms of protectionist, discriminatory, and restrictive practices in trade among the countries. They stated their conviction that the existing reduction in military spending and the removal of the threat of war would promote the resolution of global socioeconomic problems. The conference welcomed the resumption of dialogue between the CEMA and the EEC, believing that the establishment of official relations between these two organizations would be mutually advantageous and would lead to an expansion of European cooperation.

The forum participants discussed ways of improving nuclear power safety by expanding international cooperation and strengthening the IAEA's role. They advocated the convening of a conference on the questions of nuclear safety with a view to drawing up international agreements on exchanging information on AES accidents and providing aid in emergencies.

The interparliamentary conference, which has now been held for the sixth time, demonstrated parliamentarians' desire to make new efforts to make detente an effective, viable, and all-embracing process in international relations. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the Helsinki Final Act is a unique multilateral instrument for ensuring security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

TASS on Prospects of Progress

LD031153 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Arming instead of development or disarmament for development? This is how the question stands now in view of a prospect for the convocation of an international conference this summer on interconnection between disarmament and development. It must be recalled that a decision to call such a conference was unanimously taken at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly in December last year. In accordance with that decision, the conference is to consider a wide range of matters concerning the adverse effect which the on-going arms race and the growth of military expenditures have on the socioeconomic situation in the world. The conference is also to set about looking for ways to release additional resources for creative purposes, particularly those in the interests of the developing countries, resultant of the implementation of disarmament measures.

A special committee began preparations for the conference and has done by now a certain amount of work in this direction.

There is no doubt that an all-round discussion at a high political level of the adverse effects of the arms race, and the problem of switching over for creative purposes the huge funds, which are now being spent on military programmes, would serve the interests of the whole of mankind, of all peoples that strive to solve their socioeconomic problems. It was not fortuitous that the convocation and goals of the conference were welcomed at the April session of the Coordinating Bureau by the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Delhi.

They urged all countries to take part in the international conference and to contribute to its being a success.

The foreign ministers pointed out its being of particular importance to find ways to rectify the existing situation when hundreds of billions of dollars, which is equivalent to approximately $1.5 million per minute, are spent every year on weapons, which is in sharp contrast to poverty and, in some cases, to abject poverty in which two thirds of the world's population live. The participants in the session in Delhi also expressed conviction that the economic and social consequences of the arms race hampered the establishment of a new economic order.

However, the U.S. Administration, which is going ahead with building up nuclear arsenals and preparing for 'star wars', perceived danger to the U.S. adventuristic militarist course in the convocation of the conference. Washington got frightened with the very prospect that the spiraling up of the arms race by the United States and the attempt at frustrating a political dialogue and talks on disarmament by the USA would be strongly criticised at the forum. Then, Washington decided to sabotage the work of the Preparatory Committee. In April the United States officially stated its refusal to attend the conference. Such a stand cannot be interpreted otherwise than an overt unwillingness of Washington to consider and tackle the problem of disarmament in a constructive spirit and to contribute to overcoming the difficulties which are being experienced by the developing countries.

Under Washington's pressure, Western countries, too, began to show an obvious unwillingness to engage in coordinating a draft final document of the conference within the framework of the preparatory committee. Some of them even came forward with a proposal to postpone the convocation of the conference 'in view of the revealed differences.' But differences in approaches to the problem which was formulated at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, cannot and should not become a ground or a cause for renouncing a search for mutually acceptable solutions. The conference, for which the international community declared unanimously, should be convened as scheduled in order to give an impulse to active steps to end the arms race, to reduce arms, to cut down military expenditures, and to use the fruits of work exclusely for creative purposes and for a solution to global problems which become aggravated.

It is believed in the Soviet Union that the militarism-imposed principle of arming instead of development should be replaced by an oppositive order of things: disarmament for development. It is necessary to secure that every measure aimed at limiting and reducing arms, and every step along the lines of freeing the world from nuclear and other weapons should not only bring more security to the peoples but should also make it possible to allocate more funds to improve people's living conditions.

IZVESTIYA Reports Lomeyko Remarks

PM031149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] There was a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 27 May on current problems of international relations. It was addressed by V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section, who drew attention to the new Soviet initiative expounded by M.S. Gorbachev at his meeting with British parliamentarians. In connection with the conference of experts from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe countries that has ended in Bern, it was noted that at the last moment the U.S. delegation blocked the adoption of a final document elaborated on the basis of protracted consultation and compromises among all the participants.

This act can only be seen as a further illustration of the U.S. unceremonious and crude attitude toward the Europeans' needs and an attempt to undermine the all-European process.

In reply to questions about the work of the Stockholm conference, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that there is every chance of a successful completion of the first stage of this most important international forum provided there is a mutual desire on the part of the sides to achieve accords. This desire exists on the socialist side. This is evidence, in particular, by the socialist countries' specific, constructive proposals in all spheres of the conference's activity and their vigorous search for solutions to unresolved problems. But the United States and some of its allies are continuing, on various farfetched pretexts, to hinder the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords.

In the present situation the success or failure of the Stockholm conference is the willingness to seek -- not in words, but in deeds -- to reduce the danger of war on our continent. This is also essential for the new all-European meeting in Vienna that could decide to switch to the second phase of the conference, devoted to disarmament in Europe, which would contribute to the development of the Helsinki process in all spheres.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS CONFERENCE IN COLOGNE

Discuss Chernobyl

LD301601 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Cologne May 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy:

The 6th World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) is continuing its work here.

Physicians and other health workers from more than fifty countries, and numerous guests, who arrived in this major industrial and cultural centre of the Federal Republic of Germany, started debates on concrete and urgent topics concerned with the further invigoration of their campaign for the prevention of nuclear war.

The art of physicians will be totally irrelevant and any means of medicine ineffective in case of a thermonuclear catastrophe to which mankind is being pushed by aggressive U.S. and NATO circles.

That is why the chief task of the IPPNW movement is to campaign vigorously against the mounting threat of nuclear war, for ridding mankind of nuclear armaments.

This idea keynoted most of the speeches made by the delegates to the congress.

The delegates expressed their profound concern over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Their statements expressed understanding of the misfortune that struck the USSR, and respect for the Soviet people, including Soviet physicians for their selfless work on resolving the complicated and diverse tasks of overcoming the consequences of the accident. The speakers expressed sincere sympathy and support.

That tragic event, said a statement of the IPPNW movement, unanimously adopted by the delegates, confirmed the correctness of the warning long since made by the movement: Medicine would be powerless even if only a few warheads exploded.

There was no nuclear explosion in Chernobyl, still all of Europe was affected. The news of the Chernobyl accident impelled members of the movement to step up their campaign against nuclear war with all means at their disposal.

Nuclear war would become the last tragedy, the statement said, reminding physicians all over the world of their professional duty to try to avert the great threat to very life on earth.

Reactionary press bodies in the Federal Republic sought to use the developments in Chernobyl to try and split the international movement of physicians.

The newspaper DIE WELT, a mouthpiece of the reactionary circles, prophesied "collapse" of the congress in connection with the Chernobyl accident.

Professor Bernard Lown (USA), co-president of the IPPNW, told the TASS correspondent that various views of the atomic power plant accident in the USSR were being made at the congress. "Despite that, the congress is a success."

Dr. Lown said it was necessary to counter any attempts to use the tragic event for anti-Soviet purposes. "Chernobyl is our common misfortune. That is why the demand for a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and a call on the U.S. Administration to follow the USSR's example are so timely today."

The West German section of the IPPNW today submitted for consideration to the workshop "Atomic Energy" a document entitled "Time to Awaken". It appealed to the politicians to "apply maximum efforts for the immediate termination of nuclear weapon tests worldwide, and for the establishment of a zone in Europe that would be free of nuclear and chemical weapons. [no closing quotation marks as received]

A discussion on the role of journalists in preventing nuclear war was held today for the first time in the history of world congresses of the movement. Mass media representatives from the USSR, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Hungary and other countries took part.

During the interesting and sometimes keen debate, the journalists considered in detail the questions of responsibility of journalists and their contribution to the common cause of mankind -- that of preserving peace on earth.

Many people took part in the debate. Western journalists were asked many questions concerning their reluctance to devote more materials to the broadening anti-war movement, including the international movement of physicians.

Appeal Against Nuclear War

LD011449 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Cologne June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

The Sixth International Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement ended here today. The congress brought together more than 3,000 delegates and guests from over 50 countries.

The participants in the congress adopted an appeal to the Soviet and U.S. leadership, emphasizing the imperative need for the United States to join the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced by the Soviet Union, and also for conducting without delay talks on banning tests. The moratorium on nuclear blasts will bridle the driving force of the arms race, block the development of more and more sophisticated, accurate, compact and destabilizing first strike weapons, which it becomes increasingly more difficult to control.

The governments of the USSR and the United States, two powerful countries of the world, bear special responsibility to the entire mankind in the cause of banning nuclear tests -- the first step on the road to eliminating nuclear weapons from arsenals, the appeal says. To give concrete expression to your responsibility to the future generations and protect the health of the present generations, above all children, we call you to take the following steps:

-- To guarantee the allocation of resources for the immunization of all children on earth by the year 1990, which is the objective of the World Health Organization and the U.N. Childrens' Fund.

-- To earmark part of the funds released in the process of disarmament for health protection programmes in the interests of the children in the developing countries,

-- To exclude the development of space arms and to invest funds instead in the medical communication programme so as to make the achievements of medicine accessible to the whole of mankind.

The appeal says that it is within the capabilities of the Soviet Union and the United States to effect these measures. In the International Year of Peace these two countries can demonstrate that science and technology which follows it serve one goal solely, namely, to improve life on earth rather than threaten it with extinction.

A message to six leaders -- participants in the initiative of five continents -- supports their point of view as regards banning nuclear explosions. A mutual Soviet-U.S. moratorium, to which you called in your joint messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, is the measure of limiting aramaments on which the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement focussed all its attention last year, it says.

The concluding session of the international congress approved one more document -- a medical recipe of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. It says that on July 1, 1985, the members of this movement have come up with a medical recipe which makes it possible to do away with the most awesome threat to human health. They urgently called for announcing immediately a moratorium on all nuclear blasts as a first indispensable step towards reversing the nuclear arms race. The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War come up once again with this medical recipe and urge the governments of the United States and all other nuclear powers to join the USSR and announce a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. The positive aspects of this medical recipe for averting a nuclear war are obvious.

Addressing the concluding session, Academician Yevgeniy Chazov of the USSR, co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement, said: "The USSR and the United States, other Western and Eastern countries could use satellities to develop not a military system but a system which would enable any doctor in any country of the world to receive any information and consultation for the sake of saving human life. And which is the main thing, this will be an example of what the countries across the world can do if they pool their efforts in combatting diseases, hunger and illiteracy.

This will be our best answer to those who are keen on sowing emnity and hatred among us and going ahead in these conditions with the nuclear arms race. We cannot sit on our hands, we do not have the right to be silent."

The next international congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War will be held in Moscow next year.

Chernobyl Called 'Warning'

LD031732 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Existence of nuclear arsenals are incompatible with human life. Each person must comprehend this idea, said Professor Bernard Lown (USA), a co-president of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. He spoke at a press conference today in Moscow on the results of the Cologne congress of this movement, which has just ended and which was attended by 4,600 medics from 59 countries.

The Cologne meeting has shown that doctors attach special importance to the moral aspect of the nuclear danger, Lown went on to say, it is incomprehensible how it was possible to stockpile so much genocide weapons. They will make no distinction between grownups and children, sick and healthy people, will destroy all mankind, he pointed out.

Our actions are aimed at bringing the opinion of doctors about the deadly danger of the nuclear arms drive to the world public. The prohibition of nuclear tests is the main idea of the explanatory programme undertaken by our movement, Lown underlined. Following the FRG and the USSR, the movement's leaders will visit China and Japan. We shall go to Hiroshima, Lown said, which was the first victim of nuclear bombing where it is inscribed on the grave of the dead: "Sleep in peace, the error will not be repeated."

The Cologne congress issued a "prescription" for saving mankind whose essence is to stop immediately nuclear tests, noted Soviet Academician Gevgeniy Chazov, the second co-president of the movement. The task of peace advocates is to prod the U.S. Administration to join the Soviet nuclear tests moratorium.

The Chernobyl tragedy serves as a formidable warning of the nuclear danger, said Chazov. The explosion of steam with a radioactive release struck 299 people with radiation disease, 23 of them are dead. But we should remember that one megaton nuclear bomb alone can take the toll of at least 300,000 lives. In case of a nuclear war, destruction threatens every citizen of the world, and any medical assistance will be useless and totally ineffective.

The Cologne congress proposed an idea of holding regional symposiums of doctors: European -- in Madrid, Latin American -- in Havana, similar meetings will be held in Washington and New Zealand.

Chazov on Meetings

LD022337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1953 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (TASS) -- The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" being put forward by the U.S. Administration will greatly increase the probability of nuclear conflict, said chairman of the Soviet Committee of the Physicians of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War movement Academician Gevgeniy Chazov.

Upon his return to Moscow today from Cologne (FRG) where the 6th Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War organization has ended, he gave an interview to the TASS correspondent at the steps of the plane.

The congress participants, the Soviet scientist said, stressed that according to the conclusions of specialists, a total nuclear war would mean the end of civilization. The explosion of charges of 10,000 megatons strength will immediately kill 1.15 billion people and injure 1.095 billion.

Radioactive fallout will provoke cancerous disease and genetic defects among millions of people. It will be centuries before the possibility emerges of the restoration of social and economic life.

The participants in the congress welcomed the Soviet Union's extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August, Geveniy Chazov said. If the American Administration joined the USSR's initiative, it would reliably impede the perfection of nuclear weapons because not one new model of weapons is accepted without testing the warhead that it will deliver to its target.

"That is why we consider that the main task of the peace champions is to induce the American Administration to join the Soviet moratorium," Yevgeniy Chazov concluded.

REPORTAGE ON SCIENTISTS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Dobrynin Conference Report

PM291100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Into the 21st Century Without Nuclear Weapons; All-Union Conference of Scientists" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The planet's inhabitants are now facing the question of war and peace in all its urgency because the might of the weapons stockpiled on earth has never before been so destructive and so threatening for mankind. Scientists are now particularly aware of the danger contained in the arsenals of nuclear weapons. A sincere desire to examine objectively the complex and dangerous situation in which mankind finds itself and a firm intention to strengthen the scientific flank of the antiwar movement unites the participants of the Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War, which opened in Moscow 27 May.

The conference presidium consists of leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, eminent scientists from abroad, and representatives of international scientific organizations.

The conference was opened by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This year, he said, which is the International Year of Peace, has been marked by major peace-loving initiatives and actions by the Soviet Union. The all-embracing program for international security put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress and later developed in statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee envisages the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000.

Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered an introductory speech to the participants in the scientists' antiwar forum. A reliable foundation for the preservation of peace, he said, can be provided only by real disarmament and universal security.

Technical systems, which constantly increase in complexity, cannot ensure military superiority and victory in a nuclear war, but they do shake strategic stability and increase the probability of mistakes, malfunctions, and errors fraught with uncontrollable and irreversible consequences. Mankind cannot remain a hostage to chance, and therefore the danger hanging over the world must be eliminated, and eliminated radically.

A report entitled "For a Nuclear-Free World by the 21st Century" was delivered by A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He conveyed to the participants in the conference a greeting from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wishes for fruitful work and success in all the activity of scientists aimed at creating a nuclear-free world, a world rid of the threat of nuclear war and freed from nuclear weapons.

Recently, the speaker said, M.S. Gorbachev has repeatedly addressed the question of the role and position of science and scientists in the cause of preserving peace and life itself on earth. The leadership of our party and our country highly values the contribution made by scientists not only to exploring nature's secrets, but also to joint efforts designed to protect mankind from the unwise use of the achievements of science, and particularly to the cause of preventing war.

Soviet people are profoundly gratified by the fact that our country was the initiator of a radical program to deliver the world from nuclear arms by the end of this century. The 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, the foreign policy initiatives formulated in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, and the USSR's proposals put forward after the congress -- all this, we believe, inspires people's hearts with new hope.

Our comprehensive plan offers an opportunity for the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world under strict international verification [kontrol]. Likewise for the elimination of chemical weapons, their stockpiles, and the industrial base for their production, as well as for a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles and closely resembling other types of mass destruction weapons in terms of their casualty-producing capability. Now these proposals have been supplemented by the proposal to reduce conventional arms and armed forces throughout the European zone, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The historic importance of the new Soviet proposals is obvious. These proposals are realistic because they do not pursue the objective of gaining any unilateral advantages for the Soviet Union, and they accord with the fundamental interests not only of our own country and our allies and friends, but also of the United States, the NATO countries, and people all over the world.

It is our profound belief that the nuclear arms race does not ensure international stability but, on the contrary, helps to constantly intensify the threat of nuclear conflict. This becomes particularly obvious if you consider the qualitative aspect of the arms race.

Rapid changes in military technology lead objectively to the emergence of weapons and systems that can render the verification [kontrol] of arms limitation and reduction unbelievably difficult, and even impossible. Furthermore, they create a completely different situation by inexorably reducing decisionmaking time, leaving more and more decisions to machines and equipment, and thus, step by step, depriving political leaders even of the right to deliberate, discuss, and ponder.

The "Strategic Defense Initiative" program being implemented by the Reagan administration, which is a graphic example of a senseless "flight into technology" in the hope of reviving the former American advantage, presents a great danger to peace and the stability of military-strategic equilibrium.

Today I would like to recall that a large group of Soviet scientists was among the first to provide a weighty analytical evaluation of the U.S. "star wars" program. The Soviet scientists' "Appeal to All Scientists in the World," published in April 1983, said: "In reality, the attempt to create [sozdaniye] so-called 'defensive weapons' against the other side's strategic nuclear forces, as announced by the U.S. President, will inevitably lead to the emergence of yet another element strengthening the U.S. 'first strike' potential." Today, as we know, this opinion is shared by many thousands of scientists from all countries, including a large number of scientists and experts in the United States, the FRG, Britain, Australia, and Canada.

The Soviet response to the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements by the United States will be, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, citing our scientists' studies [razrabotki], efficient, cheaper, and capable of being implemented within a shorter time; moreover, this response will not necessarily take place in outer space. Nevertheless, we are consistently opposed to an arms race in space, A.F. Dobrynin said, primarily because we are perfectly aware of the dangerous consequences it may produce.

The champions of SDI use an argument aimed specifically at the scientific community to the effect that this program will supposedly ensure a new breakthrough in the sphere of technology and will stimulate the development of scientific thinking. But can progress in science and technology be achieved only by subordinating them to military goals? On the contrary, peaceful goals offer the broadest scope for scientific quest and the application of its results, and for man's benefit too. This is why the Soviet stance does not boil down to just an exposure of the "star wars" plans and a demonstration of the deadly nature of these plans. It also includes an important alternative constructive element -- peaceful cooperation in the exploration of outer space. This was precisely what M.S. Gorbachev spoke about at the meeting with the delegation from the Nobel Prize Winners Congress, emphasizing that we are in favor of a fundamentally new way to accelerate progress in science and technology.

The limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the transition to real disarmament measures would provide the main real and reliable instrument for strengthening strategic stability and reducing the military danger. It is necessary to agree honestly and in a businesslike fashion on specific measures to reduce, and later eliminate the threat of a nuclear war. To agree before it is too late.

Dwelling on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, A.F. Dobrynin emphasized that the Soviet Union has done and will continue to do everything in its power to ensure that the "Geneva spirit" is embodied in specific accords. On the other hand, Reagan's administration has yet to make a single gesture of goodwill in response, even a symbolic gesture.

Fortunately, by no means are all questions of world politics resolved in Washington. We are witnessing the emergence and affirmation of a new thinking, a new approach toward the problems of peace. They accord with the interests of every people and of the entire international community.

The interdependence of survival -- the unbreakable unity of the historical fate of all states in the world in the face of a possible nuclear conflict -- is of fundamental importance. This interdependence determines the need for a qualitatively new approach toward the problem of national security, an approach that is also one of the distinguishing features of the new political thinking.

Security in the world today is said to be based on fear of unavoidable retribution. We did not canonize this ultimately unreliable method of ensuring security. The USSR has never considered this position to be normal or acceptable. We have invariably advocated a reduction of the level of military confrontation with observance of the principle of equal security.

This is because the nature of today's weapons leaves no state the hope of defending itself solely by military-technological means, by creating even the most powerful defenses, for example. Thus the ideas of national and international security have become inseparable. "Speaking of relations between the USSR and the United States," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report emphasized, "security can only be mutual, and, speaking of international relations as a whole, it can only be universal. Supreme wisdom does not lie in being concerned solely about oneself, especially to the detriment of the other side. It is necessary for everyone to feel equally secure, because the fears and alarms of the nuclear age generate unpredictability in politics and in specific actions." The new political thinking presupposes a new and qualitatively higher level of flexibility in foreign policy, a readiness to make sensible compromises with one's partners in talks. Unfortunatley, such readiness is very often lacking among many political leaders in the West, primarily in the United States. Of course, a certain boldness is needed to depart from accepted views and concepts. But this boldness is already becoming a political reality, insofar as there are forces in the world that are either basing their foreign policy activity on the new thinking or are actively striving for it.

An obvious manifestation of this new thinking is provided by the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which was recently extended once again by the Soviet leadership until 6 August. We again call on the U.S. state leaders to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

Of course, the process of shaping and affirming the new political thinking is a very difficult matter. Fierce clashes, sharp discussions, and painful differences are inevitable here. And yet, face to face with the threat of a nuclear apocalypse, mankind is beginning to perceive the simple truth: In order to survive, we must proceed in international relations not from narrowly perceived interests that place us in opposition to one another, but from our common interests and aspirations.

Scientists can and must do much to ensure that revolutionary transformations in thinking and in the approach toward questions of war and peace become reality. This offers a vast and very important field of activity for the representatives of all sciences. The representatives of Soviet science have already played a considerable role in revealing and analyzing major problems of international relations, international security, war and peace, and disarmament. Active cooperation has proved extremely fruitful in the serious research and explanatory work done by our leading scientists studying world politics, economics, and natural sciences. This fact has been displayed particularly vividly in the activity of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat. A great international response has been evoked by the results of the joint activity of Soviet scientists and their colleagues abroad within the framework of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Organization and the Pugwash Movement of scientists.

At the same time, we have a great need for new and even deeper studies on international and military-political issues, covering an increasingly broad range of problems. Essentially, life demands that this entire sphere of science be elevated to a qualitatively new level determined by the new political thinking. Above all it is a question of the major tasks confronting Soviet science and the scientific community in light of the concept, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, of creating an all-embracing system of international security, a system embracing all parts of the world and all spheres -- the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres whose totality represents, so to speak, all the stories of the edifice of international relations.

Hence the particular importance of an in-depth scientific analysis of political processes and their interconnected socioeconomic factors both on a broad international scale and on a local scale, in other words on the scale of scrupulous study of the specific national and regional forms of the development of these political processes.

Moreover now, under the conditions of the growing dynamism in all of international life, special and sometimes vital significance attaches to the skilled and, I emphasize, prompt evaluation of new and still emerging trends and their inherent dangers of potential.

Regarding MILITARY-POLITICAL sphere, it is obvious that here our attention must focus on resolving the totality of problems stemming from the task of blocking all channels via which armed conflicts develop.

First, there is the problem of norms of behavior by states, including their military activity. Second, the problem of reducing the military potential and of limiting and destroying the means of waging war, the problem of dismantling the material apparatus of war. Third, the problem of settling local conflicts, which are fraught with the danger of developing into a world war.

Our concept of an all-embracing system of international security organically includes also the ECONOMIC SPHERE. Research into the multifaceted problems connected with this issue is extremely valuable. What is important is the answer to the question: How do we see ways of settling the foreign debts of developing countries? Here is another and very important long-term problem: What are the priority needs toward which the funds released as a result of disarmament must be channeled? The duty of Soviet scientists is to work out in depth an integrated and comprehensive model of international economic security. Many problems are now appearing on a global level. These are the problems of the destruction of man's habitat, the quest for new sources of energy, the struggle against economic backwardness and famine, and the exploration of space and the world's oceans.

These are all global problems, and such problems demand, of course, global solutions. The most efficient solution, and quite possibly any solution at all of global economic problems can be achieved only by adding together national conditions on an international scale, via collective action by all members of the world community of nations. Such cooperation, of course, presupposes the elimination of all elements of discrimination and diktat in economic relations, normalization of the international situation, and reduction of the level of military confrontation. In other words, here too we come directly face to face with questions of war and peace, the main questions of our nuclear age.

And now, about the HUMANITARIAN SPHERE. Our concept of security is aimed at accomplishing the most humane of all the tasks facing mankind today: To prevent war and to guarantee the paramount natural human right -- to live under conditions of peace and freedom. There is, however, also a reverse connection here. It lies in the fact that the organization of truly civilized and proper norms of international contact and cooperation depends directly and immediately on the solution of many problems in the humanitarian sphere.

We attach the most serious importance to the problem of human rights, the speaker said, as a substantial factor of peace and international cooperation in this sphere. The only thing that is necessary is to free it from hypocrisy and speculation. No matter how paradoxical it may sound, those who occupy extremist positions in the arms race appear as the main champions of human rights. Anti-Soviet slander campaigns based on dense ignorance of human rights issues in our country are one of the favorite means used by world reaction to whip up international tension. But what does freeing this problem from speculation mean? It means not only rebuffing the speculators but also properly working out this problem in a constructive fashion. Different social systems have different criteria of human values. but the task is to find effective and realistic forms of international cooperation in this sphere and define the framework and criteria of such cooperation so as to rule out interference in internal affairs and ensure observance of the generally recognized principles of interstate relations.

The new thinking certainly does not mean abandonment of the classic analysis of problems of war and peace. It does, however, presuppose combining our ideals, in Marx' words, of real humanism with the democratic and peace-loving aspirations of all social strata acting in defense of the interests of all humanity, for the salvation of civilization.

We attach enormous significance, the speaker concluded to cooperation among scientists from different countries -- which has been growing stronger over the last few years -- in the struggle against the nuclear threat. We believe that, by augmenting their efforts, the scientists will remain in the vanguard of the fighters for mankind's survival, for its happiness, and for its future.

Academician Comments

LD300945 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- "Jointly to get into outer space, to perceive its secrets and objective laws and then to use the obtained results for the benefit of the peoples of the world -- this programme is worthy of a developed civilization," stated Vladimir Hajko, president of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. He attended the Soviet scientists second Conference on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War.

"In our days scientific instruments are brought into space on a regular basis already, thereby expanding man's resources and his knowledge of the planet." The scientist has pointed out that the advisability of modern space research is already felt: Man-made satellites are sidely used in the fields of meteorology, telecommunication, and navigation.

"The benefits of international cooperation with the use of spacecraft for the good of mankind are obvious," the Czechoslovak scientist emphasised. "For example, by means of the international space rescue system COSPAS-SARSAT, which has been created with the participation of the USSR, the United States, Canada, Norway, and France, hundreds of people have been rescued after shipwrecks and air crashes," Vladimir Jahko said.

"The use of outer space for peaceful purposes could promote a solution to common economic and ecological problems," the scientist emphasised. "This is why Czechoslovakia supports the USSR's proposals on the establishment of a world space organization to coordinate such activities under the U.N. authority."

"To Czechoslovakia, as just to the other socialist countries brought together within the framework of the Intercosmos programme," he remarked, "there exist considerable possibilities for applying the results of space research in many branches of science. The programme is open to other countries of the world as well. The large-scale international projects Vega and Phobos are a convincing illustration and proof that wide cooperation is quite feasible and mutually beneficial".

Forum Appeals to World Scientists

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The participants at the Second National Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War have addressed an urgent appeal to their colleagues throughout the world to use their authority and knowledge for stepping up efforts against the nuclear menace. The conference in Moscow, which is now in its third day, is being attended also by guests from 47 countries.

"Ruling circles in the West," the appeal said, "continue to pursue the tough course of confrontation and step up the arms race. This policy inevitably increases the probability of a nuclear catastrophe." "The alarming situation that has emerged in international relations calls for stepping up the world-wide struggle for peace," it said. "As persons studying the laws of development of nature and society, we scientists realize that the monstrous destructive force of modern weapons makes any defense, even with the help of the most powerful defense systems, impossible, that it is impossible to win not only a nuclear war, but also the arms race."

To ensure international security is a task facing all humanity, and it can be solved only by the joint efforts of all -- through the consistent curtailment of confrontation, limitation and reduction of armaments, settling regional conflicts, and ensuring reliable security for all. Complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests would be an important step towards nuclear disarmament, the appeal said. The scientists expressed the conviction that in conditions of a tense nuclear confrontation a new mentality is required in international relations. They said that an example of a new approach to the vital problems of our time has been demonstrated by the Soviet Union which has put forward a historic program for the complete elimination of weapons of mass annihilation by the end of this century. "Genuine disarmament and a stable peace would open broad vistas for uniting the efforts of states and peoples in the name of construction. A comprehensive development of international cooperation in every sphere of constructive activity -- from the exploration of outer space to research into the depths of the world ocean, from the protection of the environment to the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, from the elimination of hunger to the eradication of diseases -- is both possible and necessary," the appeal said.

Conference Ends

LD291632 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The Second National Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War ended in Moscow today after issuing an appeal to the world's scientists to step up their efforts against the growing threat of a nuclear conflagration. The three-day meeting was attended by scientists from also 47 other countries. Together with Soviet colleagues they discussed ways of preventing outer space militarization, promoting international cooperation in outer space and achieving nuclear disarmament, limiting conventional arms, as well as the possible consequences of a nuclear war.

Delivering a report at the conference, Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the USSR attaches much importance to the international cooperation of scientists to remove the nuclear threat. A report on the activities and plans of the Soviet scientists' committee for peace and against the nuclear threat was made by its chairman, Academician Yegveniy Velikhov.

Academician Petr Fedoseyev, a vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, said in the closing speech that the conference has demonstrated the increased political awareness of scientists. He noted that the attending physicians, chemists, mathematicians, and social scientists of different countries have spoken out for productive interaction in studying the pressing problems of war and peace.

Fedoseyev said the Soviet scientists appreciate the fact that the foreign guests have come out in support of the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR.

PRAVDA CARRIES CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

PM300858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 4

["Communique on the 119th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The 199th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 20-22 May.

The session was attended by the following countries' representatives on the Executive Committee: Deputy Premiera A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, J. Marjai of Hungary, Tran Quynh of the SRV, G. Kleiber of the GDR, A. squivel of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, W. Gwiazda of Poland, I. Totu of Romania, A. Antonov of USSR, R. Rohlicek of the CSSR, and CEMA Secretary V. Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between the CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Cuncil and SFR permanent representative of CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee session.

The session was chaired by I. Totu, Romania's representative on the Executive Committee.

The work of the Executive Committee centered on questions connected with preparations for the next CEMA session.

The representatives of the CEMA member-countries discussed the work carried out in the council in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA Economic Summit Conference (Moscow, 1984). They noted the need for sustained efforts to ensure the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 on time and in full, which will represent an important contribution to the implementation of the strategic tasks set by the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties.

In the light of the views expressed by the leaders of the fraternal parties, the Executive Committee emphasized the importance of the elaboration of further measures to radically improve the organization of multilateral cooperation between CEMA member-countries and of the council's activity.

Reports and proposals on the aforementioned questions will be submitted for discussion at the upcoming CEMA session.

A report on the results of the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990 and a draft program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations in CEMA countires through the year 2000 were also approved for submission to the council session.

The Executive Committee also discussed other cooperation issues pertaining to the implementation of the decisions of the Economic Summit Conference. Particular attention was devoted to the creation of favorable economic, organizational, and legal preconditions for the accelerated development of progressive forms of cooperation -- the organization of large-scale production sharing, the creation of financially autonomous joint associations and enterprises, and the development of direct contacts between production and scientific and technical organizations, primarily concerning problems and targets featured in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress through the Year 2000.

The objectives of the work to improve cooperation in the development of standardization, and the work of the international center for scientific and technical information were defined. This work aims above all at the practical execution of tasks connected with the provision of normative, technical, and information backup for measures featured in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and the improvement of the technical standard and quality of reciprocal goods deliveries.

During the session the great importance of the new initiatives of the fraternal parties and states aimed at strengthening peace, ending the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and creating an all-embracing system of international security, including economic security, was noted. The immutable line in favor of the development of mutually advantageous all-European cooperation, including the establishment of official relations between CEMA and individual CEMA countries and the EEC was reaffirmed.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely collaboration.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE TALKS END IN MOSCOW

LD292323 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 (CTK correspondent) -- The trade turnover between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states rose by more than 63 per cent last year against 1980. The share of goods exchange between the CMEA members in their overall foreign trade turnover increased by 7.5 per cent and exceeded 61 percent.

This was stated at the 73rd session of the CMEA standing commission for foreign trade which ended here today. The Czechoslovak delegation to the session was headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban.

The commission discussed long-term agreements on goods exchange signed between the CMEA member states for the 1986-1990 period, and protocols on mutual deliveries of goods this year. Priority in the current five-year period will be given to the deliveries of machinery and equipment on the basis of international specialization and cooperation in production mainly in those branches which help speed up scientific-technical progress.

Great attention was paid to cooperation in the exploitation of the Yamburg natural gas deposit and other projects.

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. VETO OF BERN TALKS FINAL DOCUMENT

PM031345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Emperor Without Clothes"]

[Text] Bern -- U.S. diplomacy has perhaps never before been the object of such destructive comment in West European capitals and the press. The reason for this is the veto imposed by the United States on the final document, which was agreed upon in advance, of the Bern conference of experts on contacts between people.

We are not saying that there may not have been any reasons for the sharpest of criticism against the United States in the past. There have been such reasons, and on many occasions at that! But the discussion in Bern centered on precisely the problems which Washington and its allies have been exploiting for a long time now as pretexts for endless speculations about "violations" of human rights by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their "nonfulfillment" of the Helsinki accords. Nor was it an accident that people in Washington, preparing for the Bern conference, hoped to turn it into some kind of a trial of the socialist world.

But this scenario failed to work. First, because the United States was obviously engaging in wishful thinking by calculating on placing the socialist states "in the dock" by means of farfetched accusations and hackneyed slander. Second, people in Washington failed to take into account the readiness of the USSR and its allies to seek jointly with the West, in the Helsinki spirit, mutually acceptable solutions to the problems that still exist. Third, people across the ocean did not forsee that Western Europe, in contrast to the United States, shows a growing preference for a businesslike rather than a confrontational approach ot this problem.

It was precisely this approach that made it possible to elaborate the final document of the Bern conference. Commenting on the course of its preparation, even numerous Western delegates remarked on the socialist countries' constructive stance and their readiness for a reasonable compromise. But while the West Europeans perceived the goodwill of the USSR and the other socialist countries as contributing toward the continuation and development of the Helsinki process to the mutual advantage of Europe's peoples, the United States perceived a direct threat in it.

After all, the adoption of the final document would have deprived Washington of the pretext that it needs so much to inflate a noisy anti-Soviet campaign in connection with he USSR's "unwillingness" to cooperate with the West in the human contacts sphere. It also threatened to limit the opportunities available to the United States to involve its allies in this malevolent campaign on the very same pretext.

Having used up the entire stock of "accusations" against the socialist states and found itself in the unenviable position of "the emperor without any clothes" before all the remaining 34 delegations which had approved the final document of the conference, Washington cast its veto.

The self-exposure in Bern convincingly confirmed that the U.S. Administration is not only not interested in the development of the Helsinki process but is also openly sabotaging all-European cooperation.

YALTA MEETING OF IAEA COMMITTEE CONCLUDES

LD031921 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kiev June 3 TASS -- The meeting of the IAEA technical committee on technology of thermonuclear reactors in Yalta (southern Ukraine) ended discussion of investigations by scientists from various countries into controlled thermonuclear synthesis. Researchers from Italy, the USSR, the USA and other countries key-noted importance of international cooperation in this field.

In the five years since the previous meeting in Tokyo, impressive progress has been made in studying technical problems of thermonuclear synthesis, noted Guenter Grieger, leader of the West European part of the programme for building the international reactor "Intor". An international exchange of ideas was conducive to this. At present we understand, said Dr. Grieger, how to tackle a greater part of these problems, and we should like to check our findings on operating units as soon as possible. Therefore it is very urgent to build an international reactor for this purpose. Experience of various countries can be extensively used for its construction.

Speaking of international cooperation in this field, Guenter Grieger called Soviet researchers reliable partners. The West German Max Planck Institute, he said, cooperates with the General Physics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Physics-Technical Institute in Kharkov (Ukraine). An exchange of information helps the two countries to achieve high results in research work. Such relations should be developed and strengthened, the scientist said.

Guenter Grieger noted that it would take some 20 years for construction and experimental operation of the international thermonuclear reactor. But this undertaking will be successful only if stable international relations are maintained, he underlined.

IZVESTIYA SCORES NATO'S GIBRALTAR STRAITS MANEUVERS

PM030741 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "Military Games Again"]

[Text] Madrid -- Busy times are starting in the Straits of Gibraltar and on Gibraltar itself.

The headquarters of the NATO zone command located there will be on operation readiness 24 hours a day. The airfield will be operating around the clock. And aircraft of the U.S., British, FRG, Canadian, Dutch, Italian, and Portuguese Air Forces will be crowding the skies over the straits, while the waters will be full of special minesweepers rehearsing the "defense of sea lanes from the enemy in the event of hostilities." That, generally, is the scenario for the NATO admirals' obvious military games, code named "Open Gates," which are to start 28 May. These maneuvers are held annually but there has never been such massive participation in them by the NATO countries. A typical detail is that Spain refused this time to send its planes and ships to Gibraltar's shores, basing its decision on its official nonparticipation in the bloc's military structures. But France, which has the same position in NATO, nonetheless deemed it possible to participate in maneuvers for the first time in many years.

"Our task is to demonstrate the effectiveness of NATO's naval and air forces, primarily to the Mediterranean states," a British naval representative in Gibraltar stated.

This was, to put it bluntly, a small revelation -- that much is clear. The fact that the "operation" zone will encompass the sea lanes adjacent to the Straits of Gibraltar as well as the western and southern extremities of Portugal attests to the NATO strategists' dangerous plans with regard to freedom of shipping in neutral waters.

NATO AIR EXERCISE BEGINS IN WESTERN EUROPE

LD030931 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] NATO has begun a major air exercise. About 1,000 warplanes of the United States, Britain, Federal Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands are involved. The exercise is being held over a number of West European countries.

MINISTERS GREET CHEMICAL FIBERS SYMPOSIUM

PM031255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the international symposium on chemical fibers:

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the participants in and guests at the International Symposium on Chemical Fibers.

Chemical fiber production is an important sector of the chemical industry that is aimed at improving the people's living standards and satisfying their needs with regard to new types of consumer and household goods and other commodities of prime necessity. Scientific and technical progress in many spheres of material production, as well as in various fields of science and technology and in the development of natural wealth and outer space, is linked to the level of chemical fiber production. The Soviet Union is one of the major producers of various types of chemical fibers and has modern enterprises equipped with highly productive processes and equipment.

A number of our country's science centers are carrying out research into the creation of new technological processes and fibers with a complex of various consumer qualities for different sectors of the national economy.

The 27th CPSU Congress outlined a broad program for the long-term economic and social development of the USSR national economy. An important place in this program is given to the chemical industry, including the chemical fibers industry.

In recent years the Soviet Union has held now traditional meetings of the most prominent scientists and specialists from many countries of the world in the sphere of chemical fibers production and processing -- meetings which not only help to establish business and scientific contacts and contribute to the exchange of information on the latest achievements in this sphere, but also make it possible to strengthen mutual understanding between people.

The latest International Symposium on Chemical Fibers is taking place in a situation where the efforts of all peace-loving forces on earth are directed at preserving and strengthening peace and averting the threat of a nuclear missile war.

The Soviet Union is doing everything necessary to ensure a lessening of international tension and to strengtehn the peoples' peace and security.

The Soviet Government wishes the symposium participants and guests fruitful work and renewed success in international scientific and technical cooperation in the chemical industry sphere.

ISRAEL TRIES TO BREAK POLITICAL ISOLATION IN AFRICA

LD301624 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

Speculating on difficulties of African countries, Israel tries, under the pretext of rendering "aid", to break off the political isolation in Africa, in which the Zionist state landed as a result of the aggression in the Middle East.

At a speical session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, under way in New York, the head of the Israeli delegation David Kimche came out with groundless assertions that many African states, allegedly, are ready to restore diplomatic and economic relations with Tel Aviv, but do not do so for fear of becoming victims of "terroristic actions."

This means engaging in wishful thinking and this also manifests the wish to undermine African unity, to drive a wedge in relations between African and Arab countries. But these tricks by the Zionists will not mislead Africans. African peoples are well aware who it is that puruses the policy of state terrorism, particularly in Africa and the Middle East. Therefore Africans not only condemn Israel's course of aggressions and annexation but also realize all the danger that is constituted by the consolidation of Tel Aviv's military and political alliance with the sworn enemy of African peoples, the Pretoria regime.

Pretoria's and Tel Aviv's criminal collaboration has been started from the days of state of Israel was formed. Israeli advisors have long been instructing South African security forces in methods of "riot control" and of "anti-guerrila warfare", are training bandits from so-called Mozambican national resistance and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. South Africa and Israel jointly produce nerve gas toxic agents, which are used against Namibian patriots, are cooperating in the sphere of nuclear arms, in the creation of cruise missiles and atomic submarines.

South Africa's and Israel's sinister alliance encouraged by Washington leads to tragedy not only for Arab peoples but also for African peoples. South African pilots fly "Kfir" planes, manufactured on the Israeli licence, on bombing missions against Angolan cities and villages. And peaceful Lebanse are killed by Israeli napalm bombs whose creation has been ensured by South African specialists.

The damage inflicted by the South African racist regime on countries of southern Africa surpassed ten billion dollars in the past five years alone. This is four times the volume of the so-called "aid" they received from industrialized countries over this period. The promises of aid from Pretoria's Zionist allies to African countries, including "Frontline" States, look at least blasphemous against this background.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD302056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 May 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Foreign Political Commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with Political Observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, Commentator Boris Andrianov, and Nikolay Agayants (not further identified)]

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] I would like to start today's program, which as always is compiled from your letters, with the topic of the struggle to curb the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race. I yield to Political Observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin.

[Shishkin] We are in the 2d month since the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. In that time a lot of ink has been expended in an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign unleased in the West by governments, politicans, and the mass media of certain NATO countries, particularly the United States. An exhaustive and comprehensive political assessment of this campaign was given in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television. There can hardly be any one left in the world who has not understood that the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign were not in the least interested in the fate of the Soviet people, nor in the true state of affairs at the Chernobyl AES. They needed a pretext with which -- having seized on it -- to try to smear the USSR and its foreign policy, to reduce the effect of the Soviet proposals to stop nuclear testing and to liquidate nuclear weapons, and at the same time to assuage growing criticism of U.S. behavior on the international scene and their militaristic course.

Here is one more example: The U.S. news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL issued a statement from its executive vice president and editor in chief Maxwell McCrohon, in which the latter was forced to admit that immediately after the accident at Chernobyl AES UPI teleprinters were loaded with lies. After careful investigation, McCrohon said, UPI can no longer support its reports on the incident which said that 2,000 people died as a result of the accident. The propaganda fuss raised over Chernobyl comes back like a boomerang against its organizers. It moved a number of objective U.S. specialists to make frank statements that the safety measures and shielding situation at nuclear power stations and installations in the United States itself are considerably worse than in the USSR. If there had been U.S. officials in the place of the Soviet specialists responsible for planning operations in emergency circumstances, then it is perfectly possible that the tens of thousands of people who were urgently evacuated from a 30-km zone around the nuclear power station would still be there. This was said in the pages of the newspaper NEWSDAY by an expert on matters of environmental protection, Alan (?Noji).

As for honest and unprejudiced people from the most varied corners of the globe, for them the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station highlighted the immutable truth: that with all the contradictions, differences, and difficulties dividing the world, mankind needs cooperation, not only to live normally, but simply to survive. Proceeding from this urgent task of liberating mankind from the deadly nuclear threat, the USSR has in recent months alone proposed a complete program for the full liquidation everywhere of nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000.

Under the pressure of irrefutable facts, the poison dust of the malevolent calumny against our country raised in the United States and other NATO countries has on the whole already settled. Following the news conferences held in the USSR and addresses there by important specialist, and after the authoritative statement by the IAEA, the number of groundless inventions about the accident began to gradually diminish in the Western mass media.

And, on the contrary -- forced admissions began to appear. Thus, the U.S. television company NBC reported that pictures shot by Western journalists confirm the statement by the Soviet authorities that life in the areas close to the nuclear power station goes on as normal. A correspondent from REUTER told how the inhabitants of Kiev were reacting to the accident. In the town, he testifies, there is no panic. People understood what has happened at the nuclear power station and are not displaying concern. The lies are fading. The Italian police have arrested one Thomas Garring, the author of a provocative documentary film on the accident at the Chernobyl AES that was shown by the U.S. NBC and ABC television companies and by Italian television. Garring shot his film in a badly smoke-filled area in an industrial zone of Trieste, where there had been a fire at one of the works, and also at the local hospital, where the injured were taken. Passing himself off as a tourist just back from the USSR, he asserted that he had allegedly managed to get these unique pictures in the environs of Chernobyl from one of the workers at the station. A special expert came from the United States and authenticated the genuine nature of the film. Although the swindler was pursuing selfish aims -- he got $20,000, for the forgery -- in fact his enterprise served the purpose of the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign. It was not to no purpose that NBC and ABC jumped so at this film, as a consequence being forced to admit that they deceived millions of people in the United States and in Europe.

How has the United States responded to the Soviet initiatives and to the aspirations of all mankind? In words, they have promised to study them carefully, but in deeds the (?usual) no has come from Washington, in the most unpardonable and defiant form -- another test was held at the test site in Nevada on 21 May, the 11th since the USSR's proclamation on 6 August 1985 of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Washington stubbornly continues to hold nuclear tests in pursuit of an illusory aim -- achieving military supremacy over the USSR. It is well known that this aim runs counter to the Geneva accords, where both sides made statements on the impermissibility of nuclear war, on the impossibility of winning such a war, and that both sides would not strive for nuclear supremacy. Under these conditions, it is not at all easy to stop the preparations for nuclear war, to achieve a real change for the better in international relations, toward detente and the normalization of the general situation. We must not fail to achieve this exceptionally important task; it can be solved. The USSR is not alone in its historic battle against nuclear war.

[Lavrentyev] Comrade Makhmudov from Dzhezkazgan is interested in the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan. I redirected his request to our Kabul correspondent Boris Savodyan. Listen to an interview that he did with the leader of a group of Soviet geologists in Afghanistan, Andrey Yemelyanovich Berezin, on Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the field of geology.

[Berezin] Afghanistan is one of the countries of ancient civilization in the Near East and mineral materials have always been significant among its natural resources. Traces of old mine tools for the recovery of iron ores, copper, lead, gold and other minerals testify to this.

Of course it is not easy at present to work in Afghanistan. Many of our specialists are now living in difficult conditions. They are separated from their families. The dushman gangs are mining the roads and firing on the transport columns and helicopters. Soldiers escort the transport columns, rendering the dushman mines harmless along the route and ensuring that the Soviet and Afghan geologists can do their work normally.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM031311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week contained many important events in the international policy sphere. One of the 52 weeks of the current year [as published], it reflected the complexity of the modern world, the multifarious and contradictory nature of the processes occurring in it, and the vital need for more efforts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

In the socialist countries the period of ruling parties' routine congresses continues, congresses which demonstrate working peoples' unity and cohesion, successes in socialist building, and a commitment to the cause of peace and the peoples' security, and proclaim the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace as a main task.

This was also confirmed by the 19th MPRP Congress, which ended in Ulaanbaatar yesterday.

The line of preserving and consolidating world peace is reflected in the socialist countries' concrete foreign policy actions. This week the world was acquainted with the Soviet Government's statements on important international problems. The Soviet Union resolutely condemned NATO's chemical rearmament plans, which threaten fatal consequences for Europe and the whole world, and also the U.S. President's declared refusal to continue observing Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT II treaty. The Soviet Union will continue to take every measure to reliably ensure the socialist community's security and will go on doing everything necessary to strengthen international security.

Taking Account of Lessons of the Past

The European Continent has traveled a long and difficult path. And it was here, in Europe, that people first understood that the modern world is too small, cramped, and fragile for a policy of strength, blackmail, threats, and military and other pressure to be pursued in it. Peace cannot be saved or preserved unless there is a resolute and irrevocable repudiation of the kind of thinking in which people viewed wars and military conflicts as acceptable and permissible.

Times have changed. There has been a fundamental change in the armaments that armies possess. The liberated energy of the atom has forced people to reexamine military-strategic concepts and to reexamine the very view of the armed conflict and war. Surely these changes affect no one more tangibly than the Europeans. After all, the fates of dozens of countries and peoples are closely bound together in Europe by geography and history. The European countries, unlike some others, are not separated by oceans thousands of miles wide. And the Europeans can preserve their home and make it more peaceful and secure by collective efforts, following the rational norms of international contact and cooperation.

A British parliamentary delegation headed by Lord Whitelaw recently visited the Soviet Union. In the course of the meetings held during this visit, which attracted broad attention not only in Britain but also throughout Europe, a common understanding of the need to halt the arms race and to seek mutually acceptable solutions to mankind's other problems in the modern complex, contradictory, but interconnected world was expressed.

The visit was useful. That is indicated by the fact that it confirmed the great potential for developing fruitful political dialogue between our country and Britain, economic and cultural ties between them, contacts in the parliamentary sphere, and contacts among people.

But I believe that the main questions examined during the visit to Moscow by Lord Whitelaw and his colleagues were those of ending nuclear tests. That is indeed where Britain could play a significant role. It is appropriate in this connection to think back to 1977 when, on a Soviet initiative, tripartite talks began involving the USSR, the United States, and Britain aimed at elaborating a treaty on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. During those talks, which lasted 3 years, considerable progress was achieved in the formulation of that treaty. But in November 1980 the United States, followed by Britain, refused to continue those talks. Now thought could be given to a Soviet-British initiative aimed at resuming the interrupted talks, especially since at that time the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain were in agreement that nuclear weapons tests must be banned.

At the 26 May meeting with the British parliamentary delegation, M.S. Gorbachev put forward a new proposal addressed to Britain. Its essence was that if Britain officially decides to eliminate its nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would be ready to reduce its nuclear potential by an equivalent amount. And if Britain simultaneously removed foreign nuclear weapons from its territory the Soviet Union would also guarantee that Soviet nuclear weapons would not be targeted on British territory and would never be used against Britain.

The Soviet Union thereby answered the question repeatedly raised in Britain, namely, what would the Soviet Union do if Britain eliminated its nuclear weapons? The answer, as we can see, is absolutely businesslike and specific.

The British parliamentarians called the Soviet proposals a useful new initiative and called the exchange of opinions that took place a positive contribution to the development of Soviet-British parliamentary ties. Now, clearly, we must wait for a reaction to the Soviet proposals from the British Government. Our new initiative is backed by a sincere desire to free the world from the nuclear threat and to clear the skies above Europe, whose history urges this. And when the West portrays Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere and persistence in the struggle for detente as "Moscow's machinations," as propaganda or utopia, or as a display of weakness, we regard all that as narrow-mindedness [organichennost] and an inability to understand the real state of affairs in the modern world. The essence of the matter is that the Soviet Union is aware of its high degree of responsibility for the fate of human civilization.

Against the Policy of "Neoglobalism"

This imperial policy from the U.S. ruling circles, which essentially represents international lawlessness and state terrorism, is a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples. The U.S. military's recent bandit raid on Libya and the open and unambiguous threats now being directed from across the ocean against independent and sovereign Syria indicate the grave consequences which may result for the cause of peace from this White House policy, which dates back to the time of the sheriffs and cowboys of the American Wild West.

Last week our country received visits from leaders of Libya and Syria. During the talks which they had in Moscow and their meetings with Soviet leaders it was confirmed that the doctrine of "neoglobalism" and the state terrorism practiced by the United States are nothing other than a reactionary course aimed at stopping or suppressing the liberation processes and halting the positive trends that have been observed in international relations.

That was indeed the aim of those who committed the armed aggression against Libya. And no references to the notorious struggle against terrorism can hide the fact that the bombing of Libyan cities -- in breach of all norms of international law -- meant that the United States had attacked a sovereign country which actively opposes imperialism and its Israeli stooges. This adventurist imperial policy is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the world community of states and peoples and deserves to be most resolutely opposed by them.

During the Soviet-Libyan talks and meetings, the principled Soviet position in support of Libya's independence and sovereignty was confirmed, as was the USSR's readiness to develop long-term political and economic cooperation with Libya and to help strengthen its defense capability.

Common positions in the matter of opposing the imperialist policy of aggression, coercion, and interference in other people's affairs; a profound commitment to preventing nuclear war; preserving and consolidating peace; and ensuring freedom, independence, and equality of all the peoples -- these are the key elements of the friendly cooperation between the USSR and Libya.

The Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow confirmed the mutual striving to develop friendly Soviet-Syrian cooperation. The campaign of imperialist threats and pressure against Syria was resolutely condemned. The Soviet Union confirmed its stand in favor of a just Near East settlement meeting the interests and security of all the peoples and states of that region.

The Arab peoples are not alone in the present complex situation in the Near East and Mediterranean. The peace-loving forces are on their side. If the Arabs manage to ensure the unity of their own ranks, that will be an effective weapon for rebuffing the U.S. and Israeli intrigues.

It must be clear to those who are fond of adventures and to all who try to impose their will on independent countries and peoples that there can and will be no return to the times when practices in the world were dictated by crude force. Imperialism and world reaction are now opposed by the powerful forces of progress, above all the socialist states, and the whole growing potential of the forces of peace. Their solidarity, active collaboration, and cooperation are an important guarantee that imperialism's attempts to take social revenge are doomed to failure.

The Problems of the Dark Continent

A special session of the UN General Assembly opened in New York last week to examine the critical economic situation in Africa. On 15 May, the world community marked African Liberation Day.

The political map of the African Continent has changed beyond recognition in recent decades. Virtually all of Africa is politically independent now. A whole series of African countries have taken the path of progressive transformations. There are also considerable difficulties on this path. The calamitous plight of many developing countries has turned into a major world problem. The essence of the matter is that the former colonists, who until quite recently held sway in Africa, would now like to trade their loans and credits for the African states' political independence, which the former can never accept. The attempts at economic diktat on the part of the developed capitalist states are accompanied by acts of aggression, conspiracies aimed at overthrowing progressive regimes, the fanning of regional conflicts, and crimes committed by mercenaries in the service of the former colonists.

The OAU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa have drawn up a plan for overcoming some of the economic difficulties facing the continent's countries. By no means does everything depend on the African countries themselves. It is clear that the fundamental elimination of the present difficulties requires measures aimed at eradicating the deep-rooted causes of the economic crisis on the continent and at establishing a new international economic order, free of discrimination and the tyranny of the imperialist circles.

The Soviet attitude toward the young, developing African states is well known and was reaffirmed at the present UN General Assembly special session. Our country does all it can to help those countries develop their national economy. The scale of the help and cooperation is constantly expanding. More than 330 projects have already been built and commissioned on the African Continent with the USSR's assistance and around 300 more are being built or planned. More than 450,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained for the African countries with Soviet help. The Soviet land has become a university for young Africans: Over 30,000 citizens of African countries have been educated in our academic institutions and another 22,000 are being taught here now.

Understanding and approving the African states' desire to strengthen their political and economic independence and end with the colonial past, the Soviet Union fully supports the African peoples' just demands on the industrially developed Western states for compensation for the harm caused by their selfish and egoistic policy to the continent's economic and social development and considers the convening in the future of a world congress on economic security problems an important matter.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, ending the arms race, and removing the threat of war enjoy broad support in African countries. That is understandable since the solution of the disarmament problem could help to release considerable resources for overcoming the African countries' backwardness and achieving their economic development.

But it is not only economic difficulties that are delaying the continent's progress. A center of racism and colonialism persists in southern Africa. Despite the international community's demands the South African regime continues to destabilize the situation in the region. Recently the South African racists carried out bandit raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The acts of aggression against Angola are continuing.

The situation in southern Africa remains explosive. The cause is the policy of the racist regime in Pretoria, which, relying on the support of the imperialist forces headed by the United States, refuses to take account of the changes taking place in Africa as a whole and the southern Africa region in particular. The "strategy of destabilization" pursues a patently obvious goal -- the creation in neighboring African states of a situation of political and economic chaos aimed ultimately at imposing political diktat on them and again making them dependent on the imperialist states. Take a closer look at the events occurring in southern Africa. Behind them you will see that selfsame sinister transatlantic doctrine of "neoglobalism", now making itself felt on other continents.

CHINA AIRLINES PLANE RETURNED TO TAIWAN

PM021554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Xinhua Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May -- Xinhua reports that today in Xianggang (Hong Kong) representatives of the Chinese civil aviation main administration handed over to the Taiwanese "China Airlines" company a Boeing-747 with its cargo and two crew members.

It is reported that the freight aircraft belonging to "China Airlines" had been on a commercial flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong and had landed on PRC territory. Of the three crew members, the chief pilot expressed a wish to remain in China and the two others asked to return to Taiwan.

Xinhua notes that consultations between the Chinese civil aviation main administration and the Taiwanese airline on the time, place, and procedure for the handover of the aircraft with its cargo and crew members had taken place in Xianggang.

SINO-SOVIET TIES REVIEWED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW021023 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 31 May 86

[Mitin "Talk": "The 62d Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and China"]

[Excerpts] Since the 18th century, active contacts in various fields have existed between Russia and China. After the October Revolution in 1917, the world's first socialist country was founded on Russian soil, and the question of recognition by the international community appeared. In its earliest days, the Soviet Government started to implement a policy of peace and friendship with the people of all countries, a policy of developing cooperation with all neighboring countries on an equal basis. China is our neighbor in the east. Soviet Russia declared that it would give up all special privileges in China enjoyed by the tsarist system and proposed the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with China.

At that time the reactionary government ruling China, fawning before the big imperialist powers, would not normalize relations with the Soviet Union. However, the Beijing government finally had to make a concession to the call of China's progressive masses for readjusting bilateral relations. On 31 May 1924, an agreement was signed in Beijing. The agreement not only stipulated the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries but also included numerous other factors. In this document, the Soviet side formally reiterated that it gave up the unequal treaties formerly concluded by the tsarist government and China; that it gave up concessions, extraterritoriality, and special consular jurisdiction. This was the first equal treaty China had concluded with a foreign country since the Opium War.

In the 1950's, the Soviet Union helped the Chinese people restore the economy destroyed by many years of war and rapidly advance on the road of social and economic progress. Thanks to the Soviet Union's support, the Chinese people were able to survive the economic blockade that the United States and its allies used in an attempt to strangle China. In addition, the Chinese people also warded off U.S. armed invasion of the Chinese mainland.

The Soviet Government now implements its consistent policy of developing normal goodneighborly relations and cooperation with China. Our starting point is that these are in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, as well as other Asian peoples. The goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China can remarkably improve the political climate of Asia, including Southeast Asia, because the Soviet Union believes that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations should never hurt the interests of a third country.

ZHAO ZIYANG EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

LD030724 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 3 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, said that China was on the side of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Speaking at a meeting with a visiting SWAPO delegation led by SWAPO president Sam Jujoma, Zhao Ziyang emphasized that China would invariably support the just struggle of Namibia for national independence.

The premier expressed the confidence that the Namibian people would win the struggle against the South African regime whose isolation on the international scene was growing.

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES UK CP'S MCLENNAN

PM301024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 May -- A meeting was held here between Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and G. McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

RENMIN RIBAO reports that, in the course of the conversation, Hu Yaobang briefed the visitor on the political and economic situation in the PRC. "In the last 7 and 1/2 years," he said, "China has scored certain successes." Nevertheless, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee added, "we still have numerous difficulties and unresolved questions,a nd our successes must not be exaggerated." In Hu Yaobang's opinion, China will require 50-70 years of persistent efforts in order to "approach the level of the world's developed states."

USSR, PRC SOCIAL SCIENTISTS REACH ACCORD

LD022306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] An accord has been reached on the development of contacts in the field of social sciences between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. A PRC delegation headed by Jing Beiji, deputy secretary general of the Academy, has acquainted itself with the work of leading scientific bodies of our country and of a number of republican Academies of Sciences. The delegation was received by Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The parties expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the negotiations, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOROTNIKOV MONGOLIAN VISIT

Tours Enterprise, Farm

PM040850 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mongolia's Quests"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 May -- The CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which is taking part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress, visited Ulaanbaatar's knitwear factory today. The guests toured the enterprise's shops and conversed with its workers and leaders. Built with Soviet assistance and fitted with the latest highly mechanized equipment, this is one of the largest factories of Mongolia's light industry. More than 1 million articles are produced here annually.

On the same day, the CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the work of the J. Sambuu State Stock Raising Scientific Research Institute.

The Soviet guests were accompanied by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials.

V.I. Vorotnikov, head of the CPSU delegation, replied to questions put by the editorial board of UNEN, organ of the MPRP Central Committee. He described the progress of the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union, emphasizing that the initial results of post-congress work in the USSR convincingly confirm the efficiency of the stipulations concerning the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

The head of the CPSU delegation declared that the Soviet Union is in solidarity with the evaluations voiced at the 19th MPRP Congress in the Central Committee Political Report on the question of ensuring security in the Asian and Pacific region. The idea formulated in the report that the present situation in the Asian Continent persistently demands that all states in Asia, large and small, join in an active quest for ways toward ensuring security, and that they work jointly in the interests of political settlement of crisis situations and pressing problems, fully accords with our approach, he said.

Returns To Moscow

PM031337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] The CPSU delegation, led by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today arrived in Moscow. The delegation had been taking part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.K. Gusev, L.V. Yermin, and V.P. Orlov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Kazakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; other officials, and B. (Borkhonody) Mongolian charge d' affaires in the USSR.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL MEETING

LD021656 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 2 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Comrade Najibullah has condemned the crimes of the Afghan counterrevolution and also the hostile propaganda conducted by imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Speaking at a meeting of representatives of working people of Ghowr Province he said that the enemies of the revolution were trying hard to prevent the implementation of the ideas of the PDPA and the revolutionary government of the Republic to establish national peace in the country.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee confirmed the party's principled line in the question of ensuring the genuine equality of all nations and tribes inhabiting Afghanistan, their active participation in the political, socio-economic and cultural fields of the Afghan society's life without any whatsoever discrimination on grounds of nationality.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GENEVA TALKS

LD010908 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 1 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Muhammad Dost answered questions from a correspondent of the BAKHTAR news agency about the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva held through the good offices of a representative of the United Nations secretary general.

Key questions of the settlement around Afghanistan, including problems of ending military interference in the DRA affairs from abroad, international guarantees of nonresumption of such interference and return home of Afghans who landed abroad, were discussed at the latest round of Geneva talks, Shah Muhammad Dost said. Some aspects concerning the schedule of withdrawal from the DRA of a limited contingent of Soviet forces were discussed in connection with the above-mentioned matters.

The minister said further that on the whole the talks were useful and that certain progress was started in their course. This is mainly manifested in the fact that the sides came to know better each other's positions. Just as at the previous rounds, the Afghan delegation adhered to a principled stand, but at the same time a sufficiently flexible one, aimed at achieving an agreement on matters of settlement within the shortest possible time, Shah Muhammad Dost said. The Afghan delegation will continue conducting this policy.

It was decided that the seventh round of the talks will be continued from July 30, said the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN 'SPONGING' ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD302111 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Follows commentary by Leonid Ponomarev, TASS Political News Analyst.

According to Afghan press reports, over the past year, more than five thousand refugee families previously deceived by hostile propaganda returned to their homeland, democratic Afghanistan.

Their number could be even larger, had the Pakistani authorities together with the gangs of counter-revolutionaries, which entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory, not put up obstacles to the return of all Afghans loyal to the new deomocratic system in their country to their home parts. To prevent a massive outflow of the refugees home, the Pakistani authorities and the secret services of the counter-revolutionary rabble have recourse to open violence, carry out round-ups and arrests in the refugee camps, physically destroying those who continue sympathising with their people, with the April Revolution.

Thus last year punitive operations were carried out and repressions were meted out in the camps inhabited mainly by Mamund tribe in the north western province of Pakistan -- Bokikhel, Banu, Turan, Karamgiri. And yet notwithstanding the brutal repressions, tens of thousands of families in Tal, Kuhat, Hangu, Sada, Parachinar and Miramshah camps are doing their utmost to return home.

An overwhelming majority of the refugees simply cannot live in the overcrowded tent camps lacking the basic conditions for human life, sanitations, and medical aid. They suffer from hunger in the camps plagued by epidemics, drug addiction, prostitution, theft and robbery. Such conditions of life of the Afghan refugees are not only monstrous from the viewpoint of human rights, but are also inadmissible from the viewpoint of age-long traditions, customs of the freedom-loving Afghan tribes.

Along with that, the Islamabad military regime is openly sponging on the destiny and disastrous position of the Afghan refugees. The Pakistani authorities annually rake in up to 250 million dollars from the funds coming from various sources in relief aid for the refugees. This happens at a time when those to whom this aid is designed are dragging on miserable existence.

At present the Ziaul Haq authorities and the bandit chiefs allow the sale of not more than 49 kg of grain, two kg of sugar and 2.5 kg of vegetable oil to a family of ten. As a result of permanent malnutrition and diseases, the child mortality rate in refugee camps is extremely high. There are up to 350 such camps in Pakistan's territory. In such camps as Hangu, Kuhat, Tal, Miramshah, Sada, Parachinar more than 4,000 people die every three months.

The DRA leadership urges its compatriots to return to their home parts, where they will be granted all rights of DRA citizens, including the right to property and land. As follows from BAKHTAR agency reports, as a result of vigorous measures taken by the DRA Government to improve the living standards of the whole people, ensure the security of citizens, emigration from Afghanistan has actually stopped. On the other hand, while learning the truth about the new life in their homeland, ever more Afghan families wish to reunite with their people. Meanwhile, the Pakistani authorities are trampling underfoot the sacred right of Afghan citizens to return to their homeland. They sponge on human suffering, do not wish a political settlement of their relations with the neighbour Afghanistan.

AFGHAN ENVOY PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

PM031345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting devoted to the 67th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was held in Moscow 26 May.

The speakers emphasized that that event was an important landmark in the history of Soviet-Afghan relations, whose birth was attended by V.I. Lenin. They have been built right from the start on the principles of genuine equality of rights and mutual respect, have stood the test of time, and are strengthening and developing from year to year. It was pointed out that cooperation between the two countries reached a new level after the April 1976 revolution in Afghanistan. Soviet people, the speakers emphasized, voice confidence that the relations of strong friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of both countries' peoples and of the strengthening of peace and international security.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, said: Afghanistan's achievements in various spheres of life have been made possible only thanks to the Soviet Union's disinterested assistance. The Afghan people, he pointed out, have sincere feelings of gratitude to the Soviet Union for supporting their struggle against interference in their internal affairs by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

SUPPLY OF MISSILES TO AFGHAN REBELS CONDEMNED

GF011744 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary: "How Stinger Missiles Are Dangerous"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The Stinger missiles contemplated by the United States to provide air defense for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have arrived in Pakistan. These missiles are designed to hit targets at high altitudes. The United States has initiated a new stage in the undeclared war against the DRA. The decision to supply Stinger missiles against Afghanistan and [word indistinct] was reached in Athens. And in a month's time these missiles will be deployed in Afghanistan's border regions.

Who will likely be the first victims of acts of air piracy that may be committed with the use of the new weapons? Let us look at statistical information. About 500 flights originate in Afghanistan's airspace every month. In addition, aircraft owned by foreign companies -- including Western companies -- cross Afghanistan's airspace. The enemies who use rockets select their targets arbitrarily. However, it will not be the dushman alone who will be held to account.

About 100 dushmans have learned to use Stinger missiles. The most important aspect of this affair is the fact that both the missiles and the instructors who train personnel in using them are from the United States. The dushmans train in the United States. The ideology behind the missiles is that of the United States. To put it in clearer terms, it is the ideology of the CIA. This organization has gained a certain amount of experience from the air piracy carried out in Afghanistan. It will be recalled that the CIA supplied 40 Oerlikon automatic antiaircraft guns to the enemy through the Pakistani Government in May of last year.

Meanwhile, the supporters of the counterrevolutionaries in Great Britain have not lagged behind their U.S. counterparts. Large quantities of various types of arms have been supplied from Great Britain to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. At the time a large counterrevolutionary base was disbanded in (?Balkh) region, Afghan officials disclosed the finding of a number of British-made [word indistinct] air defence missiles in it. These missiles were also designed to hit targets at high altitutdes.

Washington and London know well how bitter the enemies are.

They also know well that they do not hesitate to shed the blood of innocent people. In view of this, can they guarantee that the Stinger missiles will not be used to hit passenger aircraft? Moreover, the sale of the U.S. missiles to certain terrorist groups in the Middle East by those enemies who are after money cannot be ruled out. It will be recalled that until recently the United States sold the Stinger missiles to its closest allies for $90,000 each. [sentence indistinct]

The enemy has experience in (?dealings). It has been selling automatic rifles. [Word indistinct] grenade launchers, mine-laying equipment, and even guns in Peshawar and other Pakistani cities and towns. It will be recalled that President Reagan expressed the view that the great powers should join forces in resolving local disputes. However, the Libyan incident has shown to the people of the world what takes place in practice. Washington is combining its efforts only with London. Great Britain allowed the U.S. bomber aircraft to take off from British bases against Libya. Now it is the turn of Afghanistan. Who will it be next?

U.S., IRAN SAID TO SIGN SECRET AGREEMENT

LD031932 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait June 3 TASS -- A secret agreement providing for resumption of U.S. radioelectronic reconnaissance from Iran against neighboring states, including the USSR, was signed between Tehran and Washington early this year, writes editorially the Kuwaiti newspaper "AL-WATAN."

The deal became possible after the USA, on its part, agreed to sell Iran a batch of weapons and share with it secret information to be received with the use of radioelectronic reconnaissance stations. The USA will supply Iran, via Pakistan, with spares for U.S. materiel with which the Iranian Army is equipped, as well as with modern weapons. Tehran hopes that radioelectronic reconnaissance data will help it to conduct military operations against the Iraqi Army.

The paper writes that under the agreement a group of U.S. specialists and Israeli experts with U.S. passports arrived in Iran and started work on re-activating and modernizing these stations.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH DEPARTING INDIAN ENVOY

LD032012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, today received Nurul Hasan, ambassador of the Republic of India in the USSR in connection wtih his final departure for home. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also certain international problems of mutual interest were touched upon.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the high level of the development of multifaceted Soviet-Indian links and at the important role of the cooperation between the two countries in strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, and in affirming the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Both sides also expressed confidence that Soviet-Indian friendly relations would continue to develop and deepen in all spheres.

ITALIAN ENVOY SAYS GORBACHEV TO VISIT ITALY

LD022256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Remarks by Italian Ambassador Sergio Romano on Italian Republic Day -- in Italian with superimposed translation; recorded]

[Text] I have two reasons for being in a good mood today. The first is personal: This is the first time since the beginning of my mission in Moscow that I have spoken to the Soviet public. The second reason is national in character: I convey to the Soviet Union greetings from my country on the day when the Republic that I represent is 40 years old.

Italy is an old country but a young state. A Soviet friend who was in Italy immediately after the war recently shared his impressions with me: devastated towns, broken-down communications, bombed out or demolished factories, millions of Italians without shelter or work. Since then he has been to Italy many times, each trip discovering a new, contemporary country, economically and socially developed, that now occupies seventh place among the large industrial states of the world, and which is undoubtedly one of the front runners in the great technological revolution, one of the dominating themes at the 27th CPSU Congress. This is the Italy that will receive Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, sympathetically and cordially when he visits us as a guest of our government.

In the postwar years we have had many battles: for the restoration of Italy from the ruins of the war, the creation of a just political and social order, and the worth and prestige of the Italian nation in international life. It would be silly and arrogant to suppose that we have resolved all our problems. Like all those who have moved forward significantly -- in two generations a high level of social welfare has been achieved -- we have been met with new problems on this path. But we are heartened by the fact that even during the most difficult period of terrorism we did not renounce the great liberal tradition of Italian revival [risorgimento in Italian] and the principles of freedom which are enshrined in our Constitution.

Among the forthcoming battles is one that the Soviet Union and Italy must wage together, each within the framework of its alliances and chosen ideologies. This is the battle for a stable, just international order. What unites nations is much more important to us than what divides them. This is the principle according to which my country intends to operate in a concrete fashion in the international arena and cooperate with the Soviet Union during the 40th anniversary of its republic's history!

TASS REPORTS REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF PCI, NATTA SPEECH

LD031641 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 6 TASS -- Speaking in Bologna at the closure of a conference of Emilia-Romagna regional federation of the Italian Communist Party, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta dwelt on a number of home policy and international problems.

Specifically, he sharply criticized the course of the Christian Democratic Party in the international arena and within the country. Alessandro Natta described as "disturbing" the fact that political secretary of the Christian Democratic Party Ciriaco de Mita, at the congress of the Christian Democratic Party that just ended, was insisting on "toeing the line set by the United States, moreover, on loyalty to Reagan's policy" in the country's foreign policy. A. Natta said that the leader of the Christian Democratic Party "does not seem to be aware of a broad movement in Europe and in the United States against Reagan's course at the arms race".

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party also noted that statements and actions of the Italian Government in connection with the U.S. "Star wars" programme and the United States decision on resumption of the production and deployment of new kinds of chemical weapons go in the direction that is not conducive to peace and disarmament. At the same time he pointed out that the communists expressed their approval when the Government declared against the U.S. action in connection with the apprehension of "Achille Lauro" motorship and when it dissociated itself from the U.S. aggression against Libya.

A Natta also condemned the refusal of the Christian Democrats to allow the Communist party to participate in governing the country. He noted that the Christian Democratic Party is repeating hackneyed calls that the destinies of democracy should not be entrusted to communists. He emphasised that differences persisting in the five-party coalition hamper the solution of burning problems of the country and that this can lead to "stagnation and utter failure".

TOLKUNOV-LED DELEGATION MEETS LUXEMBOURG GRAND DUKE

LD022349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Unattributed report from Luxembourg]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, had a working meeting today in the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. Parliamentary representatives of the two countries discussed topical international issues, in particular the problem of halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and exchanged opinions on further developing parliamentary relations. The Luxembourg parliamentarians showed great interest in the new Soviet foreign initiatives and stressed at the same time that Luxembourg supports all measures directed at strengthening peace and is prepared to do its utmost to preserve peace and to consolidate efforts to this end. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received today by the head of state, Grand Duke Jean. A warm conversation concerning issues of the development of bilateral relations took place.

Attends Reception

LD031651 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Luxembourg June 3 TASS -- [We appreciate the friendly feelings that Soviet people have for us and respond in kind, "stated the chairman of Luxembourg's Chamber of Deputies Leon Bollendorff, speaking at a reception held in honour of a visiting delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, he stressed the shared interests of the peoples of the two countries. Leon Bollendorff noted the importance of personal contacts at all levels, including the interparliamentary one, for further developing friendly relations between Luxembourg the USSR.

Speaking in reply, Lev Tolkunov said that the USSR wants to develop friendly relations with both big and small countries. This policy accords with the aims of the foreign policy programme approved at the 27th CPSU congress, and the Soviet Union will consistently implement it. The head of the Soviet Delegation expressed confidence that the parliamentary ties of the two countries will further expand and deepen for the good of the cause of universal peace and in the interests of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Luxembourg.

The Soviet members of parliament visited today a number of industrial enterprises. In particular, the delegation went to a metallurgical plant of the "arbede" concern in the town of Differdange and an agri-industrial centre in the town of Mersch. Prospects of developing trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union were discussed with senior officials of these companies.

FINNISH JOURNALIST COMMENTS ON KIEV SITUATION

PM030751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent M. Zubko report: "Journalists' Seminar"]

[Text] Kiev -- A representative seminar of Soviet and Finnish mass media opened in the Ukrainian capital 26 May under the slogan "The role of information in asserting the ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples." The seminar participants were wished success in their work by Finnish President M. Koivisto and A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The holding of these journalists' meetings has become a good tradition that has emerged on the basis of the Helsinki agreements. The Kiev forum is the 4th such meeting, with previous seminars having been held in Helsinki, Leningrad, and Turku.

This time too the session was attended by a large group of Finnish journalists: There were around 40 people representing Finland's central and local press organs, radio, and TV. Taking part in the seminar on the Soviet side are numerous delegations from the USSR Journalists' Union comprised of representatives of the mass media of Moscow, the Ukraine, Karelia, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

On opening day a report was delivered by Reino Paasilinna, a deputy of Finland's Eduskunta. I had talked to him the day before and asked: "What is the mood of the Finnish guests, were they not scared to travel to Kiev?" "The mood is excellent," he replied. "I am sufficiently aware of the situation in Kiev from Soviet newspaper and TV reports. And what we have seen here has confirmed those reports. There are many people on the streets, everyone is going about their usual business, and there are many tourists from various countries. I have been here before. The only new detail is that trucks are washing the streets somewhat more often."

JOINT FRENCH SOVIET CHAMBER OF TRADE SESSION ENDS

PM030829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Assembly of Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade"]

[Text] Paris, 23 May -- The 20th General Assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade has ended here. It was attended by representatives of more than 200 French industrial, financial, trade, transport, and other companies and by a Soviet delegation headed by Ye. P. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium.

French Prime Minister J. Chirac sent a message to the general assembly participants. The prime minister pointed out in particular that he devotes special attention to economic and trade relations between France and the Soviet Union. He noted the important part played by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade in the development of bilateral economic cooperation. The assembly participants discussed the results of the chamber's activity and examined the question of new forms of industrial and science and production cooperation between French companies and Soviet enterprises in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

MARCHAIS: PCF CONTINUES ANTI-RIGHT STRUGGLE

LD031701 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 3 TASS -- The French Communist Party is the only political organization in the country practically struglling against the course of the ruling right-wing forces, Georges Marchais, secretary gneral of the French Communist Party, said in his address in the France Inter radio program.

Our party is prepared to work together with all those who stand for employment and nationalization, he stressed. We are seeking to ensure that the day-to-day struggle of the working people in the country is directed agianst the policy of the right-wing forces. The recent 25th Congress of the French Communist Party drew up a new strategy making it possible to defeat the right and to launch a basically new policy.

At present, the secretary general said, the party is living through a difficult period. Although having to fight the right singlehanded, the party is making efforts to mobilize the mass of the population. A recent multithousand demonstration against apartheid and actions for the working people became a reflection of this course.

Touching upon the policy of the socialists, Georges Marchais said that ultimately, it was all the same to them if unemployment was growing, if denationalization was spreading and if real wages were dropping. In this situation the French Communist Party alone epitomizes struggle against exploitation and loyalty to the ideals of democracy, freedom, human rights, national independence and peace.

PRAVDA Cites Article

PM021301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The French Communist Party's Stance. An Article by G. Marchais"]

[Text] Paris, 23 May -- An article by Georges Marchais, French Communist Party (PCF), published today in the weekly REVOLUTION, is devoted to topical problems of Marxist development.

In today's conditions Marxism is the mainstream of human thought and culture, he writes. The fundamental ideas of scientific socialism and class analysis of what is happening make it possible to elaborate a revolutionary approach to the events of our time.

Having dwelt on a number of features of the present situation in France and the party's theoretical activity, G. Marchais went on to say that the changes taking place in society are not changing either its essentially capitalist nature or the tasks of the working class. Scientific and technical progress has been placed at the service of capital and it is leading to the hyperexploitation of working people. Therefore, the class approach to the changes engendered by this process shows that the latest achievements must be placed at the service of man and not farmed out to the bourgeoisie.

Talking about the PCF's struggle to preserve the economy's state sector and national television and it struggle against the domination of private capital, G. Marchais points out that this approach does not signify support for the activity of nationalized companies and state organs of power. They are run by capitalist methods. Marxism provides a correct view of the state as the product of class struggle. Responding to the claims of theorists who talk about the "end of ideologies," the PCF secretary general cites specific examples of the further development of bourgeois ideology, which is intended to protect the interests of the ruling class. This applies to the liberal ideas currently fashionable in France and the social democratic concepts. In contrast to them, the article says, the Communists are not trying to conceal the class content of their ideas. The PCF stance is geared to surmounting the crisis and to uniting popular forces in the struggle to change the existing society.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS GREECE, MEETS FLORAKIS

For Athens coverage of the activities of the CPSU delegation made up of CPSU Central Committee members Karl Gdnrikhovich Vayno and Valentin Karpovich Mesyats in Greece, including a meeting with Greek Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Kharilas Florakis, see the Greece section of the 3 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S NU'MAN VISIT TO MOSCOW

Arrives, Met by Ryzhkov, Talyzin

LD031915 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Talks With Ryzhkov

LD040615 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The South Yemeni head of government arrived in Moscow on Tuesday on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GROMYKO-KHADDAM TALKS

PM301336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[Text] Talks were held today in the Kremlin between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist B'ath Party and Syrian vice president.

Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; V.P. Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near East Countries Department; and F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Syria. On the Syrian side were S. Yasin, deputy chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs; Corps General H. al-Shihabi, chief of the Syrian Armed Forces General Staff; I. al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; D. al-Kafri, chief of the Syrian Foreign Ministry East European Countries Department; M. al-Haj 'Ali, chief of the Vice President's Office; and Y. Jum'ah, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

A thorough exchange of views took place, during the talks, on the situation in the Middle East, vital international issues, and issues pertaining to Soviet-Syrian relations.

Both sides, while discussing the situation in the world, expressed their serious concern at its sharp aggravation resulting from the irresponsible policy of the most aggressive imperialist quarters, led by the United States. These quarters strive, contrary to sound reason, to upset established military strategic parity, and are pushing mankind toward the abyss of nuclear disaster. In this context, it was pointed out that the implementation of all the Soviet peaceful initiatives -- primarily the proposal approved by the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and the program for the liquidation of weapons of collective annihilitation by the end of this century -- are of special importance to guaranteeing a move toward what is best and to a drastic improvement in the international atmosphere. The program for the elimination of weapons of annihilation was outlined in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary on 15 January 1986.

Both sides pointed out that the policy of "neoglobalism," which is aimed at the kindling of regional conflicts and direct intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, is a dangerous manifestation of U.S. imperial aspirations. This policy leads to the kindling of confrontation and the creation of hotbeds of tension. Both sides announced that it is necessary, in the current situation, to reach a political settlement of regional conflicts through collective efforts, by strictly respecting the independence and rights of peoples to self-determination. The participants in the talks showed special interest in issues concerning the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Their common point of view is that the United States and Israel are responsible in full for the deteriorating situation as these two states (?strive) to impose their political and military will on the Arabs, strive to drag them into signing humiliating separate deals, and to abort the reaching of a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Washington has marched on the road of direct military actions against the Arabs, and is coordinating its actions with its partners in NATO and Israel.

The bestial attack against Libya and the campaign of threats against Syria are a link in the chain of the aggressive policy practiced by imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, a matter which constitutes a real danger to peace in the region and beyond.

Both sides severely and sharply denounced Israel's joining the U.S. "star wars" program, which they try to hide behind the name of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The reckless action undertaken by the Government of Israel, -- the decision linking it to the plans for arming space -- is directed not only against the Arab people but is also a clearly expressed involvement in the U.S. policy aimed at upsetting military-strategic parity in the world and slipping to the abyss of nuclear war. This policy is pursued by those who have no sense of realism and who do not take into the slightest consideration the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons in space, especially in Israel, which is a small country.

The USSR and Syria firmly denounce aggressive actions and hostile campaigns against the sovereign Arab countries, and call for an immediate end to the policy of state terrorism practiced by the United States and its allies. Both sides declared that a really firm and just peace can only be achieved in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the realization of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. The road to this objective is through honest collective efforts within the framework of an international conference, with the participation of all the concerned parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The readiness to continue efforts for holding this international conference as soon as possible were reconfirmed.

The Soviet side praised the anti-imperialist policy of Syria and its firm confrontation of the military-political pressure being exerted by the United States and Israel. The USSR will continue to provide comprehensive assistance and support to Syria and other Arab peoples in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism, for the independence, interests and legitimate rights of Arabs, and the realization of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Syrian side expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its comprehensive assistance in the development of the Syrian Arab Republic's national economy, the raising of its defensive capability, and the effective assistance to Syria in the face of Israeli aggression and imperialist pressure. The Soviet Union and Syria are unanimous that the need to close the ranks of all progressive and national patriotic forces are dictated by the basic interests of Arabs in confronting imperialist encroachments. Arab solidarity should be consolidated, the rift in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement should be overcome, and the PLO should be maintained as an effective factor against imperialism in the Middle East. It was pointed out that the Arabs active coordinated attitude will be a major contribution to the cause of the struggle for the consolidation of international security. Both sides discussed the state and prospects of Soviet-Syrian friendly relations, expressed their deep satisfaction at their continued development, and confirmed the mutual drive to consolidate the multifaceted relations between the two countries on the firm basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1980.

The USSR and Syria confirmed their loyalty to the obligations of this treaty. The importance of the Soviet-Syrian talks, held to deepen relations between the two countries, and the importance of political cooperation concerning Middle East and international issues were noted. The talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

KATUSHEV MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER IN DAMASCUS

LD031923 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1524 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jun (TASS) -- Talks have taken place in the Syrian capital between 'Abd Al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is here on a visit. The sides exchanged opinions on questions concerning the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The hope was expressed at the talks to deepen the many-sided links between the Soviet Union and Syria in various spheres.

SYRIAN NAVAL CHIEF CONCLUDES VISIT

PM031411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Fleet Division General Mustafa Wajih Tayyarah, commander of the Syrian Navy, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left the Soviet Union on 2 June.

The Syrian guest was seen off at the airport by Flt Adm V.N. Chernavin and by other admirals and officers.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS JALLUD'S DEPARTURE

PM031359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] 'Abd Al'Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, departed from Moscow 30 May. He was on a working visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport he was seen off by N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; O.G. Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and other officials.

M. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

The state flags of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the USSR were flown at the airport.

PRAVDA CARRIES JOINT-LIBYAN COMMUNIQUE

PM021444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Libyan Joint Communique"]

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah, was on a friendly working visit in the Soviet Union from May 26 to May 30 1986 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the accompanying delegation were warmly and amicably received.

During the visit, A. al-S. Jallud laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

A. al-S. Jallud was received by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud delivered to Mikhail Gorbachev a message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution.

They exchanged views in detail about the most important and serious issues of the current international situation, including the recent U.S. aggressions against Libya. They discussed the urgent issues of continuing the deepening and consolidation of Soviet-Libyan cooperation in various fields.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed the Libyan leadership member about the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet people as a whole for the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and the implementation of the program drawn up by the congress for the complete removal of nuclear weapons, banning nuclear explosions and constructing a comprehensive system for international security.

The sides pointed out that at the root of the growth of international tensions is the militaristic policy of the United States, the imperialistic policy of neoglobalism it pursues. Mikhail Gorbachev has resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressive actions against Libya and evaluated them as a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism.

During the talks, the Soviet Union's effective solidarity with and resolute support for the Libyan people in combatting the continuous U.S. threats against Libya was confirmed. The Soviet side called for an unconditional end to U.S. aggressions against that country, the aggressions that gravely threaten world peace and security. These U.S. actions have demonstrated the importance of the joint analysis and estimations that were carried out during Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

Mikhail Gorbachev declared the invariable stand of the Soviet Union supporting the Libyan revolution and its just cause. He expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to develop cooperation on a long-term basis, according to the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

It was announced that the Soviet Union is ready to assist Libya in consolidating its defensive abilities.

It was agreed that the two sides will establish contacts at various levels, and will have consultations about matters of interest to them. They agreed in particular that in the first half of June, a Soviet military delegation will visit Libya.

"Abd al-Salam Jallud stressed that the implementation of the program to ensure all-embracing security, the constructive Soviet proposals directed at eliminating nuclear weapons and ending the arms race, and the new extension by the Soviet Union of the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing until 6 August 1986 are in accord with the vital interests of the newly-liberated states. He declared the Libyan Jamahiriyah's support for them.

He spoke highly of the efforts made by the Soviet leadership to remove the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and declared support for the Soviet proposals that an international regime be created for safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The member of the Libyan leadership touched upon the U.S. criminal aggression against Libya, whose victims were innocent people, and said that U.S. imperialism and its allies would not be able to sidetrack the Jamahiriyah from the path of independent development or make her give up support for the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine.

He expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the combat solidarity and fraternal assistance and support to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Talks were held between A. Al-S Jallud and N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side -- E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and K.F. Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Eonomic Relations.

For the Libyan side -- F. al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning, K. Kh. al-Maqhur, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, J. al-Arbash, chief of the Atomic Energy Administration, U. Muntasir, representative of the secretariat for industry, and commanders of branches of the Libyan Armed Forces.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the level of mutually beneficial relations achieved and reaffirmed their wish to develop and deepen them further.

The USSR and Libya strongly condemned the attempts of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, to ensure military superiority by building up the arms race, spreading it into outer space, and the policy of diktat and open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, which is pursued under the pretext of combatting "international terrorism".

Recently, this course was continued through the U.S. and Israeli threats to Syria and Iran.

The Soviet Union and Libya resolutely condemned the policy of the imperialist circles, above all of the United States, arbitrarily declaring some or other areas of the world to be a sphere of their "vital interests" and bringing military, political, and economic pressure to bear on the independent states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The attempts by the United States and the other western countries that met recently in Tokyo, to accuse Libya of terrorism were condemned. This is another manifestation of the U.S. imperial foreign policy course, and of the wish to distract attention from its aggressive international behavior.

The sides have pointed out the unlawfulness of the discriminatory and restrictive measures imposed by the EEC against the diplomatic representations of other Libyan institutions abroad, that are in conflict with the spirit of peaceful cooperation and friendly relations among nations.

It was announced that putting an end to the arms race would make it possible to release enormous resources for the socioeconomic progress of peoples and that the struggle against nuclear war is at the same time the struggle for the development of the liberated countries and peoples. The sides stressed that the initiatives directed at a political settlement of the conflict situations in various parts of the world are in organic harmony with the Soviet program for strengthening peace and creating an international security system.

The two sides reviewed the existing explosive situation in the Middle East, resulting from the continuous occupation of the Arab territories by Israel, and from the continuous aggressions against the Arab countries. The two sides strongly condemned the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and the expansionist policy of Israel, that enjoys the support of the U.S. imperialism.

It was pointed out that Israel's participation in the U.S. "strategic defense initiative" program is fraught with an enormous threat both to the peoples of the Middle East and mankind as a whole.

The Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah reaffirmed their support for the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine for ensuring their national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

The two sides reviewed the existing tense situation in the Mediterranean region, resulting from the militaristic, aggressive provocative policy of the United States in that region.

The sides condemned the incessant provocative military exercises held by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra and in close proximity to Libya's shores. The Libyan side expressed support for the Soviet proposal providing for a simultaneous withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the Soviet and U.S. naval fleets, which would contribute to ensuring the peace and security of peoples in the region, one of the cradles of human civilization.

The delegations have stressed that the solidarity and unity of actions of the Arab countries are one of the most important prerequisites for successfully countering Israeli expansionism, which is backed by U.S. imperialism.

After analysing the existing explosive situation in South Africa, the sides strongly condemned the aggressive actions of the racist regime of the Repubic of South Africa against the sovereign African states and, in particular, the recent brutal attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. They pointed out that these actions are an integrated part of the general policies of the imperialist countries, which aim to weaken and suppress the national liberation movements. This aggression against the Frontline States, including Angola, the piratical aggression against Jamahiriyah, and the use of veto by the United States, Britain and France, which stopped the UN Security Council from carrying out its mission, all of these are links in the chain of aggressive policies practiced by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies against the freedom-loving peoples.

They highly appraised the positive role of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, racism and apartheid, for strengthening the political and economic independence of the African countries. They called for envigorating efforts to dismantle foreign military bases in Africa and turn it into a nuclear-free zone. The two sides stressed their readiness to work, together with the African countries, toward making the UN General Assembly special session on the critical economic situation in Africa draw up a comprehensive, effective program for solving the continent's economic problems.

The USSR and Libya have declared for democratizing world economic relations and establishing a new international economic order on a fair basis. In the opinion of the USSR and Libya, these aims would be best served by convening a world congress on problems of economic security. The firm conviction was expressed for the need to work to pool the efforts of all states concerned with the aims of strengthening peace and ensuring in Asia and in the Pacific.

They also expressed their deep concern in light of the grave threats and provocations by the imperialist powers against Nicaraguan sovereignty and territorial integrity. They stressed their support for the efforts of the Central American peoples, which are aimed at the peaceful political settlement of the existing situation in that region.

The sides stressed the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the fight for universal peace, against the forces of aggression and neocolonialism, and for settling all arising disputes and conflicts through political talks.

It was pointed out that the forthcoming conference in Harare, Zimbabwe of heads of state and government of the countries -- participants in the Nonaligned Movement -- can play an important role in the attainment of these goals.

The sides have examined issues connected with the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific-technological, and trade cooperation between the USSR and Libya and outlined a number of concrete measures for its further broadening and deepening. The general agreement between the Soviet Union and Libya on the economic, scientific, technological, and other kinds of cooperation until the year 2000 has been signed.

The two sides agreed to carry on permanent and regular contacts between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison according to the protocol on political consultations that was signed between the two countries during the visit paid by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

They reaffirmed their principled understanding for further development of friendship and political cooperation and search for new forms of cooperation meeting the interests of both countries.

The Soviet Unionand Libya expressed satisfaction with the high level of diverse relations between the two countries and peoples, and reaffirmed their efforts for their further development.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial reception and hospitality with which he and the accompanying delegation were given.

In the name of Mu'ammar al-'Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, they confirmed the invitation addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev to pay an official friendly visit to Libya. He also invited Nikolay Ryzhkov to pay an official friendly visit to Libya. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

LIBYAN BUREAU THANKS SOVIETS FOR SOLIDARITY

PM040759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expression of Gratitude"]

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in Moscow announced that it has received numerous letters from Soviet citizens expressing sharp condemnation of the U.S. armed aggression against Libya in mid-April. As a result of this aggression, several residential districts, schools, and hospitals in the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi were destroyed, and members of the civilian population were victimized.

Soviet people express feelings of sympathy and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their resistance against this treacherous aggression and the overcoming of its consequences, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau notes.

This stance is natural for the peoples of the great Soviet Union which, loyal to the principles of internationalism, has always stood on the side of peoples struggling against imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau thanks all Soviet people who, in one form or another, expressed their solidarity with the Libyan people.

KATUSHEV HEADS COOPERATION TALKS WITH BAGHDAD

PM031403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Work of Commission Begun"]

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May -- The 16th session of the Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation opened here today. The Soviet section of the commission is headed by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Iraqi side by S. Yasin, minister of industry and minerals.

During the session the sides expressed satisfaction with the level of Soviet-Iraqi economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, particularly in the spheres of the oil and power industries and irrigation. They confirmed their joint desire to develop cooperation between the countries and expressed confidence that the commission session will mark another step toward strengthening it.

On the same day, K.F. Katushev had a meeting with T.Y. Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister. The state of and prospects for Soviet-Iraqi cooperation were discussed. It was noted that it has a good foundation and plays a large role in developing the Iraqi economy.

Contracts Signed

LD032238 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- By TASS economic desk:

A number of major contracts between Soviet foreign trade associations and Iraqi organizations were signed during the recent 16th session of the bilateral inter-governmental commission on economic and technological cooperation in Baghdad.

The Soviet Tsvetmetrpomexport, for instance, signed a contract with its Iraqi partners on cooperation in building a gas pipeline between Nasiriya and Baghdad, more than 350 kilometres long and from pipes 1,200 millimetres in diametre.

The Sovieorrlkhozpromexport will cooperate with Iraqi organizations in building the middle section of the chief collector of the Tigris-Euphrates, 187 km long.

The collector section will be built from Lake Dalmaj to Nasirya. It will be navigable, and its water will be used for irrigating adjoining lands, and for other purposes. Some other contracts were also signed.

The Soviet foreign trade association Prommashexport signed several contracts with organizations from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the delivery of equipment and materials to the PDRY.

The USSR will deliver equipment for a fishing port in Aden, a canning factory in Mukulla and other cooperation projects.

Besides, a group of Soviet experts will leave for the PDRY to assist their South Yemeni colleagues in the field of fisheries.

The Soviet foreign trade association Technopromexport signed a contract with Syrian organizations for the delivery of various power equipment to Syria.

It is intended for the Tishrin thermal power plant, which is being built in Syria with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

The Soviet Union will deliver to Egypt a large consignment of refractories. A contract to this effect was signed between the Soviet foreign trade association Tyazhpromexport and Egyptian organizations. The refractories are intended for re-lining blast furnaces and heating furnaces at the Helwan iron and steel works.

That enterprise, Egypt's major industrial facility, was built with the USSR's technical assistance through Tyazhpromexport.

The Soviet Union will deliver to the Yemen Arab Republic spares for the cement factory in Bajil.

The capacity of the enterprise was increased to 250,000 tons of cement a year with Soviet technical assistance.

The contract was signed between the Soviet foreign association Technostrojexport and its partners in North Yemen.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

LD031931 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Ties between the peoples of the USSR and Iraq will be further strengthened as a result of a plan of cooperation in 1986-1987 signed in Moscow today by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Society of Soviet-Iraqi Friendship with Iraq's Union of Friendship Societies with Foreign Countries and the Society of Iraqi-Soviet Friendship.

Under the document, important dates in the life of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq will be commemorated, exhibitions staged and delegations exchanged.

The signing ceremony was attended by a delegation of the Iraqi public led by Husayn Ahmad Husayn, secretary general of the Union of Iraqi Friendship Societies, and Iraq's Ambassador to the USSR, Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Aisal.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ROADBLOCKS IN TABAH NEGOTIATIONS

LD212354 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 May 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksiy Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The invaders carry out acts of treachery and deception. It seems appropriate to me to talk like this about the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah, which commenced in Herzliyyah in Israel.

It is reported that the two sides agreed on a number of secondary issues, but the disagreement on the formulation to be presented to international arbitration still remains.

Those who call the Israeli position in the Tabah negotiations hypocritical are correct. Judge for yourselves, dear listeners. The director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry recently announced that disagreement on the formulation of the Tabah issues presented to the international arbitration committee concerns only one word. A few months ago, he claimed that the disagreement centered on 40 words. Only 2 months ago, he said it was eight words.

It is not difficult to see through these verbal acrobatics. The true word is the word confirming that Tabah undoubtedly belongs to Egypt -- its rightful owner. But the Israeli aggressor does not want to agree on this fact, in spite of the fact that Israel has signed a commitment to restore occupied Sinai to Egypt.

The United States, which participates in the Tabah talks, does not want to support Egypt in this clear issue. Why? Because the issue of Tabah was, and still is, a winning card for the partners of the U.S. and Israeli strategic alliance in their dirty game that is aimed at preventing Egypt from withdrawing from Camp David and joining the other Arab countries in a joint stand toward the settlement of issues in the Middle East.

POLITICAL OBSERVER VIEWS THATCHER ISRAEL VISIT

PM021318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "No Change"]

[Text] British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has just completed a 4-day visit to Israel. As is usual in such cases, the two countries' leaders held talks that reportedly centered on questions connected "with the process of establishing peace in the Near East and measures to combat international terrorism." In a conversation with a group of Israeli newspaper editors, Mrs Thatcher herself declared that she was "concerned at the lack of action toward peace in the Near East." Let us state frankly that it is a perfectly valid concern in this case. The failure to settle the long-standing Arab-Israeli conflict remains the source of a direct threat to peace and the peoples' security. This is chiefly the result of the policy of aggression and expansion being pursued in the region by the very Israeli leaders who were hospitable hosts to the British head of government.

The leaders of many West European countries share the concern at the permanently explosive situation that has taken shape in the Near East. They see the way out in the fair and comprehensive settlement of the conflict which presupposes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the restoration of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and the recognition of the PLO as their legitimate representative.

I believe that the EEC was guided by precisely these considerations in 1980, when it adopted a declaration on the Near East at the Venice summit meeting. They recognized, in particular, the Palestinians' right to self-determination and also stated that the PLO must play its role in the process of peacefully solving the crisis in the region. In other words, at that time West Europe made an attempt to get closer to a common stand with the world community of nations on the Near East issue.

However, it must be stated that since then the EEC leaders have done nothing or next to nothing to translate their own declaration into practical actions. Therefore, essentially unlimited opportunities have opened up for the British to take some steps in this direction, and everyone was interested in whether the head of the Tory cabinet would use her Israeli visit to try to find ways out of the deadlocked situation created by the policy of the American and Israeli allies. Incidentally, this would also be the best way to eradicate the roots that feed the many shades of terrorism in the region.

But this did not happen, and Mrs Thatcher reported during the very first hours of her stay in Israel that she had "not brought any peace initiative with her." On the other hand, there was no lack of effort aimed at unblocking the roads to establishing a "pax Americana" in the region, that is, imposing new separate deals on Arab countries. Thus, pointing to the British prime minister's good relations with King Husayn of Jordan, Israeli officials sought British assistance in involving him in separate talks and received assurances that the King is "ready to continue the peace settlement process." Mrs Thatcher also exerted considerable effort to implement another "pet idea" of the American and Israeli allies -- to create an laternative Palestinian leadership and substitute it for the PLO, with which neither the United States nor Israel wants to have dealings.

In short, if we briefly sum up London's position, we may say that it has not changed in any way since it permitted the U.S. administration to use military bases on British territory for aggression against Libya.

TRIPOLI COVERAGE OF JOINT LIBYAN COMMUNIQUE

For the Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic version of the joint communique issued following the visit to Moscow by Libya's Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, see the North Africa section of the 2 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

SOKOLOV ASKS MEDIA 'TO COUNTER ALIEN INFLUENCES'

LD031638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy held a meeting in Moscow today with the leaders of the country's organs of culture, mass information media and creative unions, as well as with representatives of the artistic intelligentsia working in the sphere of the heroic-patriotic theme. Our correspondent Yakov Smirnov reports:

This is how I would briefly formulate the idea of the conversation which took place: If we seriously want to provide a new impulse to military patriotic education -- and this is precisely what is required now by the time and the situation -- we must unite and activate the efforts of all creative unions, we must direct them toward the creation of truly moving, profound and memorable works about the heroic past and the present time of our Armed Forces, about the courage, steadfastness and devotion of their servicemen. All the participants in the discussion agreed with this -- Karpov, hero of the Soviet Union and writer; the poet Yevtushenko; Yermash, the chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography; and Tsarev, USSR people's artist; Haytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture -- everyone who spoke. Each of them naturally saw the problem in a different way, spoke about what was closest to his work, and analyzed the state of affairs and defined the prospects from his own perspective. It was unanimously acknowledged that the role of art, mass information and literature must now be raised to a higher stage for the education of really active and highly-conscious citizens in our society and reliable defenders of the gains of socialism.

This is what Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, said in speaking before those who had gathered:

[Begin Sokolov recording] Military-patriotic works must be an active weapon in the ideological confrontation with our enemies and must be an effective means of educating patriots and internationalists. This is particularly important now when our ideological opponents are becoming more active precisely in the sphere of culture. The duty of the artistic intelligentsia and of the mass information media is actively to counter alien influences and to form in young people a precise class approach to the evaluation of various manifestations of reality. Our meeting has taken place during a period when an intense struggle has been unfolding in the country and in the Armed Forces for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Allow me to express my confidence that it will be of service to the cause of raising the role of creative unions and organizations in the heroic-patriotic education of Soviet people and the servicemen of our Armed Forces. [applause]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Deaths Rise to 25

AU031452 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 3 (AFP) -- The provisional death toll from the Chernobyl nuclear accident rose to 25 on Tuesday, while another 30 people were reported to be in "critical condition."

Leonid Ilyin, director of Hospital Number Six who released the figures here, said the total number of people hospitalized by the April 26 mishap was unchanged at 299.

Another 18,000 people underwent tests which in some cases required two or three days in hospital, he said.

For the first time, Mr. Ilyin indicated that Soviet soldiers who helped clean up the crippled power plant in the Ukraine were among those treated. But he said that no troops had suffered serious radiation illness. Until now, Soviet authorities have said the only Chernobyl victims had been power plant workers.

Dr. Robert Gale, an American bone marrow specialist who helped the Soviets treat Chernobyl victims, had reported last Friday 23 deaths and 35 injuries.

Workers Return to Pripyat

PM031557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondent M. Odinets: "A Mooring Near Pripyat; Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events"]

[Text] Chernobyl -- The Pripyat Party Gorkom has started working in Chernobyl, on Sovetskaya Street, house No. 61, formerly the seat of the rayon administration of the State Agroindustrial Committee. It has moved here from Polesskoye, its temporary seat after the evacuation from Pripyat.

"Only a stone's throw from the AES," Gorkom Secretary A. Veselovskiy said. "Now we are in the thick of events." Barely having moved in, the party organizational work section, industry and transport section, propaganda and agitation section, and the party commission immediately set to work. The Pripyat City party organization has a total membership of 2,611 registered Communists and so far the whereabouts of 2,434 people have been established. Of these, 207 live in the rayons where the evacuees have been billeted, 442 people are engaged in work to eliminate the consequences of the accident, and the remainder are temporarily at other places or on duty tours.

Pripyat Gorispolkom has also moved into the same house from Polesskoye. Here, near the city, V. Voloshko, its chairman, is feeling much more confident and at the same time more preoccupied. Pripyat, with all its numerous problems of an evacuated population center, is right on the doorstep. Now the main concern of the city authorities is to organize the housing, food supplies, and daily needs of those who will in the fall service the No. 1 and 2 power units which will start producing electricity.

Currently the question of permanent accommodation for the teams manning the shifts at the AES is being tackled; it has been decided to house them on a number of luxury tourist vessels which will be removed from their regular routes and brought up to Pripyat via the Dnepr. It must be worked out right now as to where they should be moored, what arrangements are to be made for electricity supply and communications, food supplies and the organization of public catering. This problem is long overdue since the "Skazochnyy" Young Pioneer camp, where the teams working at the AES are living, houses 2.5-3 times more people than it is designed for, and the "Lesnaya Polyana" complex is a long way from Pripyat.

Chernobyl now is nothing like it was when we saw it at the beginning of May when it was completely evacuated. The streets are busy with traffic, the movie theater is working and so is the Cultural Center where teams of Kiev artists are performing, exhibitions are under way, and you can buy the latest newspaper at a street kiosk. A press center has been opened in the city center where newspaper and magazine correspondents can obtain the information they require. It is also lively around "Pripyat," the local restaurant, which now houses a canteen...

The government commission has set up a group to coordinate the activities of operational USSR and Ukrainian SSR subdivisions and departments dealing with the reception and accommodation of all who are arriving in the area of the accident and the organization of catering, medical, and consumer services for them. I attended the first session of this group, which is headed by D. Protsenko, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and chief of the Main Power Supply Administration. Pripyat and Chernobylskiy Rayon leaders voiced a number of specific complaints against the group's members. They said that the Ministry of Power and Electrification must display the utmost flexibility and administrative efficiency in the new conditions in organizing the acceptance of enterprises, accommodation, catering, and medical and consumer services for the people who are arriving. Special claims were made against M. Khatin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Workers Supply Administration, who bears great responsibility for ensuring that the people who are working in the AES zone are provided with everything they need.

Every member of the group -- that is, all the people occupying important posts -- N. Stepanenko, deputy chairman of Kiev Oblispolkom, said, has to be attached to specific areas of work and made responsible for them. But essentially the situation is such that one passes the buck to the next and they all engage in discussions during which selfish attitudes emerge.

The session was held in the office of the chairman of Chernobylskiy Rayispolkom, and after it had finished we talked with the chairman, A. Shchekin. He unfolded a map on the table and said that people had not been evacuated from 61 population centers in the rayon, for example, from Gornostaypol, Dityatok, and Strakholesye, because the radiation level was normal. The radiation level has fallen in a number of other centers as well as a result of the vast amount of work done at the AES. After the necessary decontamination it was decided to send some of the evacuees back to the villages of Glinka, Zamoshye, and Bychka. They were 260 families working at the "Komsomolets Polesye" Sovkhoz and the "Zapovit Ilicha" Kolkhoz. At the moment they are in Borodyanskiy Rayon.

This is gratifying. People are waiting to go back to their homes. The local branch of the State Agroindustrial Committee has resumed work in Chernobylskiy Rayon. A headquarters has been set up to manage the machine operators. A depot is being constructed at the "Shlyakh Do Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz for the equipment which will be used to replow the land. Anatoliy Petrovich Shchekin reported that the flax and lupines will be plowed over; winter crops cut on certain areas will be checked and used as livestock feed. The whole area which was to have been sown with corn will be occupied by perennial grasses. Interrow cultivation will be carried out on potato plantations.

The leaders of Pripyat and Chernobylskiy rayons said that the Ministry of Power and Electrification's lack of interest in matters to do with people's housing, domestic living conditions, and food is a great problem. The AES construction workers have their own worker supply section, but there are very few people in it at the moment. So people have to be sought and existing posts filled. After all, thousands and thousands of people are writing in expressing their desire to help the AES, to do their bit to eliminate the consequences of the accident. There is no housing, they say, but there is an unfinished 95apartment block in Chernobyl. Why doesn't the Ministry of Power and Electrification set about completing and commissioning it?

Winter is not far off. We heard a lot of talk about fuel -- there is an uncompleted 45-gigacalorie boiler room in Chernobyl. Why doesn't the Ministry of Power and Electrification get down to it and commission it? There is much talk in Chernobyl at the moment about decontamination -- the plans for the construction of decontamination installations to deal with 4,500 cubic meters per day are at the rayispolkom. Ministry of Power and Electrification staff have been told about this but there has been no answer yet. Just as there is no particular wish to get involved and bear the brunt of the responsibility.

Certainly a heroic labor battle is currently being waged at the reactor site and the power workers are in the forefront. But the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is the sector's headquarters and it should be thinking not just of the crucial tasks of the moment but also about what is going to happen tomorrow, in a month's time, a year from now. Thinking about housing, food, and consumer services. At the moment the catering organization situation, for example, leaves much to be desired. Lengthening lines at catering centers cannot be tolerated. In short, some thinking has to be done.

Families to Return

LD031617 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Chernobyl AES -- Chronicle of the Day. The Gorkiy motor vehicle builders have fulfilled all orders for the regions that were hit by the accident with efficiency. About 150 GAZ-53 lorries and 2,500 air filters for vehicles working in the zone of the station have been assembled and dispatched in the shortest possible time. Wagons with spare parts and special purpose technical equipment leave the factory almost every day for the Ukrainian capital.

In Chernobylskiy rayon the activity of Gosagroprom has been resumed. A headquarters has been created which guides the work of the mechanizers.

Following the necessary decontamination, it has been decided to return from Borodyanskiy rayon part of the evacuated population to the villages of (Glinki), (Zamukhe), (Bichki). This is about 260 families.

Danger Zone Delineated

PM041005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[Correspondent A. Simurov report under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "A Red Line on the Map" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The feeling of collectivism is one of the most valuable features of Soviet man's character. Its significance and grandeur were particularly displayed in the days when work was launched to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

Minsk -- The working group for the elimination of the accident's consequences is headed by A. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich beckoned toward the map of Gomel Oblast. Its southern part if dissected by bold colored lines. He recounts:

[Petrov] The red line is the semicircle of the 30-km danger zone on Belorussian territory. It was drawn immediately following the accident and the entire population and all animals were evacuated from there. Now look at the winding line within the red circle and beyond it. This was designated as a danger zone after thorough on-site measurements had been taken. It enabled us to make substantial amendments: People can return to some places, while additional resettlement must take place elsewhere. Field work on a number of farms is being done by the vigil method. For this purpose specialists have devised schedules and determined the conditions of payment and benefits.

To put it briefly, the period of emotion has been replaced by a time for technically complex, prolonged, purposeful, and comprehensive work. Its main purpose is to prevent adverse effects of radiation on people's health.

Unexpected developments were encountered in the process of surveys. For example, clean areas were discovered within the 30-km zone, as well as isolated "dirty spots" beyond it. These "spots" have been delineated. The specific features of every area, the influence of meteorological conditions, and the nature of their effect on people have been determined.

Preventive work represents another important aspect. We are persuading the population in Gomel Oblast's southern rayons not to consume foodstuffs from their personal plots. We purchase all their produce through the consumer cooperative, check everything, sort products out, and determine what is to be "interred" and what can be released for industrial processing. We replace them with canned milk, meat, and vegetable products.

All water supply sources have been thoroughly investigated. Some wells had to be sealed, others had to be washed out. Mobile teams have been set up to sink new artesian wells. A real war has been declared against ordinary road dust, the most active carrier of radiation. Streets, pavements, roadways, and the roadsides are periodically hosed down. Public thoroughfares are being asphalted and the contiguous territory is being covered with plastic film; this is being done on a large scale.

The republic's government has issued specific instructions for the production of batches of tractor-cultivators and feed harvesting machines with hermetically sealed cabins as soon as possible. The production of measuring instruments to monitor radiation levels at all enterprises under the State Agro-industrial Committee, the Ministry of Grain Products and Combined Feed Industry, the Ministry of the Forestry Industry, and other departments is being organized. Local industry has put into production compact breathing apparatus for agricultural workers and of hermetically sealed hothouses for the growing of vegetables on private plots. [end Petrov]

N. Mazay, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, recounts:

The republic's Council of Ministers is showing particular concern for children's health. All children have been taken out of the danger zone in Gomel Oblast: More than 60,000 children are now at young pioneer camps, camps of labor and rest, and sports and tourism facilities in the republic's northern regions. Rest homes and sanatoriums have also been allocated to them. The fraternal republics have invited a large number of Belorussian children to rest there. We express enormous gratitude for this.

Operation "Children" was implemented efficiently, according to a precise plan. Children under 3 years of age departed with their mothers. The AUCCTU Allocated for this purpose more than 4,000 travel vouchers for the "Anapa" and "Adler" residential homes and others. Children between 3 and 6 years of age were relocated with their kindergartens as a unit, together with their educators and medical workers. Groups were made up consisting of school pupils and their teachers. The precise and extremely responsible work done by party, soviet, and Komsomol organs and all republican departments to ensure the major relocations of the child population should be emphasized. [end Mazay]

Belorussia's medical workers have been working around the clock throughout the entire period since the accident. Here is what N. Savchenko, Belorussian SSR minister of health, said in this connection:

Whenever we had to make a decision concerning medical services in the situation which developed, we proceeded from the main premise: Better protect yourself, rather than undergo treatment. We propagandized this principle through Gomel Oblast's three southern rayons. We carried out complete and comprehensive checks on the population there with the participation of dosimetry specialists. Many people were hospitalized for observation and preventive treatment. Most of them were soon discharged. Outpatient checks and follow-up examinations have been instituted for the population. I can report that not a single person who has been examined has displayed symptoms of radiation sickness.

Work has been organized on a vast scale to monitor foodstuffs on public and private farms, at meat and dairy industry and public catering enterprises, markets, and so on. Initially many economic leaders and citizens displayed unconcern and elementary medical incompetence. This behavior caused alarm and we strove to fill in these gaps via the local press, radio, and television. [end Savchenko]

The progress of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident is discussed daily at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republican government. A large-scale and energetic offensive has been launched.

Moscow Reports Military Subunit Tasks

LD022111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 May 86

[Interview with Colonel (Vladilen Viktorovich Radchenko) senior political worker by special correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko at Chernobyl AES; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] On the operational map of the command post for directing the accident restoration work at the Chernobyl AES, the places where the military subunits are deployed and involved here are indicated by little red flags. During the day only daily duty details and cooks stay in these field camps; all the rest are at work. We spent time with the pilots, chemical warfare troops, military construction workers and now the time has come to talk about all of them at once, because we can hardly meet representatives of all the kinds of troops, yet they deserve to be known about. Senior political worker, Colonel (Vladilen Viktorovich Radchenko) agreed to help us carry out that task:

[Radchenko] I can say with every reason that all personnel are undergoing a test of courage here. Soldiers, officers, warrant officers are doing everything, with the boldness, astuteness and endurance characteristic of the Soviet soldier, without looking back, as they say, so that people can return to their home areas sooner. Already there are already quite a lot of examples of heroism in peacetime. What the military pilots Colonels (Volkozub) and (Serebryakov), the crew of the helicopter commanded by Major (Pogorzhelskiy), did in the sky over Chernobyl, over the reactor, can only be described as an aerial slalom. In general, all the helicopter subunits are demonstrating a high degree of training and it was no accident that the Government Commission noted down in its report: Take note of the highly organized work carried out by air force units in the fulfillment of tasks connected with the elimination of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

[Mikhaylenko] Now they are involved in new and no less complicated work. After all, it is necessary to cleanse the whole territory of the 30 km zone of radioactive dust, and put everything into order so that people can return to this land. They have started by securing the roadsides: Helicopters fly over them, treating them with special chemical solutions. They have redeployed from this airfield specially -- which they have already inhabited for 1 month -- to a place nearer to the railway station, in order to work somehow more energetically, more productively. I ask why and they say that is our rear, there, closer; we will be able to pump those chemical preparations into the tanks or aircraft and helicopters more quickly there.

It is not necessary to transport them an extra time; they go straight from the pad into the sky to the place of work. They are trying to maintain the pace of those first days today, too. Aeroflot has already thrown in its reinforcements.

[Radchenko] Yes, you are right. The task now facing the airmen is not easy, either, but the experience of the first days of the struggle has shown that they are prepared, and they will be able to fulfill this task, too. The personnel of the command, led by Communist Captain (Nikita), carried out work in very complicated conditions, involving pumping liquid nitrogen into the reactor. They can be called the pioneers in the special zone. For 36 hours, without relief, they worked to contain the nuclear power that had gone out of control and they carried out their work skillfully. All 11 men were given awards by the chairman of the Government Commission.

[Mikhaylenko] They say that they were given food inside the armored personnel carriers, in special thermoses and closed barrels. The lads did not even get out.

[Radchenko] Yes. They were there for 36 hours without being relieved.

[Mikhaylenko] It was really combat duty.

[Radchenko] It was combat duty and a test of courage. Radiation and dosimetric monitoring; decontamination of personnel and equipment; and now deactivation of population centers, industrial installations -- such is the incomplete list of the combat tasks which the chemical warfare troops have to resolve today.

You have seen for yourself the endeavor, skill, and feeling of personal responsibility with which they are working on the decontamination. We all very much want the lights to come on in these houses, schools and kindergartens as soon as possible, so that life gets back to normal again. As is the case everywhere, the Communists lead the way -- their example is followed, and they are emulated.

Komsomol member and officer (Belskiy) stated, on his way to a crucial combat task in the AES zone; I regret that I could not realize my dream before, and become a Communist. But in spirit I go to my task as a member of the party.

He carried out the combat task successfully, showed that he was worthy of being in the ranks of Communists, and his senior comrades granted him that honor.

Sappers Perform Controlled Explosions

PM031043 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 June 1986 Second Edition carries on page 4, under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: A Test of Courage," a 900-word article by Colonel of the Reserve B. Lyapkalo entitled "The Sappers' Mission." The article is introduced by the following passage printed in boldface: "Work is continuing to liquidate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident. New people and new equipment are arriving here. The miners digging a tunnel toward the reactor achieved an important landmark: They reached the foundations of No 4 power unit. The territory of the station and the population centers are being decontaminated. Construction workers are preparing to erect protective screen around the damaged power unit." Col. Lyapkalo then describes in some detail the work done by a sapper company at the Chernobyl AES. In particular he writes: "In order to pump liquid concrete under the reactor's foundations it was necessary to lay a pipe. The intended course that it should take ran through three walls of ventilation shafts. Sappers were given the task of making openings in these walls by means of directional explosions."

Having named the sappers picked for the task, Lyapkalo describes how, "while specialists determined the requisite coordinates," the sappers simulated their task by carrying out actual explosions at a safe place using exactly similar concrete walls: "The preliminary preparation was necessary first of all because openings of the required size had to be made with minimal charges -- excessive shocks in the vicinity of the reactor are undesirable. And secondly, it was necessary to substantially reduce the time taken to carry out the operation under conditions of heightened radiation.

"Having studied in detail on the diagrams the route for approaching the sites of the planned explosions, Lieutenant Colonel Galyas and Senior Lietenant Genze reconnoitered directly in the shafts and definitively determined the procedure for action." Lyakalo names those who carried out the three consecutive exploisons and noted that USSR Defense Ministry Engineering Troops Chief Aganov thanked the sappers for their exemplary work. The item ends with the remark that: "The sappers are continuing to provide backup for the offensive against the damaged reactor."

ROY MEDVEDEV CITED ON OBSTACLES TO GORBACHEV LINE

PM031130 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 31 May 86 p 9

[Interview with Soviet historian Roy Medvedev by Alberto Jacoviello in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- There is a strange atmosphere in Moscow at the moment -- on the one hand great activity on the part of the Gorbachev leadership and on the other a great inertia on the part of cadres who appear to be important but whose function is unknown. The overall impression is that there are in the Kremlin both leaders who are striving to set a jammed mechanism back in motion and others who are throwing a monkey wrench in the works. I went to discuss this with Roy Medvedev, who remains one of the few reliable observers of this country's situation and perhaps the only one who does not pull his punches when talking about it.

[Jacoviello] Mr Medvedev, 3 months have passed since the 27th party congress. There have been no successes in the international field and no thorough innovations on the domestic plane apart from the repressive measures against alcohol and corruption. That seems to me a very meager record.

[Medvedev] I must say that I too believe that for the present one cannot talk in terms of a good record, but I must add that the party congress did not envisage that the changes would take in the short term. A line was adopted that needs years to be fully implemented. But it is true that that line has encountered resistance, even within the party apparatus. Indeed major meetings are taking place right now at which many party leaders, including Gorbachev himself, are talking about how congress decisions should be implemented. A few days ago there was a meeting of ambassadors; today there is a meeting of KGB cadres.

[Jacoviello] Let us talk for a moment about the ambassadors' meeting. In your opinion, what is the significance of this kind of event?

[Medvedev] As far as I am concerned, the significance is the same as that of all such meetings. This was explained by Ligachev when he said that there are many cadres opposed to the congress decisions -- some openly, others secretly. These latter are the most dangerous. They say that the congress was excellent but then do their utmost to ensure that everything remains as before.

[Jacoviello] Pardon me for harping on about the ambassadors' meeting. What kind of resistance could there be in the field of foreign policy?

[Medvedev] It seems to me that the whole style of our diplomacy has remained as before. It is true: The congress did not launch a new foreign policy. But it did reflect a new style which, however, is at the moment being put into practice only by Gorbachev. So it is a matter of adapting the style of our entire diplomacy to Gorbachev's style.

[Jacoviello] You said that there is no Soviet foreign policy. And yet it has seemed to many people that the concept of interdependence of the world we live in is new for the USSR.

[Medvedev] No. I have heard it many times over the years. The world has shrunk, problems must be resolved jointly, and so forth. But there is a difference between the past and the present. Gorbachev certainly believes what he says. The diplomats who should represent him, however, believe that it is mere sloganeering.

[Jacoviello] Very well, I understand. But is there real unity at Politburo level?

[Medvedev] I believe that there is not yet total unity at Politburo level. There is a group that could be described as the renewal coalition, but I have the impression that there is an ongoing internal dispute with the other group. It is not without influence and to some extent succeeds even in preventing the adoption of significant measures. But there is a dispute even within the renewal coalition. In other words, the congress did not elect a homogeneous Politburo. I do not know whether what I am saying is a correct representation of the situation. But I can say that when the Chernobyl business occurred and Gorbachev tried to assert a policy of lucidity and correct information within the Politburo, which met on the Monday [presumably 28 April], it seems that he was backed only by Vorotnikov and Chebrikov, whereas all the rest apparently wanted a containment of information. Only when the scale of the disaster and of the West's protest became apparent did Gorbachev succeed in imposing his line and holding the famous press conference at which the Soviet people and the entire world were informed of all the facts available at the time.

[Jacoviello] How do you explain the total silence of the first 2 days?

[Medvedev] I have just told you. And of course you know that our media are not independent and publish only what the government wants.

[Jacoviello] But do you believe it is true that Gorbachev learned the news at least a day and a half late?

[Medvedev] I consider it likely. Yes, a day and a half is likely lapse of time for the news to arrive. But he probably received the complete picture even later than that. In any case this is the rationale that forms the basis for action in the event of disasters. If two trains collide, for instance, the transport minister will do his utmost to minimize it. Only if matters develop in such a way to escape his control will he decide to inform the prime minister, who in turn conveys the information higher. Virtually the same thing must have happened over Chernobyl.

[Jacoviello] Let us talk a little more about the resistance to the 27th congress decisions. I noticed that within the space of 3 days two major speeches by Gorbachev were announced but that they were not published. Is that not strange?

[Medvedev] This too is usual in our country. There are speeches that are published in order to inform the population and speeches that are not published because their content is of a confidential nature. This is the case with the two you mentioned, on top of which there is a third, to KGB cadres. Evidently the kind of language used at these meetings was so open and frank, at least on certain points, as to advise against publication for both domestic and international reasons.

[Jacoviello] But does the absence of any successes in the foreign policy field, which is the one on which Gorbachev has worked hardest, not jeopardize his position?

[Medvedev] I do not believe that his personal position can be jeopardized by this. Indeed, he can always say that he has pursued a correct foreign policy that has encountered obstacles on the part of the most aggressive U.S. and western circles. He has made a number of important proposals that have not been accepted by the United States. Therefore there seems no question to me that what you call the absence of success in the international field could jeopardize Gorbachev's position.

[Jacoviello] My impression is that this lack of success will not end immediately. It seems to me that what lies behind it is the fact that the Americans are experiencing a moment of great political and economic, as well as military, strength, whereas the USSR is in a very weak position, except in the military field. As long as such a situation lasts it does not seem to me that the Americans can show a willingness to make concessions to the USSR. What do you think?

[Medvedev] It is difficult for me to express a very definite viewpoint. It is true that the USSR is in the position of a country experiencing major difficulties -- chiefly economic, but also political. But at the same time it is also true that the Americans have their weak points too. America's strength is evident but it has certain major limitations -- a huge budget deficit and a colossal trade deficit. So its situation is less solid than it appears, despite its indomitable strength. This in fact makes it necessary for the United States to meet the Soviet Union halfway on certain specific points.

[Jacoviello] You mentioned the USSR's major economic difficulties. What are the main ones?

[Medvedev] There are many. We are behind in the technological and computer field. We are a long way behind with regard to the quality not only of consumer goods but also of engineering products. We also have major shortages in energy and raw material resources. All this, within the framework of what I could call an uneconomic economy. We imagined hitherto that we were actually an excessively wealthy country and have therefore always been wasteful and irresponsible.

[Jacoviello] Gorbachev announced a "radical reform of the economic system" -- probably in an attempt to surmount some of what you call the "major difficulties." But we have seen nothing so far. Why not?

[Medvedev] You cannot say that there has been absolutely nothing. There have been decisions moving in that direction. For instance, increased material incentives to workers, the economic encouragement of scientific workers, various kinds of stimuli to light industry, the extension of private contracts, and so forth. Of course this is not yet a "radical reform." And you are right to say that whereas there was talk of a "radical reform" at the congress little has been done in practice.

Let me give you an example: I recently visited the Stavropol area, where Gorbachev hails from. Well, the major change that I was able to observe there is that virtually no vodka is being sold there. And at Privolnoye, where Gorbachev was born, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have announced a dry regime. But I saw no major changes with regard to agricultural activity and the functioning of the economy.

[Jacoviello] In your opinion, how do the Soviet people as a whole view the Gorbachev administration?

[Medvedev] If you mean the Soviet people as a whole, there could be many answers.. Broadly speaking, in general, if we want to avoid saying that they are indifferent we must say that for the time being they are observing what is happening without any particular enthusiasm. People will support the Gorbachev line as soon as they see specifics, not just words.

People are tired of words. Khrushchev used to say that it was necessary to create a "genuinely Leninist" leadership and that everything would then be fine. Brezhnev used to say the same.

But once such a leadership was created everything continued as before. Now Gorbachev is saying that everything will be fine once a Leninist leadership has been created. But now until people see real changes, an improvement of their conditions, defenses of their rights, and a change in leaders' behavior -- especially at the low level, that is, among individuals who are part of their daily lives -- they are unlikely to allow themselves to be allured by slogans.

[Jacoviello] I infer therefore that the Soviet people as a whole regard the government with a great sense of detachment.

[Medvedev] Yes, it seems to me that this is precisely the situation. Of course there are people who are active and who are therefore excited about what is happening, but the vast majority for the present are behaving with the same sense of detachment as before. In conclusion, I would say that the present paradox in this country is that the major changes have occurred at the Kremlin, not within society.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS SARATOV BEARINGS FACTORY

LD022301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast presented by Yevgeniy Suslov and Dina Grigoryeva]

[Text] Here is the Saratov Bearing Works. Comrade Solomentsev today visited this enterprise. He had frank, animated conversation with workers, engineers and heads of shops and workplaces about a radical improvement in affairs and the implementation of the program for accelerated socioeconomic development developed by the 27th party congress. Comrade Solomentsev emphasized that one should not be content with what has been achieved. An increase to the utmost of output of products on a par with the best world examples is not only an economic task, but also a political one. In solving it one must make bolder and fuller use of one's own scientific and technical potential.

The works employees showed their guest the automated rotor lines. The Saratov people were the first in the industry to design, produce and introduce this equipment into the production line. Three hundred people have been freed. Using this progressive machinery, the works has trebled production of high-quality goods, and working conditions have been improved. The bearings workers said that during this 5-year plan, unlike previous ones, the increase in production volume would be achieved for the first time at the same work areas, without commissioning new capacities. This will be achieved through continuous technical reequipment, modernization, skillful use of the works' own scientific potential, and stirring into life the human factor. Work done in the first months of this year has shown that relying on intensification of production has been justified. Since the beginning of the year, the works has produced R500,000 worth of above-plan products.

Solomentsev Visits Factory

LD031647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] All branches of industry use the bearings of the Saratov State Bearings Works No 3. It has chalked up many good deeds. Abroad alone, no less than 40 countries eagerly acquire the factory's products. But the collective is capable of doing immeasurably more.

That is why it was not reports of successes, but concern about how to implement a fundamental turn for the better which was the main topic of the conversations between the workers at the factory and Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talk, which took place on Monday in the shops, was continued today during a meeting between Comrade Solomentsev and the collective of the enterprise. Having recalled the large-scale tasks put forward by the party congress, Comrade Solomentsev noted that now reorganization of the economy is the most pressing matter. And this is a cause for nationwide concern, he stressed. Your collective, Comrade Solomentsev said, initiated the introduction of the team contract at enterprises in the oblast. The workers understood for themselves that the work is done better and more efficiently with that organization of business. Unfortunately, these progressive forms are still making slow headway in town and oblast. Even here, at your works, only about a half of all brigades are engaged in main production work according to the principles of financial autonomy. This, he said, is not what you call reorganization at all. Further on, the speaker noted the need for a fuller use of the potential of enterprises for developing the social sphere. Your practice of housing construction by an economic method is worth praise, he said. Construction of youth housing complexes is deemed pro promising. In all complex and multilateral work on raising the organization level, order and discipline, the role of Communists could not be more important. The personal example set by a party member gains special significance. Taking into account the numerous suggestions of the working people, Comrade Solomentsev continued, the Central Committee adopted measures to intensify the struggle against unearned income. These measures are vigorously supported by the working people, including those in Saratov. The task has been set of firmly cutting off all loopholes for illegal profit-making from those who like to make easy money.

Comrade Solomentsev later dwelt upon questions concerning the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Then these people spoke at the meeting: Bogatov, one of the first to set up flowline contracting teams; Tolstolykina, whose team undertook socialist pledges not only on the material, but also on the high moral responsibility of the collective for its affairs; and Yashkin, the director of the enterprise. And each speech was permeated with franknews, strict exactingness, and a desire to do everything to secure progress.

LEGAL OFFICIAL ON ANTI-UNEARNED INCOME STRUGGLE

LD312333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have adopted documents aimed at the resolute elimination of any attempts to obtain unearned income. Our correspondent Tamara Karetnikova invited Sergey Aleksandrovich Shishkov, USSR deputy general prosecutor, to the microphone.

[Begin recording] [Shishkov] The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the other documents on measures to strengthen the struggle against unearned income raise a vital question in our society -- to close more reliably the loopholes for illegal enrichment, to considerably improve primary accounting and all forms of control of protection of socialist property and the substantiation of writing off material damage, to ensure the timely development and introduction of economically well-founded standards of material and labor expenditure and of the use of machines and equipment and to take additional measures for putting a stop to exaggerated reports for the sake of appearances.

Where clear order is maintained by the managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations and by party committees, where the accounting and control system is working, the bacillus of wastefulness and the desire to profit by social property inevitably perish. But in places where there is disorder, indiscipline and lack of accounting, self-seeking and money-grubbing flourish, petty thieves and pilferers can do what they like, transportation and other facilities are used unwarrantedly and serious abuses and embezzlement are carried out. Last year, in the Russian federation alone, more than 11,000 attempts to use vehicles for other than the intended purpose -- about 2,000 of them for mercenary motives -- were prevented.

There is quite a number of similar instances in other republics. And how many of them have not been revealed, how many have not been prevented? Of course, the number has to be multiplied many times. There is also another category of people who feather their nests at the expense of society. They are the people who rent apartments to those in need of them, who extract profits and live on these funds comfortably. A certain Kiseleva and Skryabinova who live in the town of Vladimir, rented their apartments on a lease basis to a scientific-research institute; for the period of 1980, more than R9,000 were illegally paid to her, and R5,600 were paid to Skryabinova on the basis of a similar agreement.

At present, judicial actions for proceeding against all persons for the recovery of the amounts that they obtained, so as to repay them to the state, are being undertaken at the prosecutor's office. The Central Committee has set the task of carrying out additional measures against idlers before the prosecutor's office and other bodies for the protection of law. All new measures will be undertaken without any compromise in the struggle against unearned income.

SHCHERBITSKIY LAYS WREATH AT UNKNOWN SOLDIER TOMB

AU230342 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 May 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Forever in the People's Memory"]

[Excerpts] On 9 May, the streets and squares of the Ukraine's capital city were decorated with scarlet banners, panels, and slogans. Early in the morning, inhabitants of Kiev and visitors streamed to monuments and obelisks to pay tribute to the memory of those who fought for the homeland, who liberated our own cities and villages from the fascist invasion.

Veterans of the Great Patriotic war, representatives of party, administrative, and Komsomol organizations, of labor collectives, and the Soviet Armed Forces gathered in the Park of Eternal Glory.

Comrades V. Y. Shcherbitskiy, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Khachalovskiy B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V.H. Kryuchkov, S.N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak arrived in the Square of Glory to honor the blessed memory of Soviet soldiers.

To solemn and mournful melodies, the leaders of the Ukraine's Communist Party and government laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committe, members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets, bureau members of Kiev Gorkom and Obkom, secretaries of the Ukrainian trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee, and military leaders.

UZBEK ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY HOLDS PLENUM

GF031650 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The plenum held by the Repbulic Council of the Uzbek Society for Environmental Protection on 17 May discussed the tasks of the society as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Romanovski, chairman of the Presidium of the Republic Council of the society for environmental protection, read a report.

The plenum noted the importance the 27th CPSU Congress, which established the significant program stipulating increased economic and social development, attached to environmental protection and utilization of natural resources. It stressed the need to prevent the pollution of the air in large industrial centers with (?smoke) and gas and the contamination of water resources. It also stressed the need for a significant effort in the struggle waged against [word indistinct]. There is a lack of sincere concern on the question of (?increasing trees).

The decision adopted by the plenum noted that the entire work of society in the future must be directed toward realizing the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and quickly removing the deficiencies that have been pointed out. The convocation approved the 1986 work program of the Republic Council of the Uzbek Society for Environmental Protection.

Comrade Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and Chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, participated in the work of the plenum.

EXTRADITIONS OF WAR CRIMINALS DEMANDED

AU021413 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 May 86 p 3

[Report by S. Gasan and N. Stolyarov, RATAU correspondents in Donetsk Oblast: "Human Blood Is Not Water"]

[Excerpts] The inhabitants of Prelestnoye, Maydan, and Petrovka villages in Slavyanskiy Rayon, Donetsk Oblast, resolutely demanded at their recent meeting that V.A. Babenko, a war criminal now living in Canada, be extradited to Soviet justice.

During the war, the fascists and their henchmen -- traitors to the Ukrainian people -- killed in the rayon 3,496 peaceful inhabitants, including 430 children, and deported 5,000 persons for forced labor in Hitlerite Germany. V. Babenko took an active part in the punitive actions.

The present address of the traitor, who has barely managed to flee alive, is: Toronto, Canada. This is precisely the place where he has found a refuge and protection.

Ivan Dik, who perpetrated vile crimes in the miners' city of Selidovo, is hiding in the West even now. Another traitor, Fedor Dmitriyev, former mayor in Aleksandrovskiy Rayon, is also enjoying freedom even now. The public meetings which were held this year in those localities resolutely requested the Canadian prime minister, B. Mulroney, to extradite the war criminals to Soviet justice. But the just voice of the Soviet people was disregarded overseas. On the part of the Government of Canada, as well as of other Western countries where the hangmen have hidden from the punishment, this position contradicts the international norms and agreements, is an outrage upon the memory of the victims of fascism. The inhabitants of Prelestnoye, Maydan, and Petrovka villages in Slavyanskiy Rayon have sent to the Canadian authorities a new resolute request to extradite the war criminal, V. Babenko. Time has not washed the stains of violence from his hands. Human memory calls for a punishment, because human blood shed is not water.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO CONVENE 1 JULY

LD311203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Today we have received a decrease of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the convening of the third session of the republic's Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. It will open in Moscow on 1 July.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN HOSTS SCIENTISTS -- A group of foreign scientists who participated in the all-union conference held by Soviet scientists in Moscow in ways and means of preventing a war arrived in Baku yesterday. They visited the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and acquainted themselves with the republic's manuscripts foundation and sites of interest in the capital. The participants met the scientific community of the republic in the amphitheater in the main building of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences. A meeting was held there against war. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 31 May 86 GF]

AZERBAIJAN UNEMPLOYMENT DECISION -- The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the measures required for attracting the unemployed sector of people living in Astara, Lenkoran, (Merih) Masally, and Yardymly Rayons -- a sector which is capable of working -- toward social productivity work. The details of the decisions have been published in the press. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 1 Jun 86 GF]

YEREVAN-BERLIN AIR ROUTE -- Yerevan May 27 TASS -- The air route from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia (a Transcaucasian republic) to Berlin, has laid the beginning to regular flights from the capital of Armenia to European cities. The Yerevan -- Prague route is to be launched early this summer, and regular flights to Bulgaria are planned. Air liners of the Armenian Civil Viation Administration will also fly to Athens and make chartered flights to Yugoslavia. The flights to Beirut and Amman laid the beginning to international routes. Comfortable Soviet liners, the air fleet of the republic, carry more than a million passengers every year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 27 May 86 LD]

SOLOVYEV ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASKS

PM031415 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Vigorous Concrete Action to Carry Out the 5-Year Plan Tasks"]

[Excerpt] Party organizations and labor collectives in Leningrad and oblast are focusing their efforts on implementing the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress which approved a large-scale program for the acceleration of society's socioeconomic development.

The main thing now is to improve party work efficiency and in so doing maintain and consolidate everywhere the highly businesslike mood and political atmosphere which developed in the country after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and during the preparations for and holding of the Communists' supreme forum, and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the tough targets of the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This idea was the leitmotiv of a general party meeting at the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Turbine Production Association which discussed, in the light of the congress demands, the collective's tasks to ensure the production of power equipment, improve its quality, and make it more competitive.

Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

He stressed that the 27th congress emphatically demonstrated our party's supreme maturity and historic responsibility for the destiny of peace and socialism. In formulating its bold, innovative line the CPSU was guided by the most reliable and proven compass -- an objective Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation. This enabled it not only to reveal the fundamental reasons for adverse trends in the economy but also to accurately determine that considerably higher trajectory of development which the country has to achieve by the start of the next century.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the congress documents indicate the main ways of intensifying the national economy, proposing as the main lever of intensification the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the widespread introduction of the latest equipment and technology.

In the Leningrad region, the "Intensification-90" territorial and sectorial program, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is an effective instrument for the practical implementation of the strategy of acceleration and an objective criterion for the assessment of the degree of cadres' reorientation in the spirit of the demands of the times.

Its implementation demands of Communists and labor collectives enormous effort, the utmost responsibility and discipline, initiative, and efficiency.

This conclusion is fully confirmed by the results of the first few months of the 5-year plan. On the whole they indicate the heightened activeness of party organizations and the intensification of their influence on the state of affairs in the economy.

The increased dynamism and effectiveness of party work has contributed everywhere to the achievement of positive advances in the main spheres of economic activity.

At the same time, in addition to the positive trends, the past months have clearly revealed a number of serious shortcomings. The speaker then dwelt in detail on the substantial reserves for economic growth which the Leningrad power machine builders have to bring into play, analyzed the state of affairs in very important spheres of the association collective's activity, and described the scale and complexity of the tasks facing them.

ARMED FORCES POLITICAL BODY HOLDS CONFERENCE

PM021530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 86 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Colonel B. Pokholenchuk report: "Acting Energetically in the Spirit of Restructuring"]

[Test] A 2-day conference-seminar of chiefs of party organizational work sections and departments and secretaries of Army and Navy political organs party commissions has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. It was opened by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A report on the topical questions of party building contained in the 27th CPSU Congress documents and the tasks of the political organ party organizational work sections and departments was delivered by Lieutenant General V. Lukinykh, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Party Organizational Work Directorate. A report on the work of political organs party commissions to enhance the responsibility and discipline of Communists in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Statutes was delivered by Lieutenant General V. Balakirev, senior secretary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate party commission.

The reports were discussed and views were exchanged both at the plenary session and at thematic seminars which were held.

Army General A. Lizichev delivered the closing speech at the conference-seminar.

A wide range of problems pertaining to the implementation of the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of party building and practical party work was examined in the reports and speeches. In the light of the congress' conclusion on the growth of the party's leading role, the speakers analyzed and discussed questions of improving the methods of work of political organs and party committees and bureaus as organs of political nucleus of collectives.

An analysis was made of the influence exerted by party organizational work sections and departments and party commissions on the tackling of a fundamental issue of party building -- that is, party membership and the training of high-quality party reinforcements. It was noted that it is necessary everywhere to enhance exactingness toward Communists to ensure that they fulfill their party and official duty and present an honest and impeccable image as party members, to develop criticism and self-criticism ensuring that there are no "zones" or people who are exempt from criticism and party responsibility, and to consistently translate into reality the principle of collective leadership in resolving the issues of party life.

A special place was allocated to the discussion of the problems connected with ensuring the vanguard role of Communists and their setting of a personal example. This was also the topic discussed at one of the seminars. It was emphasized that the vanguard role of Communists is ensured by party organizations' daily attention to the ideological tempering of Communists and the involvement of every CPSU member and candidate member in ideological work among the masses and the organizations' high exactingness toward each of their members. M.S. Gorbachev's words at the 27th CPSU Congress -- "There is no vanguard role of Communists as such, it is expressed in practical deeds" --provide a guideline for action.

Whatever the subject of discussion, the approach was the same, namely, what is being done to bring present practice in line with the demands for restructuring which the party has set as the aim for all its organizations and each individual Communist. Examples of restructuring exist and they were cited.

However, the restructuring is proceeding too slowly, the introduction of innovations is fraught with difficulties. References to an endless stream of day-to-day concerns, the inability to concentrate on what is most important, dissipation of energy, waiting for some kind of new instructions from above -- all this is paralyzing many party organizational work sections and departments and party commissions and creating a mere semblance of effective work.

Special importance in the conditions of the process of restructuring attaches to independence. And this is what party organizational work sections and departments frequently lack. Independence in thinking and in taking action, independence in the elaboration of problems raised by life, and independence in the quest for and utilization of the means and methods of organizational party work. The same is true of party commissions which are frequently lagging behind developments and have a poor record in cutting short negative phenomena and Communists' transgressions.

What was pointed out in this context?

It is important to reveal in depth the meaning of the restructuring and to consider over and over again what it requires in general and also specifically in your own sector. At the same time it has to be borne in mind that although it is not a single-step process, it brooks no delay. There is no time to be wasted to get it off the ground.

It is necessary to adopt a new approach when planning work. Planning must be highly specific and precise, and provide the answers to the questions of what is to be done, when, by whom and how, and who will monitor this planning work? The plans must be geared to the achievement of clearly specified end results, and the unity of organizational and ideological-educational efforts and a consistent political approach to the solution of tasks in the training and education of troops and naval forces must be ensured.

The next important stage is the organization of the task in hand. The organization of the implementation, the translation into reality, of the party directives, instructions from the center, and personal decisions must occupy a leading position in our party work everywhere. This was emphasized in the course of the conference-seminar. Organizing means working together with people. Until now real influence on people has frequently been supplanted by circulars and declarative methods of leadership, by issuing orders from above. Mobilization is not backed up by organization. For this reason good decisions get bogged down half-way, useful initiatives peter out, and the necessary end results are not achieved.

It was noted that it is also necessary to organize strict monitoring and effective verification of implementation. The organization of this work by party organizational work sections and departments and party commissions is still largely inadequate. In the present conditions when the course has been firmly set toward the decisive reinforcement or organization, discipline, and order and the enhancement of Communists responsibility, the role of monitoring and verification of implementation has increased considerably. It is necessary to increase the personal responsibility of Communists for the implementation of party directives, observance of the CPSU Statutes, and the fulfillment of the current tasks pertaining to key questions of combat readiness and to wage a resolute struggle against irresponsibility, all violations, and instances of unworthy conduct. To this end the party commissions' potential must be utilized more fully. The significance of progressive experience in party work is also increasing. In the cause of the galvanization of the human factor, the psychological reeducation of people, and the firm establishment of positive changes in the life of the political organs and party organizations of the Army and Navy, the constructive efforts of party organizational work sections and departments in the study and dissemination of progressive practices are more important than ever.

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PRAVDA REPORTS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALT

PM051058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 4 June. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated in the press conference.

The following statement was read at the press conference: A few days ago the U.S. Administration took an action aimed at whipping up the arms race. President Reagan announced that in the future the United States will refuse to observe the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms [SALT I] and the 1979 SALT II agreement. This means that the incumbent U.S. leadership has embarked on a unilateral renunciation of commitments under the most important documents in international law, which the USSR and the United States have observed on a reciprocal basis. The step in question is a logical culmination of Washington's policy regarding SALT II, which began with the refusal to ratify the agreement.

An attempt has essentially been made to wreck the military parity between the USSR and the United States that is the basis for strategic stability in the world and to remove the existing material restrictions on the arms race. These actions are fraught with serious consequences for international security.

They have been condemned worldwide. Clearly realizing that the announced course runs counter to the fundamental interests of people, including the American people, leading figures in the U.S. Administration would like to obscure as far as possible the essence and purport of what they have done. To that end they are resorting to distortion of the true state of affairs, juggling with figures, and substituting concepts. The full force of the political disinformation machine has been brought into play.

However, the White House scenario, concocted to justify the motives and the underlying cause behind the measures being taken to destroy the foundation of the arms limitation and reduction process, does not stand up to comparison with the real facts.

Fact one. The United States, contrary to Washington's assertions, has in recent years done nothing aimed at promoting an "atmosphere of mutual restraint" in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere. The present administration has not reduced or even downgraded [skorrektirovana v storonu organicheniya] a single arms program. On the contrary, in peacetime a comprehensive program has been worked out and set in motion for building powerful arms in all components of the U.S. strategic triad -- new ICBM's, new missile submarines, new bombers, and cruise missiles in all launch modalities. Essentially all the programs shelved by previous administrations for one reason or another have been reanimated. What kind of restraint can we be talking about when even World War II battleships are "demothballed" and reequipped as nuclear weapon platforms?

The United States has embarked on the implementation of the "star wars" program and the creation of space-strike arms. Now it wants to give a space dimension to the arms race. The United States has prepared for the production of new mass destruction weapons -- chemical binary weapons. Nor does the administration's stubborn reluctance to join in the existing Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions attest to restraint. In no way does Washington want to eschew nuclear explosions, which are carried out in order to create new types of weapons, including space weapons.

Fact two. It is not the Soviet Union, as the White House claims, but the United States that refuses to conduct serious talks in the arms limitation and reduction sphere.

The Soviet Union has put forward an integrated program for eliminating nuclear, chemical and other types of mass destriction weapons in the world. It has submitted proposals for conventional arms and armed forces reductions. At the talks on nuclear and space arms the USSR has proposed specific measures for implementing the first phase of a nuclear disarmament program -- agreeing to radical, 50 percent reductions in the relevant nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States and eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

Has the United States made any new proposals at the talks recently? No, not a single new proposal has emerged from the United States.

Fact three. U.S. representatives, including the President, try to justify the decision to drop the interim agreement and SALT II by citing "Soviet violations" of these documents. They cite the appearance in the USSR of an alleged second new type of ICBM ICBM -- the SS-25 -- and the "excessive encryption" of telemetry information during missile test launches. In this context the construction of a radar station in Krasnoyarsk is also mentioned, although, let us note in passing, this radar station has nothing to do with SALT II.

There is no substantial foundation for any of these claims. The Soviet side has demonstrated more than once, on the basis of concrete data, that the United States is deliberately distorting facts and is diverting attention from its own violations of treaties and agreements. The more it talks about Soviet "violations" the more obvious this truth becomes.

Fact four. By renouncing observance of SALT I and SALT II, the U.S. Administration would also like to gain some political capital. While giving the impression that they will "technically" observe SALT II for another few months (until MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles exceed the limit of 1,320 units as a result of the deployment of bombers with cruise missiles), the Americans are declaring that they will, you see, observe the Soviet side's behavior throughout this period and "take it into account."

It is absurd to adopt this approach in any event, and especially now. Violators of treaties do not have the right to pose as their guardian. Moreover, you must not proclaim a treaty and an agreement "dead" and, at the same time, observe the, even "technically."

Washington's current course can be summed up as follows: If some U.S. military program conflicts with the existing treaty restrictions, the agreement will be discarded. Arms get priority. While basically doing nothing to achieve new accords in the arms limination sphere, the United States is breaking the treaties and agreements that have already been achieved.

This approach will do Washington no good either from the viewpoint of strengthening U.S. security or from the viewpoint of Soviet-U.S. relations or the development of the world situation as a whole.

As the Soviet Government statment says, the United States will not manage to acquire military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will take the necessary practical steps to prevent strategic military parity from being undermined. The U.S. side should have no illusions on the score.

Answers were then to journalists' questions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM041650 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar and Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin report: "Washington Is Undermining Strategic Stability. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] "How do you assess the Washington administration's refusal to implement the SALT I and SALT II accords from the viewpoint of U.S. military interests and the policy currently followed by the White House?"

Answering this question from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, declared at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held in Moscow on 4 June that neither SALT I nor SALT II have had any practical effect on U.S. military interests. They held Soviet military programs back more. In the time that has elapsed since, the United States has dismantled for replacement only 168 strategic delivery vehicles against the USSR's 540. It must be said that this refusal is of a political rather than a military nature.

It often happens in politics, said A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, who took part in the press conference, in amplification of the answer by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, that one specific episode reveals the entire essence of a political course. This is exactly what has happened now. Washington's repudiation of the SALT I and SALT II accords, despite numerous statements to the effect that the United States wishes to rid itself of the burden of nuclear weapons, displays the U.S. Administration's political unwillingness to take specific steps to ease international tension and liquidate nuclear weapons. This action revealed the U.S. course toward building up the arms race and undermining strategic stability.

A.A. Bessmertnykh specifically devoted his press conference statement to questions of strategic arms limitation: A few days ago the U.S. Administration took an action aimed at whipping up the arms race. President Reagan announced the United States will in the future refuse to observe the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms [SALT I] and the 1979 SALT II agreement. This means that the incumbent U.S. leadership has embarked on a unilateral renunciation of a commitment under a most important document in international law, which the USSR and the United States have observed on the basis of reciprocity. The step in question is a logical culmination of Washington's policy regarding SALT II, which began with the refusal to ratify it.

An attempt has essentially been made to wreck the military parity between the USSR and the United States that is the basis for strategic stability in the world and to remove the existing material restrictions on the arms race. These actions are fraught with serious consequences for international security.

They have been condemned worldwide. Clearly realizing that the announced course runs counter to the fundamental interests of the people, including the American people, leading figures in the U.S. Administration would like to obscure as far as possible the essence and purport of what they have done. To that end they are resorting to distortion of the true state of affairs, juggling with figures, and substituting concepts. The full force of the political disinformation machine has been brought into play.

However, the White House scenario, concocted to justify the motives behind the measures being taken to destroy the foundation of the arms limitation and reduction process, does not stand up to comparison with the real facts.

Fact one. The United States, contrary to Washington's assertions, has in recent years done nothing aimed at promoting an "atmosphere of mutual restraint" in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere. The present administration has not reduced or even downgraded [skorrektirovana v storonu orgranicheniya] a single arms program. On the contrary, in peacetime a comprehensive program has been worked out and set in motion for building powerful arms in all components of the U.S. strategic triad -- new ICBM's, new missile submarines, new bombers, and cruise missiles in all launch modalities. Essentially all the programs shelved by previous adminstrations for one reason or another have been reanimated. What kind of restraint can we be talking about when even World War II battleships are "demothballed" and reequipped as nuclear weapon platforms?

The United States has embarked on the implementation of the "star wars" program and the creation of space-strike arms. Now it wants to give a space dimension to the arms race. The United States has prepared for the production of new mass destruction weapons -- chemical binary weapons. Nor does the administration's stubborn reluctance to join in the existing Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions attest to restraint. In no way does Washington want to eschew nuclear explosions, which are carried out in order to create the latest types of weapons, including space weapons.

Fact two. It is not the Soviet Union, as the White House claims, but the United States that refuses to conduct serious talks in the arms limitation and reduction sphere.

The Soviet Union has put forward an integrated program for eliminating nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons. It has submitted proposals for conventional arms and armed forces reductions. At the talks on nuclear and space arms the USSR has proposed specific measures for implementing the first phase of a nuclear disarmament program -- agreeing to radical, 50-percent reductions in the relevant nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States and eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

Has the United States made any new proposals at the talks recently? No, not a single new proposal has emerged from the U.S. side.

Fact three. U.S. representatives, including the President, try to justify the decision to drop SALT I and SALT II by citing "Soviet violations" of these documents. They cite the appearance in the USSR of an alleged second new type of ICBM -- the SS-25 and the "excessive encryption" of telemetry information during missile launches. In this context the construction of a radar station in Krasnoyarsk is also mentioned, although, let us note in passing, this radar station has nothing to do with SALT II.

There is no substantial foundation for any of these claims. The Soviet side has demonstrated more than once, on the basis of concrete data, that the United States is deliberately distorting the picture and is diverting attention from its own violations of treaties and agreements. And the more it talks about Soviet "violations" the more obvious this truth becomes.

Fact four. By renouncing observance of SALT I and SALT II, the U.S. Administration would also like to gain some political capital. While giving the impression that they will "technically" observe SALT II for another few months (until MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles exceed the limit of 1,320 units as a result of the deployment of bombers with cruise missiles), the Americans are declaring that they will, you see, observe the Soviet side's behavior throughout this period and "take it into account."

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Washington's current course can be summed up as follows: If some U.S. military program conflicts with the existing treaty restrictions the agreements will be discarded. Arms get priority. While basically doing nothing to achieve new accords in the arms limitation sphere, the United States is breaking the treaties and agreements that have already been achieved.

This approach will do Washington no good either from the viewpoint of strengthening U.S. security or from the viewpoint of Soviet-American relations or the development of the world situation as a whole.

As the Soviet Government statement says, the United States will not manage to acquire military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will take the necessary practical steps to prevent strategic military parity from being undermined. The U.S. side should have no illusions about this.

The press conference participants answered numerous questions posed by journalists.

In particular, the reply to the question what the consequences would be -- from the viewpoint of the effect on international security -- of a decision by Reagan on nonobservance of the SALT agreements was as follows:

The consequences would be most negative and dangerous. Reagan's decision would effectively mean the destruction of a treaty system that curbs the nuclear arms race. This provocative step would cause an unbridled nuclear arms race and it would jeopardize the possibility of concluding new agreements. All this is taking place in conditions of the implementation of "star wars." It is clear that in this situation world tension would greatly increase and events in the sphere of arms creation [sozdaniye] would develop in an unpredictable way and could get out of human control.

The following question was also asked: It was again pointed out in the Reagan statement that the SS-25 missile is the second new type of an ICBM, banned under SALT II. Is this the case? And if not, why is it being so persistently repeated?

Here is the reply to this question: The Soviet Union has tested only one new type of ICBM -- the RS-22. This is permitted under SALT II.

When they refer to the testing of a second new type of ICBM in the Soviet Union, the Americans have in mind the RS-12M missile which is a modernization of our old ICBM, the RS-12. This kind of modernization is not prohibited and was carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of the treaty.

In the United States the clear provision of SALT II on the list of the elements which make up the so-called "throw-weight" of a missile was deliberately distorted. At variance with this provision the weight of certain elements which make up the throw weight of the old missile (RS-12) (means to overcome ABM defense and the warhead guidance device) is not included, while on the other hand, the weight of equipment used only during testing is illegitimately included in the throw weight of the modernized ICBM (the RS-12M). This is how they managed to create a "problem."

The aim is obvious. The United States already has one new type of ICBM (the MX missile). Now it is creating [sozdayut] another new type of ICBM (the Midgetman), which is at variance with the treaty. Hence the attempts to gain some kind of "right" to a second new type of ICBM and at the same time to slander the USSR as a partner in talks and to prepare the ground for the renunciation of the obligation to observe treaty provisions in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. On 27 May, the U.S. President translated this scheme into reality.

ZHUKOV DENOUNCES U.S. SALT 'WRECKERS'

PM041426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Wreckers" -- Uppercase paragraphs printed in boldface]

[Text] ALARM ALL OVER THE WORLD HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED BY THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INTENTION TO ABANDON BY THE END OF THIS YEAR SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AGREEMENTS WHICH, FOR MANY YEARS ON END, ENSURED THE OBSERVANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY WHICH WAS ACCEPTED BY THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES IN MAY 1972.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT, AT THE MEETING IN THE CANADIAN CITY OF HALIFAX, EVEN THE NATO ALLIES DECLARED FOR EVERYONE TO HEAR THEIR DISAGREEMENT WITH THIS DECISION, WHICH MARKS A NEW AND DANGEROUS ZIGZAG IN U.S. POLICY FRAUGHT WITH UNPREDICTABLE CONSEQUENCES. NOW EVERYONE CAN SEE THAT THE UPPER HAND IN WASHINGTON HAS BEEN GAINED BY THE MOST REACTIONARY CIRCLES, WHICH HAVE DECIDED TO WRECK THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF TREATIES AIMED AT ENSURING ARMS CONTROL.

Literally just a few days before the U.S. President's sensational statement, I had an opportunity to unintentionally witness the striking disregard for the world public's opinion with which these professional political wreckers commit their truly criminal deeds.

This happened in Tbilisi, where a regional UN conference on disarmament problems, the 12th so far, was being held.

Naturally, the participants in the conference showed the greatest interest in the stance of the two greatest powers in the world -- the USSR and the United States. The Soviet viewpoint was outlined by the secretary general of the USSR Foreign Ministry, but a strange hitch suddenly developed regarding the U.S. viewpoint: The U.S. Government had promised the UN Secretariat that it would send the deputy director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to Tbilisi, but he canceled his plans at the last moment.

This fact alone was sufficient to put the conference's participants on their guard, and caused a certain degree of alarm among them. This alarm intensified on the 2d day, when official reports reached Tbilisi that the U.S. Administration had refused to take part in another important UN conference due to be held in Paris. That was the "Disarmament and Development" conference.

How is one to explain this flagrant and, I would say, provocative behavior by the Washington leadership which, disregarding the UN initiatives, stubbornly boycotts, one after the other, the UN forums devoted to disarmament problems? Much was said on this subject in the Tbilisi conference lobbies. The majority of participants agreed that people in Washington have evidently drawn the conclusion that the growing worldwide popularity of Soviet peace initiatives, which are stubbornly rejected by the U.S. Government, makes it politically disadvantageous and even dangerous for Washington to attend any events in the course of which disarmament problems are to be discussed — after all, the U.S. spokesmen have nothing to say in justification of their negative stance!

Even if anyone still had any doubts on this account, they were dispelled on the last day of the conference when British Prof B. Buzan, one of the few participants in the debates who undertook the unenviable role of defending the U.S. stance in the absence of U.S. Government spokesmen, suddenly made the following program declaration:

"Disarmament," he said, "is a pipe dream [neeffektivnyy zamysel]. It is impracticable, and for the public this subject is unattractive -- it is too complex. There must be no confusion between goals and the means to attain them. A mistake was made when the World Disarmament Campaign was launched. It is necessary to pose not the question of disarmament, but a much broader concept -- the ensuring of security, which requires weapons. Security must be built on the basis of the idea of nonaggressive defense..."

This advocate of the opponents of disarmament was immediately backed by J. Simon, spokesman for the U.S. "National Defense College."

Both defenders of the U.S. stance were rebuffed decisively and right away.

"Your concept," Indian Ambassador M. Rasgotra declared, "is unlawful and erroneous. Disarmament is of vital importance for us. The people must force governments to embark on disarmament. As far as my country is concerned, the public and the government are unanimous on this issue: All Indians are against the arms race."

In this way, the Tbilisi conference demonstrated perfectly clearly the political will of the governments and peoples playing an active part in the World Disarmament Campaign organized by the United Nations for the achievement of agreements to end the absurd and dangerous arms race. But Washington considers it far from expedient to take into account either the opinion of the overwhelming majority of states on our planet or world public opinion. In the past few days, people there were already poring over the compilation of texts for statements by U.S. leaders and documents proclaiming determination to break all arms limitation agreements.

The U.S. President was the first to announce this intention. In his extensive statement published on 27 May, he announced that Washington intends, as early as the end of this year, to exceed the nuclear arms limits set by SALT II and that the United States will not be bound by the norms laid down in the treaty.

This unprecedented statement was backed by a whole series of statements by lower-ranking Washington figures. On the very next day, 28 May, the notorious Jeane Kirkpatrick who claims the role of the present administration's spiritual mentor, in an article published by THE WASHINGTON POST, assailed American "liberals" who demand the observance of agreements with the USSR signed by the current U.S. President's predecessors. She called for all previous arms limitation agreements to be disregarded, and for an end to be put to attempts to conclude new ones because, you see, "it is impossible to reach an accord on the observance of agreements."

On the very same day, another Washington "hawk" -- Defense Secretary C. Weinberger -- categorically declared in a speech at the West Point Military Academy that the United States will no longer honor SALT II which he maliciously described, following in the President's footsteps, as "flawed" [porochnyy].

On the next day, according to UPI reports, Secretary of State G. Shultz in his turn declared at the NATO Council session in the city of Halifax (Canada) that "the Reagan administration has finally decided to abrogate the SALT II agreement."

After all this, it is easy to understand the confusion that has gripped the U.S. allies, who have been given graphic proof of the results of their constant connivance with the Washington wreckers of international law who are trying to replace it with "the law of the jungle."

According to AFP reports, the new U.S. stance, "of which the allies were not informed (!) before the NATO Council session, has generated fully understandable alarm and even hostility among the Europeans." Even the most loyal U.S. allies declared at that session their disagreement with the U.S. Administration's decision.

Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney spoke against it and, following him, Canadian Foreign Minister J. Clark declared at the NATO Council session: "It is our belief that observance of the limits of SALT II meets the interests of arms control... It is premature to bury it."

British Foreign Secretary G. Howe, according to ABC-TV reports, claimed that SALT II "is an important part of the arms control system" and that "his country does not want to see it wrecked."

FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher spoke in the same vein, while V. Ruehe, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union parliamentary faction, speaking at a press conference, criticized Washington for its "thoughtless withdrawal" from SALT II, warned the United States against nonobservance of the treaty, and emphasized that this issue requires a joint decision by all NATO countries.

Explaining the differences between the United States and its partners on this issue, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on 31 March: "The allies fear that a U.S. repudiation of the policy of voluntary observance of the treaty would undermine European confidence in the United States and would revive strong antinuclear feelings in the NATO countries."

The Soviet Government's statement that it will not remain a passive bystander while the United States wrecks accords that have been achieved, and that the U.S. side should have no illusions that it may succeed in gaining military advantages for itself at the expense of the security of others, has intensified still further Europe's awareness of how adventurous and dangerous Washington's decision is. Nevertheless, those who now determine U.S. policy remain deaf to the world public's protests. Speaking a few days ago in an interview on U.S. television, C. Weinberger left no doubts that the U.S. Government intends to disregard the allies' statements, being confident that they will make a bit of noise and will then calm down. But people in NATO countries' capitals now do have something to think about. One thing is evident for the time being: All the U.S. allies, as THE WASHINGTON POST admitted, are against the Washington administration's decision. The question is, however: What lies behind this word, "against?" In the newspaper's words, the U.S. allies only "express the hope (!) that the decision announced in Washington... will not be implemented."

What can be said to this? Blessed are the believers, as the saying goes. It is hardly likely, however, that any serious politicians could expect such a miracle. The world is now at a dangerous line, beyond which lies the minefield of a totally uncontrolled arms race. What is demanded of all sober-minded people is not a high-flown "expression of hopes" but energetic and purposeful actions whose aim is to force the Washington "hawks" to halt.

'RECKLESSNESS, ADVENTURISM' OF U.S. CW PROGRAM HIT

PM031517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank B. Kuzar "Military-Political Review": "Following the Course of Recklessness and Adventurism"]

[Text] "I assert that peace is inevitable. The day will come when guns will become museum exhibits and the museum visitors, looking at them in amazement, will think:

Is it possible that such barbarism existed?" These words were spoken by V. Hugo almost 150 years ago. Unfortunately, the great French writer's prophecy has still not materialized. Through the fault of imperialist reaction and aggression, the process of stockpiling increasingly sophisticated instruments of death is continuing, while people die every day and every hour from violence and wars in different parts of the globe.

The contemporary world is threatened by monstrously large potentials of destruction and annihilation. "We already have enough nuclear weapons to organize 600,000 Hiroshimas and 2,400 wars like World War II." B Schneider, a would-be arms control expert in the U.S. State Department, declared. But even this "potential" does not satisfy the Western politicians. They pursue with manic stubbornness the further buildup of the arms race and the expansion of military preparations. The recent decisions made by the North Atlantic block leading military-political organs are a new act of this policy of recklessness and adventurism.

It has already been reported that the scheduled sessions of NATO's Military Committee, Eurogroup, and Military Planning Committee were held in Brussels 21-22 May. The Nuclear Planning Group held its session somewhat earlier, while a session of the NATO Council was held in the Canadian city of Halifax on 29-30 May.

The results of these conferences testify that NATO's nuclear strategy is suicidal and catastrophic. The Chernobyl tragedy revealed yet again what an abyss would open up if a nuclear war were to befall mankind. But the sessions of both NATO's Eurogroup and its Military Planning Committee spoke again of the need to build up the "nuclear deterrence forces," which is to be taken to mean primarily the first-strike weapons. Gratification was expressed with the course of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It is well known that all the 109 planned launch installations for Pershing-2 missiles are already deployed on FRG territory and, as far as cruise missiles are concerned, the Western press reports that more than 190 of them have been introduced into the continent.

Approval was also given to Britain's efforts to build up its nuclear potential. While the NATO meetings were being held, the news agencies reported from Moscow the nen Soviet proposal expressed during M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with British parliamentarians. If Britain were to make the official decision to eliminate its nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would be prepared to effect an equivalent reduction in its nuclear potential. And if, at the same time, it were to remove foreign nuclear weapons from its territory, the Soviet Union would also guarantee that its nuclear weapons will not be targeted on British territory and will never be used against Britain. But the Atlanticists pretended that they "did not notice" this proposal and continued playing the same old tune.

Conventional weapons were another object of particular attention at the Atlanticists' sessions: Primarily the plans to create [sozdaniye] those types of conventional weapons whose casualty-inflicting capabilities are similar to those of tactical nuclear weapons. The dangerous nature of these plans is obvious: The dividing line between conventional and nuclear weapons is being eroded. According to reports in LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES bulletin, NATO defense ministers examined, within the framework of both the Eurogroup and the Military Planning Committee, various aspects of the implementation of the program of "defense initiative in the conventional weapons sphere." They cover the manufacture and procurement of newgeneration nonnuclear weapons on a vast scale over the 5-year period between 1987 and 1992.

This program also includes the "modernization of forces equipped with medium tanks," the improvement of antitank forces and means, the creation [sozdaniye] of more effective systems to combat second-echelon forces, the enhanced readiness and utilization potential of naval forces, and the accomplishment of other tasks resulting in the buildup of the aggressive might of NATO countries' armed forces.

Emphasis was placed in this connection on an annual 3-percent increase in real terms of the bloc countries' military budgets, and also on the efficient utilization of resources and improved cooperation and coordination in arms production.

The agenda of the conferences also included the question of creating [sozdaniye] an ABM system in Europe, the so-called Euro-SDI. It has to be emphasized that NATO circles already openly admit that this system is part and parcel of the U.S. SDI program.In the words of General (Yager), chairman of NATO's Military Committee, an unbreakable link exists between the Euro-SDI and the U.S. SDI. Moreover, the European component is due to become operational before the implementation of the entire "star wars" program.

A particular position was occupied at the NATO ministers sessions by a discussion of the Pentagon's plans to embark on large-scale series production of a new type of chemical weapon -- binary munitions -- but this time specifically for Western Europe. It is planned to produce several varieties of this sophisticated weapon: 155-mm artillery shells, "Big Eye" aerial bombs, warheads for rocket artillery, and subsequently also for "lance" missiles. While at present the U.S. arsenal of "silent death" includes more than 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs, hundreds of thousands of mortar shells and landmines, and a multiplicity of other chemical ammunition, it will almost double when binary chemical weapons go into service.

U.S. chemical weapons are already present in Western Europe. They were secretly transported there back in the postwar years. According to West German press data, for example, there are about 4 million liters of highly toxic nerve gas in the FRG. Specialists estimate that this quantity would be sufficient to destroy Euorpe's entire population. The military journal STRATEGIGUE writes that the poisonous cloud could annihilate the population within a 20 to 30-km radius of the location of the chemical weapons' use.

Proceeding on the basis of hegemonist desire and hiding behind walls about a "Soviet chemical threat," the United States launched a veritable "gas attack" on its bloc partners. Taking part in it were Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and U.S. General B. Rogers NATO supreme allied commander in Europe. The loyal U.S. allies -- Britain and the FRG -- acted as a kind of lobbyist for Europe's "chemicalization." According to the DAILY TELEGRAPH, the session of NATO's Military Planning Committee elaborated a special procedure which "did not allow a single European representative to vote against this plan." The carrot was used simultaneously with the stick: The West Europeans were promised "participation in the event of a crisis situation" in deciding when to start the practical transfer of binary weapons. But this is camouflage covering the Pentagon's true intentions. These were revealed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle himself. In an outburst of frankness he said outright that there can be no question of any crisis situation, since binary ammunition is meant for deployment in Western Europe even in peacetime. The journal DER SPIEGEL reported that the Pentagon has drawn up a detailed plan for the transportation of the new chemical weapons to Europe. The plan also includes the areas where they will be deployed in the FRG: near Hanau, Mannheim, Allgay, Pirmasens, and the Black Forest.

The dangerous new U.S. plans have caused alarm and protests all over the world, and primarily in Western Europe. Broad circles of the West European public are demanding that their governments say "no" to Washington's latest militarist venture aimed at upsetting the worldwide equilibrium of forces and at attaining military superiority. A statement by the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium says that the FRG Government must, jointly with the governments of other NATO countries, reject the deployment of chemical weapons in Western Europe.

The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Luxembourg, and Iceland took a negative stance toward the U.S. "chemicalization" plans.

Heading public opinion, their representatives at the NATO conferences spoke against the production of binary munitions. But Washington had no intention of heeding their voices. So much for the notorious "Atlantic solidarity."

The results of the latest NATO sessions displayed once again for the whole world to see the threat that this aggressive military group poses to people. Throughout its entire existence it has, under the leadership of the United States, engaged in nothing but preparations to launch a new world war. The Soviet Government, the statement published yesterday emphasizes, resolutely condemns the plans for NATO's chemical rearmament. It perceives it as its duty to once more draw the attention of the governments of the United States and other North Atlantic bloc member-states and of all European countries to the exceptional danger contained in these plans for the cause of peace in Europe and the world over. People must say "no" to binary and any other chemical weapons. But the peace-loving forces on the planet today have sufficient resolve and will to thwart the plans of imperialism and reaction through their joint efforts. The will of the millions is imbued with no less optimism than the 19th century French writer and humanist. This optimism is generated by the USSR's constructive stance on questions of war and peace. In the recent past the Soviet Union has undertaken a number of actions of truly historic importance. It is sufficient to recall the program for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons on earth by the end of this century to become convinced how seriously our country approaches the fate of mankind.

In a demonstration of goodwill, the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 6 August this year. This was a vivid demonstration of the new political thinking. In the nuclear age it is impossible to proceed only from the interests of one's own security, ignoring the interests of other countries' security. Relations between states must be built on the principles of equality, mutually advantageous cooperation, and identical security.

Time imperatively dictates: The time has come to abandon any illusions about gaining military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, be it on earth or in space. It is impossible to speak with the socialist world from positions of strength. Indeed, it is possible and necessary to sit around the negotiating table and discuss ways to build a comprehensive system of international security.

WESTERN, USSR ATTITUDES TOWARD CW CONTRASTED

PM050818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[N. Shcherbakov article: "Eliminating the Chemical Threat"]

[Text] Through the fault of the United States a threat on an unprecedented scale from one of the most barbaric types of mass destruction weapons -- chemical weapons -- is hanging over our planet. The course set by Washington toward pressing ahead with the production of the latest generation of these weapons, binary nerve gas munitions, is becoming a most dangerous reality. In recent days NATO military organs adopted decisions sanctioning these U.S. plans.

Never before has this question been so much in the balance: Will events develop or will the world be thrust into an extremely dangerous round of the race in means of "silent death?" After all, it is a question of a considerable qualitative and quantitative buildup of the already massive U.S. chemical weapons arsenal. The Washington administration intends to allocate almost $3 billion for the development and production of the various systems of binary munitions in the initial stages alone.

The implementation of the dangerous U.S. plans presents Europe with the threat of being transformed into a potential theater of a destructive chemical war. Washington's planned deployment of binary charges in Western Europe could have a most negative impact on the talks on banning chemical weapons and seriously undermine the trust necessary if they are to progress. The U.S. actions go against the Soviet-American accords achieved in Geneva on a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and their destruction and on stepping up efforts to conclude an effective international convention on this subject that would lend itself to verification [kontrol]. Washington's words about its "devotion" to the cause of chemical disarmament are not worth much if this is the U.S. and NATO response to the Soviet peace initiatives in this area introduced last month.

The USSR, as the published Soviet Government statement says, resolutely condemns the plans for the chemical rearmament of NATO. The Soviet Government considers it its duty to draw the attention of the U.S. and other NATO state governments and the governments of all European countries to the exceptional danger that these plans pose for the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The responsibility for all the pernicious consequences of the adventurist policy of building up chemical arms will have to be borne, in addition to Washington, also by its closest allies who in one way or another indulge the dangerous plans of the U.S. Administration. This applies above all to the FRG which hastened to support the production of binary weapons in the United States, the first country to do so. Bonn's assurances that binary chemical weapons will allegedly be sited on FRG territory only in "crisis situations" are a ploy designed to mislead its own population. As soon as binary weapons appear in U.S. arsenals, they will inevitably be deployed in the areas for which they are intended, and these include the territory of the FRG. Thus the FRG population stands to get more than it has bargained for, as the saying goes.

The Soviet Union is countering the U.S. and NATO line toward the chemical arms race with a course aimed at chemical disarmament. There is no other option in the present age.

The plan for the quickest total elimination of chemical weapons and also of the industrial base for their production is part and parcel of the disarmament program set forth in the 15 January statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the end of April the Soviet delegation put forward a new package of initiatives devoted to this problem at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The USSR proposed in particular that the destruction of the stocks of chemical weapons be begun by each participant state within the shortest possible time -- no later than 6 months after the agreement comes into force (for the sake of comparison, I would like to mention that the U.S. position provides for an "interval" of 1 year to elapse before the beginning of these operations).

In order to ensure the timely identification of the location of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons including enterprises producing binary weapon components, the Soviet Union has proposed that the participant states submit official declarations within 30 days of the agreement coming into force stating whether they have (or had) such production installations on their territory, specifying their number regardless of their ownership (state or private, present or past) and stating on whose orders (under what agreement, contract) these installations were built and operate (operated) for the purpose of the production of chemical weapons, indicating the precise location of each installation.

The Soviet delegation also set forth specific proposals for the prompt cessation of the production of chemical weapons and discontinuation of operations at installations producing these weapons (A ban on the occupation of the premises, disconnection and dismantling of all services to the installation, and so forth). These measures are called upon to guarantee that the production of chemical means of destruction at the installations in question stops without delay when the agreement comes into force and that these installations are closed down. Our principled approach to the elaboration o of the procedures for the dismantling of the chemical weapons production base was also clearly defined. It is proposed that demolition or dismantling of the enteprises for the production of these weapons begin no later than 1 year after the agreement comes into force.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that the Soviet proposals are comprehensive in nature, form a logical sequence, and aim to resolve the question of the installations for the production of chemical weapons as a whole, a question which represents one of the key issues at the talks. The approach proposed by the USSR aims to ensure the interrelated and consistent implementation of the procedure for the identification of installations for the production of chemical weapons, the cessation of operations at these installations, and their closure and subsequent destruction or dismantling.

Thus the Soviet proposals make it possible in effect to eliminate the differences that have existed up to now in the positions of states on the whole range of questions connected with the destruction of the stocks of chemical weapons and of the installations for their production. They open up a realistic opportunity to agree within the very near future the main sections of a future international convention on banning chemical weapons.

This is backed up by the Soviet Union's innovative and bold approach to the verification [kontrol] of the cessation of the production of chemical weapons and the elimination of the enterprises for their production. We propose in particular that provision be made for systematic international on site inspections [proverka]. Arrangements would be made for international inspectors to be present during all the important operations in the destruction or dismantling of the installations in question. Our stance makes provision also for a final international inspection to ensure that this process has been completed. The Cessation of operations at instllations for the manufacture of chemical means of destruction would also be ensured by means of strict verification [kontrol] including systematic international on-site inspections. In other words, the USSR has clearly proved that it regards systematic international on-site verification [kontrol] as one of the most important forms of scrupulous verification [kontrol] of the observance of the main provisions of afuture convention. This completely refutes the unfounded claims of the West that the Soviet Union is allegedly not interested in effective verification, and especially international verification, of compliance with the agreement.

Thanks to the new Soviet initiatives at the talks on banning chemical weapons that have been going on since 1981 within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, a situation has developed where the states taking part in the talks (and there are more than 40 of them) have at their disposal everything they need to finalize the main sections of the future agreement.

However, this prospect now looks problematic in light of the implmentation by the United States and its closest NATO allies of the line toward the production and sitting of binary weapons in Western Europe. Judging by appearances, Washington still intends to use these talks as a screen for its "chemical rearmament" plan. The latest events confirm that the White House is not interested in cardinal solutions or progress in banning chemical weapons. This is also borne out by the conduct of the United States at the talks themselves.

Whereas the Soviet Union has been creatively developing its stance at the talks, the United States has "frozen" its own position at the level of the draft convention which it tabled in April 1984. It continues to stubbornly defend a number of ideas and st stereotype solutions contained in the aforementioned draft although it became obvious virtually as soon as the U.S. "initiative" was put forward that they lack substance and are unacceptable to the socialist states and indeed many other states. Nonetheless, Washington is trying to present its draft as the "most complete" and refuses to make any constructive changes. This refers above all to the unrealistic and destructive nature of the U.S. proposals on questions of verification [kontrol] and in particular t the concept of indiscriminate international inspections by "standing invitation."

Understandably, Washington and its closest NATO allies, in steering a course toward the production of binary weapons and their siting in Europe, are not interested in the truth about the constructive new Soviet proposals reaching the broad public and political circles in the West. After all, this would utterly expose the pernicious nature of the U.S. and NATO course toward swamping Europe with chemical weapons and wo would highlight the striking contrast between the two approaches to the cause of chemical disarmament. Hence the desire to either surround the Soviet initiatives with a curtain of silence or belittle the importance of these initiatives by means of all kind of diplomatic dodges, chicanery, and fabricated references to the allegedly "incomplete scope of the Soviet proposals that are said to fail to take into account all the aspects of the talks and by references to nonexistent "restrictive elements" in the USSR's approach to verification [kontrol].

However, none of Western diplomacy's maneuvers can disprove the obvious fact that the new Soviet initiatives gave a powerful impetus to the talks. This is precisely how the majority of the states represented at the talks assess the Soviet initiatives.

"If the United States and its allies are really interested in chemical disarmement," the Soviet Government statement notes, "then they must prove this by practical action at the negotiating table. Rather than initiating another round in the chemical arms rac. Now is the right time.

The West should have realized long ago that in our time it is not possible to ensure one's own security by means of an arms buildup, including a chemicao arms buildup. It is even more impossible to achiefe security at the expense of other people's security. Genuine security can only be achieved by political means on the basis of disarmament.

REAGAN 'LIES' IN SDI FUNDING MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PM051116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Above an Abyss in Lies. Reagan's Message to Congress on the Military Budget"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Jun — The U.S. Administration has embarked on a new round of twisting the arms of U.S. legislators. President Reagan has sent Congress a message demanding full support for the administration's budget request for fiscal 1987 to implement America's "strategic modernization" programs, including the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The administration demanded that Congress appropriate the unprecedented sum of $320 billion for these programs.

During the preliminary vote in Congress, as is known, the Senate cut the administration's request to $301 billion, and the House of Representative to $285 billion. However, as the message shows, the administration does not intend to reconcile itself even to such insignificant cuts in relation to the sum total of military spending requested.

In order to push the demands for the Pentagon's requests to be met in full through the House-Senate Conference Committee and then through Congress as a whole, the White House has once again resorted to shameless juggling with facts and to overt lies.

Lie number one. It has long been well known to everyone that the United States itself has been the initiator of the arms race ever since the short-lived U.S. monopoly of atomic weapons. But the message claims that the United States is implementing the "strategic modernization" program because it is allegedly lagging behind the Soviet Union in terms of many parameters of the military arsenal. In fact, Washington is obsessed by a desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and to get its hands on a potential to inflict a preemptive first strike, as indicated both by the buildup of strategic offensive arms on the earth and by the accelerated development [razrabotka] of space arms systems under the "star wars" program.

Lie number two. The President's message expresses the administration's firm determination to implement at an accelerated pace both the "star wars" program and all other military programs, and all this is proclaimed as..."ensuring greater security for the world."

Lie number three. Those people in the United States who advocate slowing down the rate of increase in military spending are virtually branded as enemies of America. "Every dollar deducted from our strategic programs," the message states, "is a victory for a potential aggressor. Each reduction and delay weakens our position at Geneva."

In the opinion of a number of observers here, such false claims and accusations long ago became irksome to many legislators. This is indicated, in particular, by the fact that on the day the President's message was published, 46 senators of both the Democratic and the Republican Parties confirmed their resolute opposition to the "star wars" program and demanded a sharp cut in the appropriations on its implemenation.

Abrahamson Seeks More Funding

LD050612 Moscow TASS in English 0459 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- The U.S. Adminstration would not give up its attempts to mislead public opinion about the "star wars" programme. This is illustrated by a statement made by the SDI Chief, General Abrahamson, to the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives. He said that the fulfilment of SDI would contribute to stability in relations among countries and strengthen security. Arguing for larger appropriations for his organization, the general again invoked the "Soviet military threat" myth and portrayed the "star wars" programme as a means of countering "aggression." Abrahamson made it clear that the appropriations were needed to speed up work on all the components of the partially space-based ABM system, including strike systems.

SDI Claims Rejected

PM050836 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Major General F. Gontar (Reserve) article under the rubric "United States -- Citadel of Reaction and Militarism": "Washington's Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Text] Many foreign political and public organizations and sober-minded statesmen and politicians in the West have perceived the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August this year as an exceptionally important, constructive initiative.

At the same time, the nuclear explosions being carried out one after another in Nevada (United States) appear particularly sinister against the background of the goodwill displayed by the USSR. They are designed, in particular, to perfect nuclear devices under the "star wars" program.

We recently saw the 3d anniversary of the U.S. President's announcement of that program, disguised as the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The groundless claims that it was conceived for purely defensive purposes have been exposed even by many Western specialists, including American ones, as a gross deception of naive people. In fact, it is a question, above all, of the creation [sozdaniye] of space-strike arms for offensive, aggressive purposes. It is planned to cram space with combat means such as rapid-fire electromagnetic guns, satellites with small-sized homing subprojectiles, nuclear explosive devices of very different types, and others. They are designed both to hit targets in space and to make strikes against ground, sea, and air targets.

This question occurs to people unversed in politics: Why is the U.S. Administration clinging so stubbornly to its SDI and accelerating its implementation? There are two main reasons for this. The first is the desire at all costs to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. As is known, all previous attempts have failed. Space has now been chosen as the arena of confrontation, where Washington entertains the illusion that it will forge ahead and overtake the USSR by relying on the most modern technology. The second reason is the insatiable appetite of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which reckons on making fabulous profits out of the arms race. This is why, contrary to common sense and in defiance of protests from the world public, including the American public, fulfillment of the "star wars" program is not only not being curtailed but is continuing on an ever increasing scale -- which threatens mankind with unpredictable consequences.

As M.S. Gorbachev declared, the accident at Chernobyl once again brought to light what an abyss will open up if nuclear war befalls mankind; the stockpiled nuclear arsenals are fraught with thousands upon thousands of disasters far more terrible than that at Chernobyl. The nuclear age imperiously demands a new approach to international relations and the pooling of efforts by states with different social systems in the name of ending the pernicious arms race and radically improving the world political climate.

However, the U.S. ruling circles are moving in the diametrically opposite direction. This is convincingly shown by the President's decision, announced on 27 May, not to continue observing the Soviet-American legal and contractual documents on limiting strategic offensive arms and also by the American Administration's desire to strive at all costs to realize its nuclear space ambitions.

In order to conceal the sinister nature of this program the U.S. mass media are throwing caution to the wind, as the saying goes. To start with, they promoted the fairy tale that this program is of a "nonnuclear" nature and will render nuclear weapons "unnecessary" and "useless." But then reports came to light (it proved impossible to conceal them) that the space-strike arms will include x-ray lasers powered by explosions of special nuclear devices. Then supporters of SDI began claiming that x-ray lasers pumped by nuclear explosions are not so dangerous since they comprise just one of several components of space-based weapons.

In reality, the fact that the "star wars" program provides for the creation [sozdaniye] of not only a space x-ray laser but also a number of other so-called "third-generation" nuclear devises which could be used in strike arms is carefully concealed from the American public. According to data cited in the American press, the "third-generation" nuclear charge devices now being developed [razrabatyvat] in the interests of the "star wars" program include the following:

Nuclear explosive devices that create a directed stream of a large number of destructive elements. Moving at hypersonic velocities, they are capable of destroying various targets owing to their high kinetic energy:

Nuclear devices which on exploding form a directed high-energy electromagnetic pulse. They are designed to knock out radioelectronic, radio communications, computers, and other equipment and to blind the enemy's system of early detection and warning of a nuclear missile attack for the purpose of ensuring a surprise strike against him; and thwarting or weakening a counterstrike against U.S. territory;

Nuclear devices that generate directed beams of high-energy particles (electrons, protons, neutral atoms);

Nuclear devices whose explosive energy is used to pump gamma lasets (grasers) and high-energy lasers operating in the visible wave band. The nature of their destructive effect on various targets is approximately the same as for x-ray lasers.

It is also an important fact that the design concepts of "third-generation" nuclear charge devices are verified precisely in the underground nuclear tests on the range in Nevada. At least 10 nuclear test explosions have already been carried out there for this purpose (as well as for the creation [sozdaniye] of x-ray laser).

It is precisely the U.S. ruling group's desire to fulfill at all costs the program for the development [razrabotka] of "third-generation" nuclear weapons designed for waging "star wars" that is the chief reason for its stubborn reluctance to subscribe to the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. By carrying out a 21 May the 11th officially announced explosion since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium (and the 4th explosion this year), Washington once again demonstrated to the whole world its adherence to an unrestrained nuclear arms race.

Advocates of the "star wars" program claim that its nuclear aspects are on a "limited scale." At the same time, they maintain that the share of appropriations for research in the nuclear sphere in the overall SDI budget does not exceed 10-15 percent. However, the U.S. Energy Department plans first to spend $605 million on work on creating [sozdaniye] nuclear devices alone under the "star wars" program in fiscal 1987 alone. That is more than twice the expenditure for this purpose planned for the current fiscal year. In addition, it is proposed to meet part of the expenditure on space nuclear means at the expense of the Pentagon, to which it is proposed to allocate $4.8 billion for the SDI program in fiscal 1987. It is also planned to double the appropriations for conducting nuclear tests on the Nevada range. Second, according to the data of American specialists, the cost of nuclear weapons in the existing nuclear missile systems does not usually exceed 10 percent of the cost of their carriers and the backup technical facilities. Therefore, the fact that up to 15 percent of the total appropriations on the "star wars" program are being allocated to the nuclear aspects of this program certainly does not indicate any kind of "limited" nature of these aspects.

In an attempt to belittle the danger of deploying nuclear devices in space, champions of the "star wars' program also claim that these devices "can be ground-based" and will be launched into space, they say, "only if necessary." As even American specialists admit, this is no way lessens the danger of a nuclear conflict being unleashed.

As we see, the arguments being cited as proof of the "limited" scale of the nuclear aspects of SDI — arguments designed to reduce the wave of mass actions against the militarization of space — are false from beginning to end.

POSSIBILITY OF WINNING WAR GUIDES U.S. STRATEGY

LD041745 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Of late, the U.S. Administration has taken a number of steps obviously designed to whip up the arms race in every way, to heighten international tension, and deliberately to worsen Soviet-U.S. relations. Karsten Voigt, a prominent figure of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), has described as a 'black day' to disarmament May 22, when when NATO's military bodies at Washington' bidding took a decision sanctioning the start of the production of a new-generation chemical weapon in the USA -- the binary round. The same definition can be given also of May 27 when President Reagan announced a virtual refusal of the United States to be bound subsequently by the limits of the Soviet-U.S. treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive arms -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT-2 treaty.

The U.S. 'star wars' machine is gathering momentum. Nuclear explosions which are conducted one after another in Nevada sound like an overt challenge to the peoples of all continents.

By destroying the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing arms and by breaking the material curbs on the arms race, Washington enhances the nuclear and chemical threat to the world and is preparing a 'star wars' threat for it. The egoistic, imperial ambitions of the U.S. military-industrial complex are now placed by the present U.S. Administration above the interests of mankind. The administration did not reduce any of the arms programs. In point of fact it has galvanized all the military programs of previous administrations, the programmes which were removed from the agenda for some or other reasons. The U.S. administration has worked out and begun to implement an all-embracing programme for the construction of powerful arms in all the components of the U.S. strategic "triad". The U.S. President has just sent to Congress a message demanding full support for the Administration's budget request for the 1987 fiscal year intended for the implementation of the programmes for the 'strategic modernization' of America. The sum requested by the Administration (320,000 million dollars) is known to have been cut by the Senate down to 301,000 million dollars and by the House of Representatives -- down 285,000 million dollars. This gave rise to strong discontent in the White House and the Pentagon. They do not intend to put up even with such cuts inconsiderable as they are as compared with the overall amount of the requested military expenditures.

The U.S. administration needs a huge military budget in order to go ahead at an accelerated pace with the realisation of programmes for the militarisation of outer space, for "chemical rearmament" of America, of the development and deployment of new strategic offensive arms -- "MX and "Midgetman" ICBM's, heavy bombers with cruise missiles on board. "Trident" missile-carrying submarines, and so on.

All these actions by Washington are in obvious contradiction with the important provisions recorded in the joint Soviet-U.S. document on the results of the summit meet meeting in Geneva, and first of all, with the pledge not to seek military superiority, and the statement that nuclear war cannot be won and should never be fought.

Instead, all the above-mentioned actions of the U.S. Administration are closely dovetailed with the 'counter-vailing' strategy between the USA and the USSR, the strategy which the administration announced in June 1981. Those actions indicate that, despite the peaceable rhetoric of the U.S. leadership, the White House and the Pentagon are still guided by precisely that strategy which admits of a possibility of winning a victory in a nuclear war and of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is time, at last, for the U.S. leadership to abandon its intentions to continue to threaten mankind with a nuclear sword and to keep the world in the trap of [word indistinct]-out destruction. It is time to take a sober view of the realities of the nuclear and space age. The U.S. side should cherish no illusions that it will manage to achieve military advantages for itself at the expense of the security of others. It is time to get over the gulf separating myths from reality and to move on from destruction to creation.

AUTHOR ASSERTS VERIFICATION NO LONGER PROBLEM

PM041335 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 May 86 First Edition p 3

[L. Semeyko article under the "Events and Opinions" rubric: "Stopping the Nuclear Chariot"]

[Text] Today the problems of the peaceful and military use of the atom have fused into one. The accident at the Chernobyl AES has shown once again what awesome power nuclear energy can unleash when out of control. Concerted action by all countries is needed to ensure the safe harnessing of the great power contained within the nucleus of the atom. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's constructive proposals on deepening cooperation within the IAEA are directed precisely to that end.

At the same time the Soviet Union and the world public are convinced that the task of curbing the military use of the atom is immeasurably more important. The consequences of its being out of control would no longer be local but global in nature and would involve not isolated casualties but many hundreds of millions of human lives lost. Therein lies mankind's main anxiety. And all the various enemies of peace will not manage to shift the stress in people's awareness from the task of disarmament, and above all an immediate end to nuclear tests, to the artificially inflated problems of Chernobyl.

Stopping nuclear tests essentially means closing down the forge in which the latest means of nuclear destruction are manufactured. That is where the business of large-scale disarmament must begin. That would be the most understandable and accessible step, and would moreover be without adverse effect on the balance of the sides' nuclear might or anyone's security. The elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and the ending of nuclear tests are the basic links which, once grasped, would make it possible to begin right now solving the whole chain of problems involved in really strengthening international and national security.

The latest extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests -- this time through 6 August of this year -- affords yet another real opportunity to solve not only very quickly and once and for all the problems of a general and complete ban on nuclear tests but -- and this is the main thing! -- also to start steadily reducing the nuclear threat facing mankind. Saying "no" to new nuclear tests means saying "yes" to progress toward a nuclear-free world and actually demonstrating one's commitment to the noble goal of eliminating nuclear weapons.

But so far Washington has refused to take the correct step. Will it ever agree to do so? The question is a serious one. We are not losing hope but neither are we slackening our vigilance. Giving the Americans a chance, even several chances, is our duty, and the USSR is discharging it.

Since the Soviet agreement to on-site verification [kontrol] of a nuclear test ban, Washington has been divested of the fig leaf that it has clutched to itself for almost a quarter of a century while refusing to ban underground nuclear explosions.

It is now clear to all that the "problem" of verification [kontrol] has ceased to be a problem. Moreover, Washington has long been aware that any nuclear explosion can be detected. People there do not see "unreliable" verification [kontrol] as the danger. "Even if a general nuclear test ban can be verified [prokontrolirovat] it will run contrary to U.S. national security interests," Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) R. Wagner told Congress. There's the rub! And Washington has now taken up those interests like a drowning man sntaching at a straw. It is claimed that tests are required for as long as nuclear weapons exist and the latter are required for "deterrence." But this is the logic of people who are actually intent on perpetuating rather than eliminating nuclear weapons and on ensuring security by military-technical means rather than political measures. After all, it is always possible to "justify" a "threat to the security" of the United States and consequently not only retain nuclear weapons but modernize them ad infinitum. Which means a nonstop arms race. Since the conclusion of the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963) 28 new types of nuclear combat munitions have been developed [razrabotano] in the United States. The latest in the line include nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers.

America's nuclear plans are causing justified concern not only to us but to sensible Americans too. The tests scheduled in the United States are not just for modernization. They are for the purpose of strategic rearmament to acquire the ability to deliver a disarming first strike. And such a course leads to the strengthening of neither American nor, even less, international security.

Our country has already demonstrated its readiness to stop nuclear tests and thereby its practical readiness for the phased elimination of nuclear arsenals. Let us recall that last July the USSR declared a moratorium on nuclear tests from 6 August through 1 January 1986 and agreed to extend it still further if the United States joined in. At the beginning of this year the moratorium was extended through 31 March and, after a certain time, for a period beyond that deadline -- until the first nuclear exploision in the United States. On 14 May M.S. Gorbachev declared that the decision had been made to extend the Soviet unilateral moratorium through 6 August of this year. This succession of examples of a true love of peace and this series of actions are designed to influence the political thinking of those who govern across the Atlantic.

The Soviet moratorium is the latest manifestation of the new poltical thinking that is so necessary if lasting security is really to be ensured. This thinking, reinforced by action, represents a breakthrough in the strategy of war prevention.

On looking at and pondering Washington's policy we now also see a change, albeit a formal and purely tactical one. Previously when Washington refused to ban nuclear tests it cited "verification [kontrol] difficulties," whereas now it cites the need to "ensure security." What is the difference? It comes to virtually the same thing: Nuclear tests have been continued and will continue. But tests, strictly scientifically speaking, are not needed to maintain nuclear arsenals at combat readiness. There are other means available for that. This has been shown by American specialists, particularly the physicist R. Garvin, who took part in the creation of the first American hydrogen bomb.

Moscow has repeatedly proposed an urgent [bezotlagatelnyy] meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President to solve the problems of halting nuclear tests. The problem is too serious to be postponed. After all, we could, as of tomorrow, reach agreement on fundamentally important steps in this sphere to break the deadlock. And then there would also be the other, previously planned summit meeting, where accord could be reached on other disarmament problems. Only the political will is needed to make step-by-step progress, overcoming the obstacles of mistrust, suspicion, and enmity, and demonstrating by practical deeds the readiness for new approaches in world politics.

In the prevailing conditions, where attention is so intensely focused on nuclear questions, you must be able to learn lessons. Lessons from Chernobyl. Lessons from American actions since Geneva, including their systematic refusal of a complete and decisive ban on holding further nuclear tests. Lessons from frequent American accidents involving missile and nuclear equipment that occurred in the distant and also quite recent past. And lessons too from the intentions of America "to worm its way out of" the ABM and Salt II treaties.

Mindful of the real situation, the USSR is doing its utmost to avert the worst. That cannot be said of the United States, whose actions are imcompatible with political morality and common sense. It is time it was realized that to live today in terms of past is to commit a crime against the future.

UN SESSION ON PEACEFUL USE OF SPACE OPENS

LD030838 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 3 TASS-- TASS correspondent V. Chernysgev reports:

Ways of keeping space peaceful are in the focus of attention of the session of the U.N. Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which has opened here. The resolutions passed by the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Prevention of an Arms Race in it point out that the prevention of militarization of space and its use exclusively for peaceful purposes constitute one of the goals of the mankind as it enters the third millennium.

The Soviet Union is resolutely and consistently advocating the effective and drastic so solution of the two-pronged task of stoping "star wars" preparations, which point the way to nuclear suicide, and countering them with the "star peace" alternative that is, the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes by the joint efforts of all states, V.S. Safronchyk, first deputy permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, stated. The USSR has formulated a plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which puts forward the idea of the harmonious integration of nuclear disarmament, effective measures to keep outer space peaceful and free from weapons and the broadening of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and uses of space. The 27th CPSU Congress produced the concept of the development of a comprehensive international security system, the basic principles of which envision both the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the pooling of the efforts of states in its peaceful exploration and uses. This year, proclaimed International Year of Peace by the United Nations, coincided with a remarkable jubilee in human history: 25 years ago the first earthling, Yuriy Gagarin, citizen of the USSR blasted off into space. This coincidence is truly symbolic because man's first step in outer space became a manifestation of his care for peace on earth.

"Star Peace" Plan Proposed

LD050820 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 5 TASS-- by TASS correspondent Vycheslav Chernyshev

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on Wednesday started deliberations on the chief item on the agenda -- that of how to keep outer space peaceful.

Representatives of the international community observe that attaching top priority to the question on the part of the U.N. General Assembly reflects the peoples' profound alarm over the transfer of the arms race into outer space and its transformation into an arena of armed conflicts.

This question is particularly important at a time when the aggressive circles in the United States are nurturing the sinister plans of military confrontation in outer space, said Mongolia's permanent representative at the U.N. Gendengiin Nyamdoo.

The course of the Soviet Union which counterposed its concept of "star peace" to the "star wars" plans enjoyed extensive international support, he said.

The large-scale programme for a total elimination of nuclear armaments and other weapons of mass annihilation before the end of the century provided for effective measures to prevent the militarization of outer space and broaden cooperation in its exploration and use for peaceful purposes.

The USSR's representative Boris Mayorskiy submitted on behalf of the delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia a working document on ways and means to preserve outer space for peaceful uses.

He said it was difficult to overestimate the urgency of the issue. Keeping outer space peaceful, he observed, was among the major tasks facing all of mankind, the tasks the solution of which determined the future of our planet and all world civilization.

The Soviet Union was firmly and consistently committed to the idea of barring weapons from outer space and using it exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The committee on the peaceful use of outer space was called upon to make a weighty contribution to work in three major areas on which chief emphasis should be laid, said the Soviet representative.

Those were preventing the placement of weapons in outer space, banning the development, testing and deployment of strike space systems.

That was establishing extensive international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space with the participation of all states irrespective of the level of their economic and social development.

That was consolidating international legal and organizational principles of the activity on the study and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD041210 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 4 TASS -- A meeting of the group on Strategic Arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CEMA FOREIGN TRADE TALKS

PM041037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Announcements"]

[Text] The 73d session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 27-29 May. Taking part in it were delegations from the following CEMA countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

According to an agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, an SFRY delegation took part in the session.

Representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank took part in the session.

The question of the work by CEMA's Standing Commission on Foreign Trade in 1985 and of further avenues for its activity was discussed.

The results of talks held on the conclusion of long-term trade agreements for 1986-1990 and of protocols for reciprocal commodity deliveries between CEMA countries and also the SFRY in 1986 were examined, as were tasks aimed at their fulfillment and at the further development of trade.

The long-term trade agreements for 1986-1990, concluded between CEMA countries on the basis of the coordination of national economic plans and closely linked with cooperation in the spheres of material production, science, and technology, envisage a further growth of commodity turnover.

CEMA JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN FOUR LANGUAGES

LD292139 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- An agreement on the publication of the journal of the CMEA secretariat "Economic Cooperation of CMEA Member Countries" in English, Spanish, German and French was signed in Moscow today.

The journal will be a quarterly one and will be circulated in five continents. It will cover matters of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the CMEA member countries, activity of the bodies of the council, as well as problems of international economic cooperation.

The agreement was signed by Chief of the Department of Economic Information of the CEMA secretariat Vaclav Soukup and general director of the Hungarian printing complex "Lapiado Vallalati", Norbert Silkosi. CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychov was present at the signing of the agreement.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CUTS IN SOVIET REPRESENTATION

LD050555 Moscow TASS in English 0546 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York Jun 5 TASS- The United Nations Committee on Relations with the Host Country has resumed its work. Centerpiece to the delegates is the question of arbitrary actions by the United States, a country which hosts the United Nations Organization's Headquarters, against the permanent U.N. missions of the USSR and several other states. The debate on this issue is known to have begun in March after the United States demanded, without any grounds whatsoever, a cut in the size of the staff of U.N. missions of the USSR, the Belorussioan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Soviet delegation had every right to expect that the U.S. Administration would take into account the criticism of its actions and create normal conditions for the activity of the foreign missions, V.S. Safronchuk, delegate of the USSR said. The U.S. side did not show, however, any signs of such a constructive approach.

U.S. Violating UN Charter

LD050654 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: U.N. Committee on Relations with the Host Country has resumed its work. Centerpiece to the committee is the question of the U.S. arbitrary actions against the permanent U.N. mission of the USSR and several other states.

The debate on this issue is known to have begun in March after the United States demanded, without any grounds whatsover, a cut in the size of the employees of the Soviet Union's permanent U.N. missions. The delegations of many countries denounced then the United States' violation of its commitments to the United Nations. The delegates noted that such actions affected the very foundations and the future of the organization.

The Soviet delegation had every right to expect from the U.S. Administration to take account of the criticism addressed to it and create normal conditions for the activity of the foreign missions, said Vasiliy Safronchuk, representative of the USSR. The U.S. side has failed, however, to display any signs of a constructive approach. It insists, as before, on its arbitrary and unlawful demands for a cut in the number of Soviet deplomats in New York.

The questions of the number, status and activity of the permanent U.N. missions are regulated only on the basis of the U.N. charter, the headquarters agreement and other international agreements, the Soviet representative said. But the U.S. Administration does not take this into consideration and continues acting as if the generally-recognized international principles and norms do not exist and the point at issue is the purely internal problem of the United States, which falls under exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. authorities.

The Soviet Union attaches overriding importance to the U.N. activity to ensure peace and security and consolidate international cooperation in all spheres of the organization's work, the Soviet representative said. This is why we measure the U.N. requirements by the yardstick other than the United States. We do not boycott, as Washington does, the United Nations' work in major directions but are actively involved in it.

In the U.S. Administration they should realize that its course of violating the U.N. charter, the headquarters agreement and other norms of international law is pursued at a moment of history, which is of signal importance, when building up trust in international agreements and the United Nations Organization -- an influential international forum for coordinating states' actions and keeping peace and security in the world -- is what is most badly needed.

The representatives of Afghanistan and Bulgaria, who took the floor at the session, urged the committee to reject the groundless attempts by the U.S. Administration to force their demands on other U.N. member states and to determine at its own discretion the size of their permanent missions.

HALIFAX MEETING SHOWS 'CRACKS' IN NATO SOLIDARITY

PM050958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Shelkov Commentator's Column: "Glib Documents"]

[Text] The spring session of the NATO foreign ministers council has been held in the Canadian city of Halifax. The foreign policy department leaders of the 16 member-countries of this aggressive alliance held a 2-day discussion behind closed doors, this time not governed by a prearranged agenda.

NATO's bosses, above all the United States, tried to make the question of "consolidating forces in the face of international terrorism" a matter of paramount importance at the present session. However, the ministers' attention centered on completely different problems during the discussion in Halifax. These problems were connected with the whole range of East-West relations and, above all, the continuing arms race. As the briefings held by delegation spokesmen noted, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz had to hear quite a few anxious words during the session, particularly about the U.S. plans to begin production of binary weapons. But the most serious differences between Washington and its partners appeared on the White House's intentions to finally abandon the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. The NATO partners' concern at the consequences of such a move by the United States proved much stronger than the leadership's desire not to air their differences in public and not to publicize the conflicts that had emerged.

For example, Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney stated that these U.S. intentions "will not be supported by NATO and will undoubtedly not be approved by the Canadian Government."

The foreign ministers of Britain, the FRG, the Netherlands, and other bloc member-countries also expressed concern at the fate of the SALT II treaty in view of the White House's recent actions.

Nevertheless, under U.S. pressure, the session's main statement bypassed the most acute points of conflict. On the whole the final documents reflected the NATO leadership's concern at the tremendous appeal of the Soviet Union's constructive stance on problems of ending the arms race -- in both nuclear and conventional arms. Attempting to find a propaganda counter to the USSR's realistic proposals, the authors of those documents yet again resorted to citing the "Soviet military threat."

The Halifax sessions of NATO's supreme organ again demonstrated this military alliance's inability to respond in a businesslike manner to the sensible initiatives of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies. At the same time the present NATO council session also provides evidence of the deep cracks within "Atlantic solidarity" which can hardly be papered over by glib final documents.

TUMANOV CLAIMS U.S. ESPIONAGE AT RADIO LIBERTY

LD021903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Television and newspapers have received many letters requesting a fuller account of the subversive activity of Radio Liberty, the Russian-language service that was headed by Oleg Tumanov. Tumanov recently spoke at a news conference in Moscow. Central television has held a meeting between Oleg Tumanov and representatives of Soviet press, television, and radio:

[Begin Tumanov recording] Radio Liberty as such is headed by Dr Vaslev. Dr Vaslev is a regular officer of the U.S. military intelligence service. The Russian-language service of Radio Liberty is directly headed by Golskiy, Konstantin Vladimirovich Golskiy. He is a regular intelligence officer, a U.S. military intelligence officer, a specialist in the methods of conducting psychological warfare. He is a major. At the radio station there are several sections working directly for the CIA. [end recording] [Video shows Tumanov speaking to eight men seated around a table; the namecards Ponomarev (initials indistinct), D.D. Biryukov, and V.A. Starkov are visible.]

[Announcer] Oldg Aleksandrovich Tumanov, who worked more than 20 years at the radio station, in an effort to put right the mistake he made in his youth, collected confidential material over a long period of time that unmasks the activity of the subversive radio station. Following his return, he handed this material over to the relevant Soviet organs. You will be able to see in full the program "The Truth About the Corporation of Lies" tomorrow immediately following the "Vremya" program.

TASS Report

LD032228 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Radio Liberty was set up under the CIA auspices and is still operating under its guidance, Oleg Tumanov, a former editor of the radio station's Russian service, has revealed. A videotape of his meeting with representatives of several Soviet press bodies in Moscow was shown on Soviet television on Tuesday.

According to Tumanov, no one could be hired by Radio Liberty without a thorough vetting by U.S. special services. The radio station was directed by Nikolay Vaslev, an American career military intelligence officer, he said.

In Munich, the "security department" was headed by Richard Cummings, a CIA officer.

Robert Redlich, in charge of Radio Liberty's relations with the press, Vladimir Golskiy, head of the Russian service, Nikolay Petrov, assistant director of the Russian service, and many other senior and rank-and-file employees of the radio station were serving at American intelligence departments, Tumanov revealed.

Radio Liberty, he went on, had departments gathering information about the USSR: "Research Department", "Red Archives", and "Samizdat Archives".

In Paris, there operated a department studying the audience, headed by Jean Parta and Charles Allen (both CIA officers). The department had branches in many Western European cities.

Tumanov said that there existed a special "Censorship Department" headed by CIA official Sam Lion.

Radio Liberty maintained close contacts with branches of U.S. military intelligence having headquarters in Munich and its environs, Tumanov pointed out.

These were intelligence schools specializing in espionage against the USSR. "There are two such schools in Bavaria. One is at the McGrow barracks, the other is in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Students at the two schools have free access to the Radio Liberty area, to the station's classified materials and files, while RL employees deliver lectures at the schools. They train the students, tell them how to behave in the USSR and East European countries, how to establish contacts with Soviet citizens for spying or other subversive purposes. The students then move on to Langley, the Pentagon, and not in the last turn, to the embassy and other missions of the U.S. in the USSR."

KORNILOV ON U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST NATIONAL DEMOCRACY

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political news analyst:

We have to deal with an administration which, apparently, stubbornly opposes the fundamental principles, on which the Constitution of the United States is based. The administration comes out not just against some or other freedoms for some or other certain people or groups. An offensive is in progress against the whole constitutional system, which was established two hundred years ago. This is pointed out in a statement issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, which was founded in the USA.

There is more than enough ground for drawing such a conclusion. Whatever aspect of socio-political or economic life in the USA one may take, one will see in all fields an orgy of reaction, a growth of militarism, the flouting of democracy, strengthening attacks of the monopolies against the vital rights of the millions of people.

Material preparations for a nuclear duel are continuing in the USA full speed ahead. It is planned to spent more than 60 billion dollars in the course of the decade from 1984 to 1993 on the "star wars" preparations programme alone. While rejecting all initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and continuing feverishly stockpiling ever new weapons of death and destruction -- nuclear, chemical and so-called "conventional" ones, the United States ruling circles are pushing the world to the brink of a catastrophe, jeopardising the fundamental right of millions of people in various countries, including in the United States itself -- the right to life.

The cult of force, terror and violence has become part and parcel of the "American way of life". Hardly a week passes without reports reaching from the United States about most cruel victimisation of "different minded people". Such repressions are levelled both against students marching in the ranks of an anti-war demonstration and black Americans protesting against discrimination and racism, workers on strike and journalists, who were bold enough to expose corruption.

The FBI is known to have collected files for [on] 34 million Americans. Practically the whole population of the United States is under close surveillance of the secret political police.

According to the American privacy protection study commission, the federal administration runs nearly 7,000 various systems for control of the behavior of citizens, including almost 4,000 million information bits. This means that there are up to 18 control files on an average per each citizen of the United States. This is a scale that McCarthy himself would envy.

Metastases of racism, which have deeply affected America, have turned the lives of millions of non-white Americans into a tragedy. The unemployment rate among black Americans has reached 15 percent -- almost twice as much as among the white citizens. Although the black Americans make only 12 percent of the population, 35.7 percent of them live below the official "poverty line". The position of the so-called "Chicanos", people who came from Mexico, and who, in common with Puerto Ricans and representatives of other nationalities, are denied all rights, is even worse.

Arthur Fleming, former chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, described recently the growing poverty in the United States as a national tragedy and moral disgrace. The USA, the wealthiest country of the capitalist world, has more than 80 million people, who, according to the estimates of the Labour Department, live below the sufficiency line and more than 35 million citizens who are officially rated in statistics among those "below the poverty line". In the "affluent" USA there are 3.5 million jobless, 12 million people who sank to the lowest depth of poverty, and millions of citizens who according to the British newspaper "OBSERVER", go to bed hungry every day.

"The Ominous Parallels: The End of Freedom in America" is the name of a book about the USA by Professor Leonard Peikoff of New York University. He analyses the situation in the United States and draws the conclusion that today's America, as was recently the case with Nazi reich, is being increasingly turned into a military-political state.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES U.S. UNION OFFICIAL

PM051102 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

["Talk With U.S. Trade Union Delegation" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received on 4 June a delegation of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers of the U.S. led by its president, prominent American public figure William W. Winpisinger. The union is currently staying in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

Views were exchanged on Soviet-American relations, disarmament problems and prevention of nuclear war, prospects for the development of ties between the workers and trade unions of the USSR and the United States.

William Winpisinger gave Anatoliy Dobrynin a greetings message made in bronze for Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. That message symbolizes the 41st anniversary of the joint victory of the peoples of the USSR and the United States and other countries over German Nazism, their fight for peace and general security. The meeting, which was held in a genial [dobrozhelatelnyy] atmosphere, was attended by G.F. Sukhoruchenkova, secretary of the AUCCTU.

FURTHER ON SOCIAL SCIENTISTS' USSR VISIT

PRAVDA Reports

PM050902 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chinese Social Scientists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences headed by Ding Weizhi, deputy secretary general of the Academy of Social Sciences, was in the Soviet Union 11 May-2 June 1986 at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and familiarized itself with the work of leading USSR scientific institutions and a number of republic academies of sciences.

The USSR Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences reached an accord on the development of contacts in the social sciences sphere. The sides expressed satisfaction with the positive outcome of the talks, which proceeded in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

The delegation was received by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. R.G. Yanovskiy, dean of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, took part in the conversation.

PRC Delegate Comments

OW041205 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences led by Ding Weizhi, deputy secretary general of the academy, ended its visit to the Soviet Union, which it made at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The Chinese guests visited several Soviet cities and a number of scientific research institutes under the Soviet Academy of Sciences and held talks with noted Soviet social scientists.

On 2 June, a final round of talks was held with a delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences at the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. During the talks, an agreement was reached on establishing contacts and cooperation between the two sides in the field of social sciences. According to the agreement, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will both send social scientists to hold talks in Beijing in the first half of 1987 on signing an agreement on cooperation between the two academies.

At the final meeting at the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, (Polomoleyev), head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences delegation and an academician of the academy, said: The Soviet-Chinese talks have been very fruitful. The Soviet scholars expressed a strong desire to develop academic contacts with their Chinese counterparts. The Chinese side personally learned about this Soviet desire in the course of their visit. He said: I hope that the talks will bear fruit and help promote further cooperation. Academician (Polomoleyev) expressed his firm belief that as a result of visiting Soviet research institutes and holding talks with Soviet scholars, the Chinese scholars gained very interesting information. He said: Of course, such a short visit enables our Chinese counterparts to gain only a general understanding of our country and its scientific activities. He said: In such a short visit, two impressions may be gained, namely, of the diversity of the Soviet nation and the rich scientific activities of Soviet scholars. Academician (Polomoleyev) concluded: I wish the Chinese scholars great success in developing social sciences and pursuing their individual research goals.

Ding Weizhi, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and leader of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences delegation, talked with his Soviet counterparts about his impressions of the visit.

[Begin recording] After our 1-week visit to Moscow, we visited Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, and Hovosibirsk. Our hosts had made meticulous arrangements for our visits. The visit was conducted in a very efficient way. One of the great advantages was that the arrangements enabled us to contact as many Soviet social scientists and visit as many Soviet social scientific research institutes as possible within the time limit. Although the itinerary was slightly too hectic for us, we were very pleased about it. In a short period of time we contacted many outstanding Soviet scholars of social scientific circles. However, because of the large number of visits and of contacts with Soviet scholars, we did not have thorough discussions on any specific subject. But rather than regarding it as a disadvantage, I would say that it was a good thing. Although these brief talks and contacts did not give us enough time to hold any lengthy discussions of subjects of interest to both sides, they nevertheless laid a good foundation for the next round of academic exchanges between our two countries. When we return home, we will strive to further develop academic exchanges between social scientific circles of our two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. ASIA-PACIFIC POLICY

PM041545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta report under the rubric "The Press Reports": "Beijing's View"]

[Text] The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published an article analyzing the tense situation in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean. It says in part:

In the course of a single month U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger have visited Asia and the Pacific region. For the first time in many years U.S. President Reagan arrived here to confer with ASEAN foreign ministers on Bali and to attend the conference of the "Seven" in Tokyo. These and many other facts testify to the close attention paid by the United States to this part of the world.

The United States has its strategic interests in Asia and the Pacific region, RENMIN RIBAO writes further. In order to safeguard these interests, the Reagan administration has elaborated and is implementing a special policy line with a view to strengthening and expanding political, economic, and military ties with U.S. partners in this part of the world. Judging by appearances, the main emphasis here is placed on the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Far East and the implementation of a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The so-called "arc of security," that is a chain of U.S. military bases extending from Japan to Australia, has been established and is being strengthened. Since last year the might of U.S. nuclear and conventional forces in Asia and the Pacific region has markedly increased. The U.S. 7th Fleet now has more nuclear submarines, and surface vessels have been equipped with cruise missiles. At the Misawa base in Japan nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers are deployed.

U.S. military assistance to South Korea and Thailand is increasing. Thus last year, Washington appropriated $230 million to Seoul and $110 million to Bangkok.

The U.S. policy, RENMIN RIBAO writes in conclusion, is complicating the already serious situation in the region.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA

OW311124 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Listeners: Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, made a report at the 19th congress of the party in which he attached great importance to issues in the Asian-Pacific region.

In his report, Batmonh emphatically pointed out: The development of goodneighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between Mongolia and China is of great significance. He said: Mongolia unswervingly pursues the principled course of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, our station commentator Mulatov comments as follows: Socialist countries have cooperated with one another in trying hard to consolidate the foundation for peace and relax tension in Asia. All this conforms to their basic interests. In order to prevent imperialists from expanding their aggressive activities in Asia, People's Mongolia has actively cooperated with the Soviet Union, Democratic Korea, Vietnam, and other Indochinese countries. Mongolia is China's neighboring nation. It believes that to promote relations of cooperation with China on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other is of great significance. In his report, Batmonh pointed out: This kind of cooperation conforms to the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples, the cause of peace, and socialism.

Listeners, you know that the imperialist group is trying its best to erect a barrier in the East against the socialist countries. It places its bet on the setup of a new military block in Asia. It has sown the seeds of dissension and hostility among various nations, including socialist nations, and makes use of the contradictions and differences among Asian nations to turn the Pacific-Asian and the Indian Ocean regions into permanent sources of tension.

Vorotnikov, head of the CPSU delegation, made a speech at the 19th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress, in which he paid particular attention to the strategy of the imperialists in the Asian area.

Listeners, in order to tackle the complicated issues in Asia, consolidate the foundation for peaceful coexistence, and create an ideal environment for peaceful cooperation, all nations in Asia must unite as one and exert constructive efforts. Vorotnikov said: The Soviet Union holds that socialist China can play a significant role in consolidating relations of good-neighborliness among various nations in Asia.

PRAVDA REPORTS HURRICANE IN SOUTHWEST CHINA

PM030951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Raging Elements"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May -- The paper CHINA DAILY reports that eastern parts of Sichuan Province (southwest China) have been hit by hurricane winds and torrential rain after a prolonged drought. The paper reports that over 80,000 homes and more than 6,600 hectares of grain and other crops have been destroyed. There have been casualties.

PRAVDA REPORTS SHEVARDNADZE, ABE LUNCHEON SPEECHES

PM0415929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Talks began in Moscow on 30 May between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and S. Abe, Japanese foreign minister. The guest is paying an official visit to our country at the Soviet Government's invitation.

On the same day E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in S. Abe's honor. Among those present were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, A.K. Antonov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees, and other officials.

Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR, and officials accompanying S. Abe were present at the luncheon for the Japanese side.

Speeches were exchanged. E.A. Shevardnadze said in his speech: At our recent meeting in Tokyo we noted with satisfaction the resumption of Soviet-Japanese political dialogue and agreed to continue it. Now, when you are in Moscow, Mr Minister, we are justified in saying that our dialogue is acquiring a stable character. That is in the interests of our countries and peoples and of world peace.

Now that we have met for the second time, it is extremely important that we determine in principle the further direction and content of our dialogue. In our view it must definitely be directed toward developing Soviet-Japanese relations in all spheres. But it is also obvious that our relations exist within the framework of certain realities and that those realities oblige us to view world politics in the broadest terms. The path from being just neighbors to becoming good neighbors is also part of the improvement of the international situation, the lowering of tension there, and the strengthening of the foundations of peace and world security. It is our firm conviction that present-day Japan could use its considerable weight and prestige to ensure that the realities of our time do not force us in different directions but instead promote the development of mutual understanding, confidence, and cooperation. Then some acute problems in our relations would appear differently.

I believe that our intensive search for ways to ensure a nuclear-free future for mankind should produce a powerful response among the Japanese in particular who have experienced for themselves the horror of the nuclear hell. And it is for that very reason that we hope for cooperation with Japan in implementing the program for the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons set out in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our peoples have a vitally important interest in the ending of nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union's position on this matter is well known. We not only consistently pursue the line of achieving an international accord on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests but have also unilaterally imposed a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Recently M.S. Gorbachev announced that this moratorium will operate until 6 August this year and offered President Reagan a special meeting.

By continuing its nuclear explosions the United States is also destroying the hopes of the peoples, including the Japanese people.

We are aware of the attempts that have been made to convince other countries that the level of their security will rise if the U.S. "star wars" program is implemented. Some take this on trust and even hurry to take part in it. It is for the Japanese side to make the appropriate decision, of course. I should like to draw attention, however, to the offensive character of space armaments, which are being developed as a more dangerous equivalent of nuclear weapons. The appearance of these armaments will reduce the level of all states' security and will make the continuation of the process of limiting and curtailing the arms race virtually impossible.

Judging by the U.S. Administration's recent statements, it is already trying to discard as quickly as possible all restrictions standing in the way of a nuclear and other arms buildup. We can see this from the example of Washington's attitude toward the SALT II treaty. And we are not dealing with imaginary violations of its provisions by the other side -- it is simply that the latest U.S. nuclear missiles hit and exceed the treaty's limits. The limits established by the treaty have become a hindrance. So they are trying to sweep it away. That is the "logic" of the militarist policy and the evolution of the politicians who refused to ratify this most important agreement in the strategic arms limitation sphere.

Such actions cause grave alarm throughout the world.

The point of all this is not to cause discord in Japan's relations with its allies. We simply proceed from the premise that any discussion with a neighbor presupposes complete frankness. Neighbours must be truthful with one another.

Yes, the neighborliness factor imposes many obligations. In particular, the obligation that we actively help to reduce tension in the Asian and Pacific regions, consolidate the security of all states in Asia, and establish broad, equitable, and mutually benefical cooperation among them.

The recent Soviet Government statement on questions of the situation in the region made some specific observations. We propose that an exchange of opinions begin as soon as possible among all interested countries of this part of the world. The most important thing is that these should be joint steps by the Asian and Pacific states to consolidate the foundations of peace in the region and strengthen security. We see them taking the form of the broadest democratic discussion of all the questions of interest to the Pacific countries. Such a discussion may be organized in different forms — collectively or on a bilateral basis. We are ready to exchange opinions with those who support our idea and with those who offer alternative solutions.

The Soviet Union and Japan could set an example and, of course, do quite a lot on a practical level. Other states would also gain from our cooperation.

There is also a lot that can and must be done to consolidate the foundations of good neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Japan.

When I recall in this context our meeting in Tokyo in January I think about its results and the approach to achieving them. We did not seek to outline all-embracing programs and did not dramatize our divergences but patiently and with goodwill found opportunities for drawing our positions closer together. As a result good agreements were worked out and a considerable step forward was achieved. We are hoping for a positive result now, as well.

If each future meeting between our countries' foreign ministers results in the attainment of positive if not always major accords we shall gradually move a substantial way toward each other. The important thing is not to stand still but to keep on moving.

The planned signing of an agreement on cultural ties is expected to be an important contribution to the further broadening of our relations and to the deeper mutual familiarization of both countries' peoples with their respective spiritual life and national culture.

There is a whole series of areas in which broader collaboration and cooperation between our countries is possible. We discussed this theme in detail in Tokyo and now in Moscow. It is good that our viewpoints coincided on many questions.

On that basis, we view your visit to Moscow, Mr Abe, as a significant continuation of the political dialogue between the two countries. A dialogue aimed at deepening mutual understanding and, where possible, at formulating a common approach to the solution of the urgent problems of the present day.

In his reply speech, S. Abe expressed high appreciation of the regular consultations between the USSR and Japanese foreign ministers and expressed the hope that the present meeting would also be successful. He said that there are unresolved questions in Japanese-Soviet relations. One such question was the signing of a Japanese-Soviet agreement on cultural ties. The signing of that agreement, which will take place during the current visit, opens the way to a balanced expansion of cultural ties between Japan and the Soviet Union on the basis of the principle of reciprocity. In Tokyo I broached the question of visits by Japanese to the burial places of their relatives in northern regions and I explained that worship at ancestors' graves plays an important role in Japanese people's spiritual lives. In that connection I asked, for humanitarian reasons, for due attention to be shown to this question.

Here I should like to stress in particular that our most important task is to resolve the questions outstanding since World War II and to sign a peace treaty. I am confident that this in particular would enable our countries to develop friendly cooperation on a firm basis. I would like my present visit to the Soviet Union to be a step in this direction.

I would also like to note the significance of political dialogue between us not only for Japanese-Soviet relations but also for the international situation as a whole. In the present complex international situation the active conduct of high-level political dialogue between states with different social systems is vital to eliminate mutual distrust and solve existing problems. In the past 4 months Japan and the Soviet Union have had two opportunities to hold direct political dialogue and to conduct a frank and useful exchange of opinions on the most important questions of the present-day international situation. Our present talks are attracting considerable interest throughout the world. I also want to stress the importance of political dialogue between the Soviet Union and other states. I believe it highly desirable that dialogue, not confrontation, be the basis of international policy. In this regard I should like to note the fact that all the peoples of the world pin great hopes on political dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, which bear a great responsibility for the solution of such very important international problems as disarmament and arms limitation. In particular, the world's peoples would like a second U.S.-Soviet summit to be held as soon as possible.

The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KUALA LUMPUR

LD031006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Jun (TASS) -- A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies arrived in the Malaysian capital today, led by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet parliamentarians are touring Southeast Asian countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZOLOTAREV DELEGATION'S SRV VISIT

PM280830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Departments was in Vietnam 3-12 May, during which time it acquainted itself with the CPV's work experience in organizing the monitoring and verification of the performance of party bodies' decisions.

The delegation held conversations at departments of the CPV Central Committee and at party organizations in the cities of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh, Ha Son Binh Province, and Vung Tau district, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. It was received by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and CPV Central Committee secretary.

VIENTIANE REPORTS MOSCOW SEMINAR ENDS 30 MAY

BK030432 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A seminar on Soviet-Lao cooperation ended in Moscow on 30 May. The topics of the seminar included the implementation of a decision made at the 27th CPSU Congress, preparations for the Fourth LPRP Congress, and the promotion and building of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Delegates to the seminar stressed that public circles in both countries are determined to strengthen their bilateral, comprehensive relations from various branches of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, who also participated in the seminar.

INCREASED RELATIONS SOUGHT WITH PHILIPPINES

Aquino Contacts 'Intensified'

AU030808 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 3 (AFP) -- The Kremlin has called for increased political and cultural relations with the Philippines while the Soviet press urges development of trade, as the two countries celebrate 10 years of diplomatic relations.

Although Moscow clearly stated its support for deposed President Ferdinand Marcos after the June 7 Philippine elections, the Soviet leadership has now intensified contacts with President Corazon Aquino.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has called for development of relations in "political, cultural and other" fields.

The Soviet Government daily IZVESTIA, while pointing out recent "signs of Soviet-Filipino contact" such as an agreement signed between the two national new agencies, added that current trade between Moscow and Manila was not "fulfilling its potential."

The two countries established diplomatic relations on June 2, 1976.

10th Anniversary Marked

OW022309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Today is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of the Philippines. This significant anniversary is widely marked in our countries. The progressive development of Soviet-Philippines ties is an important contribution to the maintenance of political stability in Southeast Asia. The Philippines Government, said Francisco Paraan , mayor of Baguio City in the Philippines, welcomes the Soviet foreign political initiatives aimed at preserving peace in the Asia-Pacific region, and the establishment of a peaceful and constructive political dialogue between the states of the region.

Cables Exchanged

PM031441 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June carries in its First Edition on page 1 the greetings messages between the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Philippine President Aquino. The Supreme Soviet Presidium message reads:

[To Her Excellency Mrs Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines,

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people congratulate you, Madame President, and, through you, the friendly Philippine people on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines.

"In this comparatively short period the efforts of both sides have created good relations between our countries, which serve as a good example of how two states with different social systems and guided by the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, and mutually advantageous cooperation, can build their ties in the political, cultural, and other spheres. Pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course, the Soviet Union will continue to pursue the line of developing friendly relations with your country and filling them with new constructive content.

"Today, when the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe persistently demand joint efforts on the part of all countries and peoples, the expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Philippines would be a considerable contribution to the cause of improving the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world as a whole."

"We express confidence that relations between our countries will continue to develop in a spirit of friendship, trust, and mutual understanding for the good of the Soviet and Philippine peoples and for the sake of ensuring world peace.

"USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"

The Philippine message reads:

"To His Excellency A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

"On behalf of the Philippine Government and people I congratulate Your Excellency and, through you, the Soviet Government and people on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

"I am glad to note that over this period Soviet official representatives, scientists, sportsmen, artists, and tourists have been frequent guests in the Philippines. The largest Soviet mass media organs have offices in the Philippines.

"At the same time many Filipinos have visited the Soviet Union. This increased cultural exchange serves the cause of better mutual understanding and is a manifestation of goodwill in relations between our peoples. Trade ties are of mutual benefit to our two countries.

"I hope that our relations will continue to develop and benefit our two countries' mutual desire for peace and friendship.

"I wish Your Excellency good health and successes. May the Soviet Union always live under conditions of peace, progress, and prosperity.

"Be assured of my highest respect.

"Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines"

Moscow Commentary on SRV Troup Withdrawal From Cambodia

Army Present By Request

BK240904 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Another group of Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia at the end of May. This has been agreed to by the Vietnamese and Cambodian Governments. Concerning this matter, our Indochinese affairs correspondent Comrade Leonid Krichevskiy has this to say:

This is the fifth withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer units from Cambodia. I would like to recall that the presence of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodia is at the request of the legitimate Government of Cambodia and in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries in 1979. The Vietnamese Army volunteers have helped the Cambodian people ensure their national security and this help is needed because danger to Cambodia's security has always been created by those who side with the murderous Pol Pot regime -- a regime that was toppled by the Cambodian people. From time to time, Pol Pot remnants have invaded Cambodian territory, crossing from Thailand. They often shell Cambodian villages and rob and kill the innocent Cambodian people. These bandits have received weapons and food from outside. They have no support inside Cambodia. The Cambodian National Armed Forces fulfill their national defense tasks more successfully with each passing day. This is why the Vietnamese volunteer units may be withdrawn, stage by stage, from Cambodia. As announced in Hanoi and Phnom Penh, this withdrawal will be completed by 1990 with, of course, the condition that there should be no extraordinary events that might threaten Cambodia's security.

Therefore, Vietnam and Cambodia have once again demonstrated their good will and firm desire to help promote detente in Southeast Asia.

The presence of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodia is not the cause of tension in Southeast Asia. This tension has been caused by the fact that the United States and some outside forces have kept attempting to obstruct the normalization of good neighborliness in the region. Playing their political and strategic trump card in this region, they still feel unhappy to let this region live in peace. They keep interfering in the internal affairs of this region, sowing distrust, and heightening tension in this region. Confronting this, the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- have proposed constructive measures aimed at normalizing the situation through peaceful means. What have these countries proposed? They have proposed the holding of bilateral and multilateral negotiations between the group of Indochinese countries on one side and the group of ASEAN countries on the other -- such as Thailand -- and called for peace talks between Vietnam and China. What are the goals of these programs? They are to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and security and a zone of cooperation and peaceful coexistence. As for Cambodia, for the sake of national reconciliation, the legitimate government of this country has repeatedly declared its readiness to hold talks with the individuals or the organizations of the anti-Cambodian factions, but of course with the condition that the Pol Pot clique first be eradicated. Why has Cambodia set this precondition? It is because this clique is convicted of the crimes of barbariously killing more than 3 million Cambodians. The proposal of the Indochinese countries constitutes a good foundation ford a dialogue and this dialogue should begin as soon as possible. In the views in Hanoi, Phnom Penh, and Vientiane, this dialogue will be fruitful only when the affairs in Southeast Asia are solved without any outside interference. It is such an attitude that may help countries in this region advance along the road of long-lasting peace and cooperation.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Return

LD231938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 May 86

[Ye. Kochanov video report on Cambodia; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] More and more Cambodians deceived by enemy propaganda are coming back to their own land. Ye. Kochanov reports:

Four hundred and eleven members of armed counterrevolutionary groups came over to the side of the legitimate Government of Cambodia in April this year. These data have just been published by the SPK agency. [video shows a group of children with satchels walking along.]

[Doud Kheng, in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] I, Doud Kheng, on 30 April submitted of my own free will to the people's authorities near the village of (?Phnei) in Kampong Spoe Province. In December last year I was working in a field. Two unknown men approached. They turned out to be Pol Potites. They established what is called contact. Later I maintained it myself, in fear of retribution. Soon I joined a band. We hid in the mountains, in small groups. Crimes? No, I did not commit crimes. Only propaganda operations and food supply. True, others did mine roads. Why did I surrender? I learned that the authorities would not persecute people like myself. [video shows man speaking to camera]

[Kochanov] Another example: "Phop Phon, a participant in the 1969 liberation struggle, subsequently an officer in the Pol Pot Army, company commander, took part in provocations against Vietnam, and stayed at camps on Thai territory. His decision to break with Pol Potites was fully conscious. He himself came to realize the hopelessness of the struggle against the government elected by the Cambodian people and the deep falaciousness of the ideas that he previously supported. Phop Phon acted resolutely. During a conference of group commanders, he killed four, injured one, and brought one along with him. They brought weapons and ammunition. Now Phop Phon has his own home and his own family. With them, and with all other Kampucheans, he is hoping to live till the days when the reaction and counterrevolution will have been finally dealt with once and for all. [video shows man working a field, woman walking along with two children.]

Withdrawal Complete by 1990

LD270705 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 27 May 86

["New Evidence of Peaceable Aspirations" — TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS— TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea that began on Monday is the fifth one since 1982 when the first contingent was pulled out. Since that time volunteer troops are withdrawn every year in growing numbers. According to the mutual agreement of the sides the withdrawal of troops is to be fully completed in 1990.

This provides patent illustration that the People's Republic of Kampuchea confidently follows the lines of national revival, that the people's power is successfully defending the sovereignty and independence of the country, is restoring the economy and ensuring the growth of well-being of the people. The People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea is in control of the whole territory of the country, reliably defending its frontiers and giving rebuff to surviving Pol Pot men who entrenched themselves in neighboring Thailand.

The People's Revolutionary Army enjoys support of the strata of the population who more actively participate in building a new life. The Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, held last year, which adopted the first five year plan of the republic, reflected the maturity and activity of the masses. The international positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea noticeably strengthened. It has been recognized by more than 40 states and national liberation movements. The reality is that the People's Republic of Kampuchea indisputably asserted itself as the only genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

Vietnamese volunteers are known to be staying in Kampuchea at the request of its government and the people, discharging the internationalist duty of rendering assistance in defending the young republic, in repelling interference into its affairs from outside. Their presence is fully in line with the U.N. Charter which enshrines the right of the states to help each in selfdefence. It is in line with the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The enemies of people's power in Kampuchea would not end the undeclared war against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Washington allocates millions of dollars to give aid to armed gangs of Pol Pot men and other reactionary groups. The subversive activities are conducted with a view of plunging the country, which experienced the horrors of genocide, back into the nightmare past.

Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos repeatedly noted that political solution of the Kampuchean issue should be viewed in two aspects: internal and international. The people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea should resolve its internal affairs itself, without interference from outside. As to the international aspect, withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers troops from Kampuchea ought to be linked with termination of hostile actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and any interference from outside, with termination of any aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary groups. The latest withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea's territory provides fresh evidence of the consistency of that stand, good will and constructive efforts of the Indochinese states aimed at ensuring peace and stability in South East Asia.

Ceremony Reported

BK290215 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] On Tuesday, a ceremony was organized in Phnom Penh to bid farewell to the repatriated 98th Division of the Vietnamese volunteer army, which has fulfilled its internationalist duty in support of the Cambodian people. This Army unit was decorated with PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] honors. Comrade Heng Samrin and other Cambodian leaders attended the farewell ceremony. In his address, Comrade Bou Thang, national defense minister, highly appreciated the support of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING WITH GDR REPORTED

LD042352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Another session has been held in Moscow of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The final document of the session has been signed. The head of the Soviet delegation is Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The head of the GDR delegation is Comrade Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. [Video shows them signing documents in presence of unidentified Soviet and GDR officials] In the plans of both countries, cooperation is given great importance. It is to raise the practical yield of cooperation in the interests of socioeconomic acceleration that the activity of the commission -- comprising heads of ministries and departments of the GDR and USSR, distinguished scientists and experts -- is designed, with emphasis being placed on specific ways of developing cooperation in all fields of science, technology, and production, as well as organization of effective direct links between enterprises and scientific associations of both countries.

[Unidentified correspondent in German with superimposed translation] What was special about this session and what was its main outcome?

[Schuerer in German, with superimposed translation] The work of the session was entirely determined by the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and 27th CPSU Congress, and the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during their recent meeting and conversations in Berlin. Specifically, we signed 19 new agreements on cooperation on priority fields of scientific-technical progress and a number of programs relating to individual industries for creating new equipment and intensifying production. All these agreements set our countries' workers serious tasks and we have no doubt of their success, since it is guaranteed by the accumulated experience of joint work.

Protocol Signed

LD041716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The 38th session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR ended in Moscow on Wednesday.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 11th SED congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, and the meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU delegation led by the general secretaries of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, the session centered on measures aimed at raising the productivity and efficiency of the two countries' economies on the path of comprehensive intensification. Special attention here was devoted to the development and application of key technologies and the production of goods with the highest scientific-technical levels.

They serve the implementation of the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production until the year 2000, and the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-states until the year 2000.

The protocol on the results of the 38th session was signed by the chairman of the two sections of the inter-governmental commission, Gerhard Schuerer, Politburo candidate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Ministers of the two countries then signed 19 agreements and three branch programs.

The documents signed at the 38th session provide for the expansion of scientific-technical cooperation in new technologies and materials, in particular in micro-electronics, technical ceramics, microbiology and consumer goods production, as well as specialization and cooperation, especially in engineering.

During the 3-day discussions, the chairmen and members of the intergovernmental commission visited enterprises and production associations in various Soviet republics, familiarized themselves there with the stage reached in the realization of existing agreements and discussed further steps for expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

A press release on the 38th session states that the agreement reached between the GDR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics and the USSR Ministry of Electronics Industry on the specialization and mutual delivery of active and passive components and of special technological equipment for their manufacture provides for the mutual exchange of a broad range of products and equipment in the period 1986-1990. The agreement concluded at the 38th session on the sphere of new ceramic materials is of great importance for a more economical use of material.

A protocol extends an agreement in the sphere of microbiology to the period 1986 to 1990, for the development of cooperation in biotechnology.

The chemical industry ministers of the two countries concluded an agreement to continue their long-standing cooperation in the sphere of polyurethane chemistry. As a result of existing joint work, large-scale production has been started in the two countries and new polyurethane raw materials and systems have been introduced in the production range through joint research and development, and quality has been significantly raised.

For the purpose of implementing the long-term program of GDR-USSR cooperation until the year 2000 and the further implementation of the results of plan coordination in the period 1986 to 1990, agreements and protocols to extend existing agreements were signed, thus solving important problems concerning the highest scientific-technical levels in economically decisive areas, the intensification of production, specialization, and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries.

In the metalworking industry, for example, this applies to the start of the series production of automatic looms with new technology on the basis of mutual deliveries of components.

The existing division of labor in the construction of agricultural machinery and tractors is supplemented by new products based on modern processing technologies.

Other agreements were concluded on construction and road building machinery, equipment for the manufacture of ceramic products, on x-ray analysis measuring equipment and on products of instrument construction.

During the session, agreements in the spheres of lightweight metal constructions, modern construction materials, calcium carbide, tire retreading, chemical wood pulp, paper and wallpaper, extracting potassium salt, and the manufacture of textile products were concluded.

The relevant ministers signed branch programs for the spheres of shipbuilding, chemical plant construction, and the chemical wood pulp and paper industry for the consistent realization of the long-term program of GDR-USSR cooperation until the year 2000.

The chairmen of the two sections of the commission conducted discussions at the Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine about the level reached in the realization of the government agreement concluded in November 1985 on the joint establishment of the hot strip mill in the Eisenhuettenkominat ost. They established further measures for the realization of this agreement.

The ministers, state secretaries and deputy ministers of the two countries conducted further discussions on previously concluded agreements at production associations, enterprises and institutions of the USSR.

The GDR Government delegation left for Berlin on Wednesday.

COMPARISON OF DEMICHEV-HAGER PROTOCOL SIGNING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its First Edition on page 1, under the headline "Strengthening Cultural Ties," carries a report on the signing of a cultural protocol between SED Central Committee Secretary Hager and USSR Minister of Culture Demichev. This has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version, published on page F 1 in the Eastern Europe section of the 3 Jun 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line twelve in PRAVDA reads: more important step along the path of enhancing the efficiency of, and of deepening cultural ties and creative interaction between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, and accords with the tasks concerning the comprehensive development of relations between the two countries, set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress decisions.

The conversation was attended by Yu. P. Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department; U. Ragwitz, chief of the SED Central Committee Cultural Section; and S. Koerner, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

The delegation headed by K. Hager departed for home on the same day. (rewording and supplying additional passage)

DISARMAMENT CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH BULGARIA

PM040754 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Bulgarian Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Bulgarian consultations on questions of disarmament were held at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry 26-28 May. Participating in them on the Soviet side was V.L. Israelyan, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and, on the Bulgarian side, K. Tellalov, head of the Bulgarian delegation at the disarmament conference.

The participants in the consultations had talks with P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister.

ANTONOV INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD041123 Budapest MTI in English 0840 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 4 (MTI) — New, more effective ways and means have to be adopted in all fields of economic cooperation, Soviet Vice-Premier Aleksey Antonov, co-chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and permanent deputy of the Soviet Union to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, said in a statement to MTI's office in Moscow. He pointed out that the initial steps had been taken in the direct cooperation of companies and branches. Excerpts from the interview:

Q: What opportunities have opened up for the expansion of Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific and technical cooperation following the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?

A: The Soviet Union is the most important foreign economic partner of Hungary, holding an over 30 per cent share in her overall foreign trade turnover. Hungary takes a stable 5th place among the foreign trade partners of the Soviet Union. To illustrate the dimensions of bilateral economic relations, in the years from 1981 to 1985 the value of reciprocal goods deliveries exceeded 40,000 million roubles, which is 70 per cent more than in the period 1976-1980.

The resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and t[illegible] 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party opened up new possibilities for the intensification of cooperation, mainly in the fields of science, technology and production.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU called for a radical transformation of the entire social production through the use of leading technics [as received] and technology, which also involves a considerable increase in the export opportunities and import requirements of the Soviet national economy.

The resolutions of the congress reflect a firm intention to intensify socialist economic integration, and to switch over to intensive production specialization and cooperation in the relations with the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

We are working to consistently realize these objectives. A major part in strengthening and improving economic relations is played by the regular meetings of Soviet and Hungarian leaders, where ways of settling the key problems of cooperation are defined.

As the results of the Soviet-Hungarian national economic plan coordination indicate, in the present five-year plan period reciprocal goods traffic will surpass 51,000 million roubles (calculated on the 1985 prices), or 31 per cent more than in the previous five-year plan cycle.

Both sides pay particular attention to the intensification of production specialization and cooperation. Engineering goods delivered under specialization and cooperation schemes account for 67 per cent of overall Soviet engineering exports to Hungary, and the figure for Hungarian supplies to the Soviet Union is 72 per cent. These figures are the highest in CMEA relations of this type.

Production cooperation has shown some progress in certain branches. Products delivered under such schemes account for 60 per cent of car manufacture. On the other hand, there are branches which do not yet utilize in full the possibilities inherent in this form of cooperation. Component units and parts take a 10 per cent share in the Soviet export of specialized manufactured goods, with the same ration for Hungarian deliveries being 13 per cent.

This situation does not conform to the actual possibilities and interests of the partners. At present production cooperation is a basic source of accelerating the growth in goods traffic. The Soviet-Hungarian inter-governmental committee systematically promotes cooperation in this important area.

Q: Implementation of the recently adopted complex programme on scientific and technical progress for the period until 2000 is the most important task for the cooperation of CMEA countries. What duties does it impose on the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation?

A: As is well-known, Hungary takes part in the elaboration of 80 scientific themes covering all the five fields of the programme. Under the decision of the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the national scientific and technical authorities of the Soviet Union and Hungary coordinated joint work on 390 themes for the current five-year plan period, with 110 serving directly the implementation of tasks contained in the programme. The coordination work of Soviet and Hungarian authorities is nearing completion. Within the framework of cooperation aimed at carrying out the programme, 85 different technical installations, 20 up-to-date technologies and 5 kinds of materials are to be worked out and employed in production, mainly in the years from 1986 to 1990.

For instance, a measuring centre is to become operative in Hungary, equipped partly with Soviet machinery, for the control of the "ikomat-30" large matrix integrated circuits. A linkage of Hungarian machine tools and Soviet robots will result in a flexible production system, which is scheduled to start operation in a Soviet factory in 1987, and the modernized version of the MPSZ-1000 device, used to load nuclear fuel in power plants, is to be put to serial production in the Soviet Union in 1988.

Q: New forms need to be adopted for the solution of recurrent tasks of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Which of them do you consider to have the greatest future?

A: The accomplishment of tasks set by our party congresses is closely associated with the further improvement of the cooperation mechanism. What is necessary in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is to employ far more energetically the forms of direct cooperation among companies and branches, such as joint associations, planning offices and laboratories.

Some measures have already been taken in this field. A joint collective has been set up for the development of space technical devices and their use in branches of the Soviet and Hungarian national economies. At present 115 Soviet and Hungarian companies maintain direct relations, serving the development of production and scientific-production cooperation and the exchange of leading experience.

At present the Soviet-Hungarian Inter-governmental committee considers the possibility of setting up a joint association, 15 joint companies, 3 joint collective and a joint laboratory in various branches of the national economy.

Q: The technical standard and quality of goods is assuming growing importance in our cooperation. What measures are taken by the Soviet-Hungarian inter-governmental committee for the solution of this task?

A: We have plenty of reserves in this field. In our view, a consistent aspiration for the world's most outstanding results should be a guiding principle in our cooperation and goods exchange. The inter-governmental committee has commissioned the competent ministries of the two countries to survey the technical standard and quality of goods supplied and, on this basis, to work out measures by the end of 1986 so that the products come abreast of the world standard in technical-efficiency parameters and quality, Aleksey Antonov said.

HUNGARY'S KADAR, PRC'S WU XUEQIAN MEET

LD041829 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 4 TASS -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has received today Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, Chinese foreign minister. In the course of the meeting, the sides exchanged views on topical international issues and appraised the development of Hungarian-Chinese relations in recent years.

Later in the day, Wu Xueqian was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA REPORTS BUJAK ARREST IN POLAND

PM040925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Hiding in the Underground..."]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May -- The PAP agency reports that Polish internal affairs organs have arrested Z. Bujak, chairman of the so-called "interim coordinating commission." He had been hiding from the military prosecutor's office since December 1981, carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing Poland's constitutional system, the report points out.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES UK 'SHADOW' FOREIGN SECRETARY

PM041555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received on 2 June D. Healey, the British Labour Party's "shadow" foreign secretary, who is in Moscow as member of the British parliamentary delegation. An exchange of opinions took place on disarmament problems, and on questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the British Labour Party.

V.V. Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the conversation.

TOLKUNOV-LED GROUP MEETS LUXEMBOURG'S SANTER

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Luxembourg June 4 -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov writes:

A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov has completed its official visit to Luxembourg. It stayed here on the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Luxembourg Parliament.

Today the Soviet delegation was received by the chairman of the Government of Luxembourg Jacques Santer. During the conversation that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged views on questions of bilateral relations and pressing international problems. The delegation also had a meeting with the minister of justice, culture and the environment Robert Krieps.

"We are satisfied with the results of our talks in Luxembourg", a press conference was told by the head of the Soviet delegation. "They revealed the striving of both sides to further develop bilateral relations in all fields. We also discussed a number of international problems of mutual interest. Despite the existing differences of views we noted, nevertheless, the striving of both states to do the maximum to strengthen peace on earth and avert nuclear war, and reached agreement to expand parliamentary ties between our countries. They can and must play a positive role in improving the international situation".

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed confidence that the exchange of delegations of Soviet and Luxembourg members of parliament will play a positive role in strengthening bilateral relations. "During conversations with members of the country's government we expressed the sincere striving of Soviet people to live in peace and friendship with the people of Luxembourg".

Returns to Moscow

LD042049 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have returned in Moscow from Luxembourg today. They were on an official visit in that country at the invitation of the Luxembourg parliament -- Chamber of Deputies.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM041335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of Italian Communist Party [PCI] veterans, headed by B. Sclavo, deputy chairman of the PCI Central Control Commission, was in the USSR 23 May-1 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCI. After Moscow, the delegation visited the Estonian SSR and Leningrad, where it familiarized itself with the activity of party organizations and all working people in implementing the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and Leningrad CPSU Obkom, visited an industrial enterprise and a kolkhoz, and met with Great Patriotic War veterans.

ZAKHAROV-LED CPSU DELEGATION TRAVELS TO FRANCE

PM041307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.G. Zakharov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, left for France on 1 June at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

PROTOCOL SIGNING MARKS END OF HELSINKI MEETING

LD042251 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Jun (TASS) -- The 32d session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation concluded its work here today.

The report on the results of the session points to the successful continuation of the commission's work on the main sections of the long-term program for developing and strengthening trade-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries up to 1995. Mutually beneficial practical results have been obtained in the implementation of working plans and, in a number of aspects of scientific-technological cooperation, the preconditions have been created for the further development of commercial-economic links between the USSR and Finland.

Particular attention was paid at the session to the growing role and significance of scientific-technological links in the maintenance of a high level of trade between the two countries on a long-term basis, and of creating favorable conditions for cooperation within the framework of the "Interbol" and "Fobos" space research programs. A decision was adopted to create a provisional working group in the sphere of space research to determine specific themes and forms of further cooperation.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session. It was signed by A.K. Romanov, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and by (Pekka Yaukho), chairman of the Finnish side of the commission, general director of the Finnish State Scientific-Technological Center.

P. Yaukho noted the fruitful nature of the commission's session when signing the protocol. Scientific-technological cooperation contributes to the search for new forms and methods of bilateral trade, it contributes also to the activation of links in the sphere of natural sciences and the humanities. I am sure that the commission's work will continue to expand in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, P. Yaukho pointed out.

TASS REPORTS FRG CP MEETING ON REGIONAL CONGRESS

LD042032 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 4 TASS -- The Secretariat of the Board of the German Communist Party (GCP), at a meeting this week, considered the results of the discussion of the decision of the party's Hamburg congress in regional, district and primary organisations and groups. This was reported by the GCP press service today. The Secretariat of the GCP Board has described as an illustration of the party's spirited unity the unanimous approval by the Communists of the Federal Republic of Germany of the decisions of the eighth congress of the party, which are a landmark in the struggle for the vital aspirations of the working people, for lasting peace and disarmament. Through the discussion of the decisions of the congress and through their implementation in practice, the GCP contributes to further developing the extraparliamentary struggle for a new policy, for a world without nuclear weapons, and for jobs for everyone. During the constructive discussion it was emphasised that it was necessary that the GCP take an active part in actions against the nuclear programme of Bonn. Special responsibility of the communists in stepping up struggle for peace and for an end to nuclear explosions was pointed out.

FRG DECIDES TO EXPAND AIR FORCE

LD050856 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 5 TASS -- Thirty five special multi-purpose "Tornado" fighter-bombers equipped with the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) will be phased into service with the West German Bundeswehr before 1988. This aircraft will be added to the earlier-ordered 322 fighter-bombers to be supplied to the West German Airforce within the framework of the so-called programme for increasing the Bundeswehr's combat might in the 1990's. A total of 3.3 billion West German marks are to be set aside for the purchase of additional aircraft. This decision was passed by the representatives of the parties of the ruling CDU/CSU-FDP [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party] coalition at a special session of the Bundestag Commission on Questions of Defence.

Bonn's military preparations spark off serious concern among the West German democratic public which comes out for achieving concrete results in disarmament and for putting a stop to the dangerous arms race.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S NU'MAN IN MOSCOW

Kremlin Dinner Held

LD041635 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The Government of the USSR gave a dinner in the Kremlin today in honour of Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

The dinner was attended on the Soviet side by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the South Yemeni side by persons accompanying the prime minister of the PDRY.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man exchanged speeches. The head of the Government of the PDRY arrived in Moscow on Tuesday for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks with Ryzhkov

LD042026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Talks began in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side: Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Aristov, minister of foreign trade [as heard]; and, on the South Yemeni side, the officials who are accompanying Nu'man.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, centered on questions of further developing Soviet-PDRY cooperation in political, economic, and other fields.

The Soviet side expressed support for the efforts of the PDRY leadership to overcome as speedily as possible the grave aftermath of the events in January and to develop the country's economy in the interests of the broad masses of working people.

Nikolay Ryzhkov informed Yasin Sa'id Nu'man about the measures taken by the Soviet leadership to give Democratic Yemen assistance in solving the top priority tasks it faces.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of interaction and comprehensive cooperation and noted that possibilities exist for further strengthening and expanding comprehensive ties in accordance with the provisions and aims of the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the unselfish aid and support to Democratic Yemen.

He informed the Soviet side about the efforts of the PDRY's party and state leadership to overcome the aftermath of the tragic events of January and normalize the situation in the country. The general amnesty that has been announced and the measures that have been taken to strengthen and invigorate party organizations and representative bodies are of much importance in this respect.

The invariable nature of the Yemen Socialist Party's guidelines, its adherence to the aims of the PDRY revolution and the cause of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and with all peace-loving states was confirmed.

There was a detailed exchange of views on pressing international problems, including questions on the Middle East situation. The common view was expressed that responsibility for the present aggravation of the international situation rests with the United States and its closest NATO allies who are continuing to build up the arms race, trying to spread it to outer space, pursuing a policy of aggravating the situation in the Middle East, and blocking a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man stated the PDRY's support for the foreign policy initiatives set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, noting that the peoples of the whole world are interested in their implementation. The PDRY prime minister spoke about the efforts of the leadership of Democratic Yemen directed at developing and consolidating relations with Arab states and also with neighboring countries of the region. He expressed gratitude for the USSR's consistent and principled stand in support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples for their lawful rights and interests.

Shevardnadze, Counterpart Talk

LD041831 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), had a conversation today. Al-Dali is currently in Moscow among the South Yemeni delegation led by Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, prime minister of the PDRY.

Successful development of friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations in all fields was pointed out with satisfaction during the conversation, and mutual striving was expressed to further broaden and deepen all-round contacts between the USSR and the PDRY in the interests of the peoples of the two countries on the firm foundation of the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Matters of the development of present-day international situation, particularly the situation in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean area and in the Persian Gulf, as well as some other ones were considered.

When discussing the situation in the Middle East, the sides strongly condemned the anti-Arab actions of the Washington administration and of its Tel Aviv ally, aimed at imposing their military-political diktat upon the Arabs.

The need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict as soon as possible on the basis of collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was particularly emphasised. It was pointed out in this connection that the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East could become a concrete way for such a settlement.

Eduard Shevardnadze and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Dali declared for an earliest cessation of the Iranian-Iraqi war and for a settlement of the confict by political means, which would meet the interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq and would contribute to stabilising the situation in the Persian Gulf area and to strengthening international security as a whole.

Seen Off by Ryzhkov, Talyzin

LD050618 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left Moscow today.

He was seen off at the airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The head of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen paid a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH PDRY SIGNED

On Publishing

GF311014 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 86

[Summary] A cooperation agreement was signed today between the PDRY Culture and Information Ministry and the USSR State Committee for the Publication, Printing, and Marketing of Books. The agreement concerns developing cooperation and expertise. It also concerns the possible provision of aid in the areas of printing and publication, the distribution of printed materials, translation, and the issurance of the best works in the fields of science, culture, teaching, health, and the arts, together with the issuance of textbooks for PDRY schools.

Protocol on Media

PM030913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A working protocol for 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow on 29 May between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ministry of Culture and Information.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM041519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A Yemen Arab Republic Government delegation, headed by Lieutenant Colonel 'A. al-Bishiri, chief of the Yemen Arab Republic Armed Forces General Staff, visited Moscow 17-31 May.

Questions of the further development of bilateral cooperation were examined during talks at the USSR Ministry of Defense and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The talks were held in a constructive, friendly atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KHADDAM DEPARTURE

PM041329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure from Moscow"]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left the Soviet Union on 29 May. He was on a working visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

He was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, and other officials. Yusuf Jum'ah, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

PUBLIC SEEKS RELEASE OF 'JORDANIAN PATRIOTS'

PM041113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Profound Concern"]

[Text] The Soviet public heard with profound concern the news of the arrest of several representatives of Jordan's national-patriotic forces. They include Y. Zayadin and I. Mudaynat, members of the leadership of the Jordanian Peace and Solidarity Committee, and other Jordanian public and political figures. This was said in a statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. It notes that those who have been arrested have for many years been active participants in the peace champions movement and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Movement, have waged a struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, and have consistently advocated the development of Jordanian-Soviet friendship and and cooperation. Their patriotic activity, aimed at upholding their motherland's independence and sovereignty in the face of intrigues by imperialism and Zionism, and at strengthening the unity of actions of Arab countries and people, has earned them respect and prestige among broad circles of the progressive international public.

Declaring its solidarity with the Arab national liberation movement, the Soviet public joins its voice to those advocating the release of the Jordanian patriots.

PRAVDA TEXT OF MESSAGE ON AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

PM271300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Heads of State and Government and the Peoples of Africa on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate the heads of state and government and the peoples of African countries on Africa Liberation Day.

This day symbolizes the will of African peoples to end colonialism and racism on the continent and uphold the sacred right to determine their own fate. Soviet people express solidarity with the Africans' struggle against colonialism and racism, against the neocolonialist policy of imperialism, and for peace and universal security.

The Soviet Union, as the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, consistently follows a line of expanding friendly ties with liberated countries and feels profound sympathy with the aspirations of their peoples. We will continue to base relations with African countries on equal rights and strict respect for their independence.

This year Africa Liberation Day is being celebrated in conditions where international tension has increased sharply through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist forces. The U.S. attack on the sovereign African state of Libya is not only an outrage against human morality and international law, but is also an impudent challenge to the entire world community and has revealed the aggressive nature of Washington's imperialist and expansionist foreign policy course.

Having conceived the intention to take revenge for the loss of its former domination of the African Continent, imperialism is attempting to arrogate to itself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of liberated countries and decide for them how they should build their lives and whom they should choose as allies and friends. To this end, it is arming gangs of puppets in Angola and Mozambique, sponsoring the Pretoria regime's raids against the "Frontline" States, and showing indulgence toward the racists' atrocities in the Republic of South Africa, where terror against the opponents of apartheid is an everyday norm. The imperialists are stepping up the policy of economic blackmail and are tightening the noose of debts which is strangling the continent's countries.

The march of history is irreversible. The just cause of the African peoples and the patriotic forces in Namibia and South Africa headed by the South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress will inevitably triumph.

Soviet people understand the African countries' desire to pool their efforts aimed at overcoming the acute socioeconomic problems inherited from the colonial past and protecting their peoples from predatory neocolonialist exploitation. The Soviet Union advocates voluntary and equal trade and economic cooperation with African states and the strengthening of their economic security and independence. Together with the African countries, we will strive to ensure that the special UN General Assembly session devoted to examining the critical economic situation in Africa elaborates an effective comprehensive program to solve the continent's economic problems. We are convinced that the solution of the development problems of all liberated countries lies along the path of democratizing international economic relations and establishing a new world economic order.

The implementation of this vital task today is inseparable from the general improvement of the political climate on the planet, the termination of the arms race, and the struggle against imperialism's attempts to shift its burdens onto the shoulders of the liberated states.

For this purpose, it is important to seek together to create a comprehensive system of international security, the destruction of nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons, and the nonextension of the arms race to space.

Our country supports the transformation of Africa into a nuclear-free zone and the elimination of military bases on the continent. The attainment of these goals would make a fitting contribution to the struggle against the buildup of deadly weapons and for the prevention of a nuclear conflict. An important role in this noble cause could be played by such an authoritative forum as the OAU, which is the recognized spokesman for the aspirations and interests of independent Africa. We wish the states, governments, and peoples of Africa successes in their just struggle against the imperialist policy of diktat and violence, neocolonialist oppression, racism, and apartheid and for freedom and an independent path of development.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium USSR Council of Ministers

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES AFRICA DAY

PM231512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] Soviet people express profound solidarity with the peoples of Africa in their struggle for national independence, economic self-sufficiency, and the total elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. They side with the just cause of the continent's national liberation movements.

This was declared in Moscow on 22 May at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists organized in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in connection with Africa Liberation Day.

Much attention was devoted to questions of the USSR's cooperation with liberated states in Africa and the multifaceted assistance given to them by our country. It was emphasized that the Soviet people, who have themselves traveled the long path of struggle for freedom, independence, and social progress, share and understand the goals and aspirations of young African states. Cooperation with them is conducted without any political conditions. Some 50,000 specialists from African countries have attended higher education courses in the USSR. About 3,000 of them have been awarded scientific degrees. Moreover, 150,000 skilled workers and 250,000 specialists in various fields ahve been trained on the spot, in the African states themselves, with the USSR's assistance. Many of those educated in the Soviet Union now occupy important leading positions in the economy of their own countries or are eminent statesmen and public figures.

It was noted that people in the Soviet Union ardently acclaim the successes of every African country in nation-building, in implementing socioeconomic transformations, and in consolidating sovereignty.

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO S. AFRICAN CP'S SLOVO

PM270956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Joe Slovo, national chairman of the South African Communist Party [SACP]

Dear Comrade Joe Slovo! The CPSU Central Committee sends you fraternal greetings on the occasion of your 60th birthday.

You have dedicated your entire life to the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and racism. You have done much for the development of the communist and national liberation movement in South Africa and the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideas on the African Continent. Communists and working people in the Soviet Union value your contribution to the strengthening of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the SACP and of the friendship and solidarity between our countries' peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Slovo, good health and new successes in your steadfast and just struggle.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS

PM031427 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, 26 May 86 p 15

[Interview with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of Angola, by Igor Pototskiy in Tbilisi: "Jose Eduardo dos Santos: Friendship Tested in Struggle"]

[Text] [Pototskiy] How would you evaluate the state of Soviet-Angolan relations and the prospect for their development?

[Dos Santos] The purpose of our visit was to exchange opinions on bilateral cooperation in diverse fields and also on international issues. The cordial fraternal welcome we were accorded in Moscow testifies to the excellence of the relations between Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Party of Labour and the CPSU, between our peoples and governments. We had several meetings in the course of which a general assessment of our cooperation was made and ways and means of strengthening and extending that cooperation defined. We are satisfied with the results of our visit and believe that it will mark the beginning of a new stage in the consolidation of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the MPLA-Party of Labour and the CPSU, between the People's Republic of Angola and the U.S.S.R.

[Pototskiy] How would you characterize the situation in southern Africa!

[Dos Santos] In the south of the African Continent the racist regime of South Africa, aided and abetted by some Western countries, continues its aggressive actions against Angola and other countries of the region. Namibia is still unlawfully occupied by South Africa troops. The South African authorities use its territory as a springboard of aggression against our country. We believe that Namibia must gain its independence as soon as possible on the basis of Security Council Resolution No 435. If this were done the process of relaxation of tension in Africa could begin. I should like to stress at the same time that only the total abolition of the apartheid system can create the conditions for the emergence in southern Africa of a climate of peace and stability that would open the way to cooperation and mutual understanding for all the peoples of the region.

During the Moscow talks other problems relating to the complex situation in which the world community is living at the present time -- in particular the situation in the Middle East and Central America -- were also examined.

Inasmuch as the foreign policy principles of the MPLA-Party of Labour coincide with the principles of Soviet foreign policy, identity of views was recorded on all the matters touched upon.

The modern world will survive only if the norms of relations between states are strictly observed. There is an imperative need for all mankind to join in a common effort to prevent war and nuclear catastrophe. We, therefore, suppor the constructive peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. These initiatives do not always meet with the due understanding and this delays the ushering in of a new era -- an era of peace and security on our planet.

[Pototskiy] The 2nd Congress of the MPLA-Party of Labour, held in December last year, outlined a broad programme for the development of Angola. Could you say something about the prospects of this programme!

[Dos Santos] The people of Angola, like the Soviet people, are working to build a society in which the dominants are progress, social well-being and peace. The Soviet Union is at present at the stage of developed socialism, in your country the foundations of a communist society are being laid. As for Angola, it has entered the period of national reconstruction. We are laying the groundwork for the gradual but final elimination of the exploitation of man by man. We are building a new society.

The Angolan people are a friend of the Soviet people. The friendship between them is traditional. It was tried and tested in the difficult period when our people were fighting for independence arms in hand.

After Moscow, the Angolan delegation visited Georgia. Here, too, we have been given a warm, fraternal reception. And we have seen for ourselves the truly outstanding achievements this republic has scored in the 65 years of its existence.

TREATY JUBILEE GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH CONGO

PM271112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Best Wishes"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to D. Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president and head of government of the People's Republic of Congo, conveying to him and to the Congolese people greetings and best wishes in connection with the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo. The telegram notes that the treaty successfully serves the interests of the peoples of both countries and the noble goals of peace and progress in the present complex international situation. Gratification is expressed with the fact that, at this responsible time, our countries and peoples are standing together for the strengthening of peace and international security.

In his telegram, the president of the Congo conveyed good wishes to the Soviet people and emphasized that, during the 5 years of the treaty's operation, our countries have advanced greatly in the cause of strengthening the bonds of unbreakable friendship that unite us and of stepping up the joint struggle waged by our peoples against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Academician Interviewed on Evacuation

LD041058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (TASS) -- The inhabitants of populated areas within a 30-km radius of Chernobyl AES were evacuated regardless of the level of radioactivity. This aroused no fears. All the evacuees (there are about 100,000) are under medical observation. Not one of those examined has shown symptoms of acute radiation sickness.

Academician Leonid Ilyin noted this in an interview for the weekly MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI. From the first days after the accident he was at the electricity power station as a leading Soviet specialist in the field of radiation hygiene. Ilyin is the USSR representative on the UN scientific committee on the effects of nuclear radiation.

People who were in direct proximity to the stricken reactor and who took part in putting out the fire there were subjected to strong irradiation, Ilyin continued. It transpired that medicine was powerless to save the lives of a number of them.

Radioactivity beyond direct proximity to the station did not approach a level representing a danger to health on any day after the accident, the scientist said. All data obtained from monitoring were passed to the IAEA. As early as 6 May, WHO experts concluded there was no need to apply special measures among the population (in particular, prescription of iodine preparations), and there was no justification for imposing an embargo on the export of foodstuffs or for restricting the movement of people (including within the framework of international tourism. I was an eyewitness to what happened, Ilyin said, and I have no reason either to dramatize or to understate the situation.

New Roads Route Traffic

LD042243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[V. Lyaskalo report from Chernobyl on new road construction; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Construction of a new road at the Chernobyl AES was completed today.

[Lyaskalo] This is the shortest of all the roads in Chernobyl, Just 1.4 km, but it is the most important one as it leads directly to the station's fourth set. It took only 3 days to lay it down with the workmen replacing each other every 2 hours. Today, however, they have other tasks. All the approach roads to the Chernobyl area must be properly cleaned and the sides of the road must be either asphalted or covered with a special binding solution. The construction of a number of staging posts is also being completed so that freight transport does not leave the 30-km zone altogether. New sections of the road also have to be built.

[V.M. Klimenko, chief road engineer] Our task today is to build circuit roads for the town of Chernobyl in a few days.

[Lyaskalo] You mean a ring road.

[Klimenko] Yes, a ring road. We will be losing the majority of the through traffic on this road. Cars will not go through the town of Chernobyl, and freight, too, will go in one direction or another. Of course, the town is contaminated and so we will be preserving its cleanliness.

[Z. Titov, chief mechanic] It seems to me that the workload is greater now than it was, and people see the job as an urgent one and are working with honor and spirit. Work on the new section began on Monday but already today, Wednesday, by the end of the day, the first cars have been traveling on asphalt which is still hot around Chernobyl to Pripyat. [video shows new road, distant shots of power station, workmen, some with masks, water spraying vehicle and another with road-marking equipment, interviews with workers]

Nuclear Planner Interviewed

PM030424 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 27 May 86 p 4

[Interview with Ivan Yakovlevich Yemelyanov, deputy director of the Institute of Power Engineering, by Giulietto Chiesa in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] Moscow -- Who knows whether there are any opponents of nuclear power in the USSR? Certainly Prof Ivan Yakovlevich Yemelyanov is not among any such band. He is a calmly convinced "pro-nuclearist." In fact he is one of the foremost figures in the USSR's nuclear planning -- a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Institute of Power Engineering, and recipient of the Lenin prize and of no less than three state prizes. How many power stations has he planned? Yemelyanov made a gesture indicating "many." He was a member of the staff of designers of the world's first nuclear power station, at Obninsk near Moscow -- "a prototype," he pointed out proudly, "that is still working, after 30 years' activity." Among other things, he also put his signature to the plans for the Ignalina power station in Lithuania (using RBMK generators with a maximum output of 1.5 gigawatts -- a world record for this kind of reactor) and for the first two units of the Beloyarsk power station. In other words, he is one of the foremost authorities in the field. I asked him, therefore, his opinion about the much challenged (in the West) safety systems of Soviet power stations. This was his reply: "The most important of the safety systems is that which ensures control of the chain reaction. It is the fundamental factor. From this viewpoint our reactors are second to none of those working in other countries. Among other things, the Chernobyl accident in fact demonstrated the effectiveness of the automatic chain reaction shut-down system. It stopped completely the very moment the accident occurred. This was also confirmed by Professor Rosen, director of the IAEA safety department here in Moscow, having examined the data -- not only ours but also those supplied by doctors -- Americans, like Rosen -- who were here treating radiation victims. If there had been a major 'neutron flare' it would have left its mark on the patients."

[Chiesa] I would also like to know something about the safety systems against the leakage of radioactive substances outside the reactor building.

[Yemelyanov] The function performed by the protective "bell" in some Western reactors is performed in our reactors by a reservoir under the reactor partly filled with water in which the vapor collects and condenses in the event of a leak. Furthermore containers are provided that will withstand a pressure of 4.5 atmospheres. These are all systems equivalent to those that exist abroad.

[Chiesa] I have also read other kinds of accusations. For instances, that Soviet nuclear power stations are not subject to preliminary checks that simulate various accident scenarios.

[Yemelyanov] This is not so. We carry out accurate trials using mathematical models and other tests on experimental equipment to scale. There are several scientific institutes that deal specifically with these matters.

[Chiesa] Has anything specific emerged yet with regard to the causes of the Chernobyl accident?

[Yemelyanov] The government commission is still at work. It is impossible to draw any conclusions yet. Woe to us if we were to commit errors of assessment! It is better to await the results of a careful inquiry. They will doubtless be announced as soon as possible. [Yemelyanov ends] Ivan Yakovlevich is no youngster. His bright eyes look at you with curiosity and humor from beneath thick eyebrows, more white than gray. But he answered the questions slowly, after lengthy pondering.

[Chiesa] Could you explain to me what kind of relationship exists between nuclear power station managers and the authorities of individual republics? From whom do they actually take their orders? To whom are they answerable? When should they inform in the event of an accident?

[Yemelyanov] The head of a power station is the "glavnyy inzhener," the chief engineer, and has precise instructions. He is under the direct authority of the Energy Ministry, that is, Moscow, to which he must report. There is a special system of constant monitoring in the capital. As you can well imagine, in the event of an emergency these employees must not book an Aeroflot flight...

[Chiesa] I did not doubt it. But what happened at Chernobyl?

[Yemelyanov] The specialists from Moscow were already on the spot within a few hours. [Yemelyanov ends] How many hours exactly, was not said, however. Nevertheless Yemelyanov confirmed the account given earlier by Ukrainian Prime Minister Lyashko. [Yemelyanov continues] Local officials were unable on their own to define the situation that had come about. They had to await the arrival of the central experts. Perhaps they could not even reach a decision on their own. Also, it must be borne in mind that this was in the middle of a 4-day holiday period. It took time to track down people who were away from home on leave. But all this took place quickly. The government commission was set up after a preliminary diagnosis had been carried out on the gravity of the accident assessed. [Yemelyanov ends] Is there a special emergency procedure about which people living in the vicinity of power stations are informed in advance? Yemelyanov had no answer to this question. There are general civil defense systems but not a specific line of conduct in the event of a nuclear accident.

[Chiesa] Will you be making any changes now to the safety systems and to the construction standards of your power stations?

[Yemelyanov] Personally, I believe that the country's general energy program will not be altered. As far as construction systems and technologies are concerned, before reaching a decision we will have to know exactly how the accident occurred and why.

[Chiesa] Is it true that you shut down all RBMK-Type reactors after the breakdown of the fourth unit at Chernobyl?

[Yemelyanov] I examined this matter myself. No such decision was taken. There was not even any such proposal. It was decided that it was necessary to shut down the other three Chernobyl reactors, and this decision was reached by the newly appointed commission.

Reactor 3 was shut down first, and numbers 1 and 2 shortly afterward. [Yemelyanov ends] Certainly before Chernobyl an atmosphere of total confidence prevailed among Soviet specialists and officials. I remember my visit to the Novovoroneh nuclear power station, about 400 km southeast of Moscow, in January. Talking with power station officials I gained the impression that the chances of an accident were considered extremely remote, impossible. One of the officials actually explained to me that the idea of constructing nuclear power stations a long way from centers of population would soon be reconsidered, after 30 years' experience demonstrating the absolute safety of such equipment. My interlocutor the deputy director of scientific research at the power station) added that the new heat-generating nuclear power stations were planned (some already under construction) 2-3 km away from centers of population, including major cities. But this was not just the idea of a local expert, however highly qualified. Similar things could be read in articles by high-ranking members of the Academy of Sciences and officials in the field. From Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, to academicians -- just two examples -- Legasov and Feoktistov, who published an article in the journal PRIRODA in November 1985 in which they argued the absolute safety of nuclear power stations. Furthermore -- and I am still citing official Soviet indications -- there are plans not only to step up the power of the various kinds of generator produced by Soviet technology but also to increase the number of generator in many existing nuclear power stations. My question was this: Will it not be necessary now to revise many of these assessments and indications? Yemelyanov pondered for a few seconds, then replied: "The third reactor, which was adjacent to the fourth, was saved despite the gravity of the breakdown. This means that the protection systems worked, at least partly. But I believe that aspects other than those you mentioned must be reexamined. One is the greater or lesser vicinity of power stations to cities. I believe the farther away they are, the better."

I asked him whether he did not consider it helpful, even necessary, to involve people, the public, more in the question of nuclear energy utilization for peaceful purposes. This time his answer was immediate and clear-cut.

"I am not convinced that scientific progress can be influenced by people's opinions. It is an objective process that proceeds according to its own rules." But does Yemelyanov not think that certain assessments -- for instance, concerning increasing energy demands, which have proved to have been overestimated, at least in the West -- could lead to a scaling down of nuclear programs in the USSR too? This time Yemelyanov did not smile. He laughed heartily. For the USSR the nuclear program means, through the end of the century, savings of fossil fuels equivalent to about 500,000 metric tons a year. In a situation in which Soviet oil output is practically not increasing at all and coal output is increasing only with great difficulty; with new fields lying farther and farther to the East and involving increasingly difficult extraction conditions for gas, oil, and coal (and therefore also rapidly increasing costs), the peaceful use of nuclear power is virtually an obligatory option. This is what all the experts believe and say. And this is what is laid down in the development plans.

"To forecast a demand for energy that does not increase? That would be wonderful." Yemelyanov said, "but entirely improbable. To forecast its reduction in the medium or long term? It is a dream. Atomic energy is the only really practicle way of replacing fossil fuels. Nuclear fusion is for the time being only on the horizon. Solar energy is not a real alternative. And without energy you can do nothing. Not even tackle the problem of feeding mankind in the near future."

[Chiesa] But what happened at Chernobyl destroyed the idea that accidents -- even very serious ones -- cannot happen.

[Yemelyanov] Indeed, greater efforts will now have to be made to increase the safety of power stations.

[Chiesa] At the same time it showed that nuclear programs cannot be carried out without a huge endeavor to inform the population (which nobody has carried out or even examined, even in the USSR), if for no other reason than to teach people how to protect themselves.

[Yemelyanov] It is right for people to know how to protect themselves in the event of accidents. These matters will have to be dealt with particularly carefully.

[Chiesa] I was talking about protection in the broader sense, however. Without democratic control, there is a danger of governments' forgetting safety matters in order to obtain more energy quickly. Or of savings on time and concrete being made by those who construct the power stations... Frankly I must say that democratic monitoring of this kind, a broad debate in the press, does not exist, and has never existed hitherto, in the Soviet Union.

[Yemelyanov] I understand what you mean. In a way this problem does exist. But frankly I do not know about the effectiveness of certain forms of public discussion that takes place in your country. It is not true that there is no debate in our country. It does exist and is conducted in an organized manner -- in fact in a more organized manner than in your country.

[Chiesa] I would not say so. When I visited Borodyanskiy Rayon a few days ago, I asked the Chernobyl party first secretary whether there had been any consultations with local bodies when it was decided to construct the power station. Anatoliy Amelkin replied simply as follows: "Such matters are decided by Gosplan." [Yemelyanov] Public opinion operates in our country too -- increasingly so of late, since Gorbachev placed the emphasis on the "human factor." There is a great deal of discussion of these matters, especially in specialized circles. In my institute there has been an endless series of scientific discussions in which all aspects of safety at power stations have been broached. Not to mention the Academy of Sciences meetings, at which differing stances have competed, sometimes very strongly...

[Chiesa] That is exactly what I was saying. It is a discussion among specialists. But is that enough?

[Yemelyanov] Of course, not the entire population takes part, but there is state control -- and how!

[Chiesa] The classic question of the controller controlled.

[Yemelyanov] We do not see it that way. In fact 3 years ago we formed the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry. It has very broad powers to take action. It can impose very heavy fines on enterprises that fail to observe regulations and can even order the dismissal of officials who violate them. It supervises every stage of the planning and management of power stations and is entirely independent of all other state bodies. It has precise regulations for every level of activity and can even lay down the law to the state Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy -- the one headed by Petrosyants, that is. And I will also tell you that in establishing regulations we examined American regulations very closely and in many cases made our regulations even more stringent. [Yemelyanov ends]

One more question: Why the delay in informing the population and the outside world? This is the most distressing aspect of the entire affair, still largely to be investigated and understood. Yemelyanov's reply, however, was more frank than the official explanations heard hitherto: "We issued an announcement when we realized exactly what had happened. As far as I am aware, the Polish Government was informed very quickly, via direct channels.

But I do want to say that the charge levelled at us, of having believed at first that we could keep everything hidden, is untenable. Anyone could have realized that it would have been entirely stupid to remain silent when the radioactive cloud had formed in the sky."

[Chiesa] But timely information to the population via the mass media could have reduced the risks -- I am not saying that such risks existed everywhere; but there was a risk and in many areas it was actually a certainty -- of many people being affected by various levels of radioactivity.

[Yemelyanov] I wish that consideration would be given to the absolutely specific nature of the situation. In that situation one of the factors taken into account was the need not to create a tide of panic that could have prompted even more dangerous consequences. An option was made for selective information. In the areas near the power station, where there was a specific danger, people were given instructions as soon as possible. But we could not cause terror in Kiev. [Yemelyanov ends] Now the terrible lesson of Chernobyl is there for everyone to reflect on thoroughly.

SOLOMENTSEV CONCLUDES SARATOV OBLAST TOUR

LD042107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Saratov oblast from 2 to 4 June. He visited the State Bearings Works. A practical [zainteresovannyy] conversation took place here about the paths of a fundamental restructuring of all work in the light of the requirements of the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress. In conversations with specialist workers, an assessment was made of the results of the integration of science and production. Also discussed were the paths of the expansion of their own [sobstvennoye] machine-tool construction, the creation of high-output rotor lines, robot technology and the raising of the quality and competitiveness of the factory's production. The conversation dwelt on the need to strengthen the responsibility of the Communists and each member of the collective for production affairs and on the tightening up of order and discipline.

The member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo visited a number of other factories and establishments and enquired about the pace at which new plant was being brought into full production at enterprises, and the prospects for the further improvement of advanced equipment and technology, and savings on raw material and energy resources. Questions were raised about the improvement of management methods and the boosting of production efficiency. Attention was drawn to the need to increase the output of consumer goods. It was emphasized that praise should be given to the collectives of enterprises which, following the lead given by VAZ [the Volga Motor Vehicle Works] decided to work on the building of social, cultural, and domestic amenities during 4 rest days. The Saratovites are still only slowly solving the problem of housing construction and thus deserve support for the building of young people's and housing complexes.

Comrade Solomentsev visited enterprises in the service sphere and talked to people in the town. During his tour of the Transvolga rayons, he visited the fields of collective and state farms, examined the Volga's first automatic irrigation system, named after Gagarin, and enquired about the problems of cultivating grain and feed crops using intensive technology. During conversations with rural workers, questions were raised about the stabilization of harvests and boosting the yield of irrigated land. Also discussed were problems of the appointment of cadres, and the social and cultural development of the modern countryside.

In Saratov, Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev laid flowers at the monuments to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the fighters of the October Revolution. He also toured the sights of the town. Today, the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo met the oblast's party aktiv. Topical matters were discussed relating to the development of the town and oblast, and the specific ways of accomplishing the tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. During his tour of the oblast, together with Comrade Solomentsev were Comrade Khomyakov, first secretary of the Saratov obkom, and Comrade Aleksandrov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

CPSU FIGURES VISIT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

LD042100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Svyaz-86 international exhibition continues in Moscow. About 300 foreign firms and organizations from 25 countries are taking part in it. Over 1,000 different exhibits are on show in the Soviet section. The exhibition was visited today by Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Chebrikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR State Security Committee; Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

MINISTERS REBUKED OVER SUBSTANDARD GOODS

PM041234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "Of serious shortcomings in the work of the management and of the party committee of the Ministry of the Radio Industry Kuybyshev 'Ekran' Production Association in raising the quality of domestic television sets."

The resolution that was adopted notes that the management and the party committee of the Kuybyshev "Ekran" Production Association failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress on the need to radically improve the quality of output. The operational reliability of the television sets produced by the association is low, a considerable number require repairs while under warranty. The frequent breakdowns of the television sets give rise to justified criticism from the population.

The unsatisfactory quality of output is the result of a low standard of production management. At many sections equipment is not properly maintained, there are infringements of technological discipline, the rationalization of work places is not being attended to. Labor remuneration has not been made dependent on work quality. Cooperation with related enterprises to enhance the quality of the components they supply is insufficient. The enterprise's performance is uneven, there are last-minute rushes to catch up in the workshops.

There are serious flaws in the organization of socialist competition. A feeling of pride for the plant's brandmark is inadequately developed among the workers and engineering and technical staff.

The association's party committee has resigned itself to these shortcomings, it has not reorganized its work in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and does not display the necessary concern for the establishment of an atmosphere of creativity, principledness, and self-criticism in the party organization and the labor collective. Exactingness toward Communist leaders has been slackened and many of them display inertia and have not overcome their tendency to depend on others. Party measures frequently take the old course, they are formalistic. Discussion at meetings is mainly about things, rather than people.

The association's administration, and party and trade union committees take little care to improve workers' social and domestic conditions which is one of the reasons for the high cadre turnover.

Although the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the Kuybyshev party obkom knew about the unresolved production, technical, social, and domestic issues at the "Ekran" Production Association, they failed to adopt the necessary measures.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the management and party committee of the Kuybyshev "Ekran" Production Association to take immediate action to rectify the situation which has developed at the enterprise, to reinforce labor and technological discipline, and to drastically improve the quality of output.

The director general of the "Ekran" Production Association Comrade, S. Y. Pilipets, received a reprimand and was released from the post he occupied because of the low standard of production management, the production of low quality output, and his careless attitude to social and domestic issues. The association's party committee secretary, Comrade V.N. Kuznetsov, was severely criticized for the unsatisfactory supervision of the administration's activities and shortcomings in the political and educational work in the collective.

Comrade P.S. Pleshakov, minister of the radio industry was given a reprimand for insufficient attention to the production of consumer goods and the enhancement of their quality. The minister's statement to the effect that the ministry is taking steps to enhance the technical standard, usability, and quality of consumer goods was noted.

Comrades E.K. Pervyshin, minister of the communications equipment industry, V.G. Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry; and O.D. Baklanov, minister of general machine building were strongly cautioned about their personal responsibility for the implementation of the measures to enhance the quality of domestic television and radio appliances produced by enterprises under their ministries' jurisdiction.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of Comrade Ye. F. Muravyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev party obkom, to the failure to adopt timely measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the "Ekran" production association's party organization and instructed the CPSU Obkom to assist the association's party committee in restructuring its organizational and political work in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committees for Prices and for Standards, and the ministries responsible for the production of domestic television and radio appliances have been instructed to elaborate within 3 months specific measures to enhance the economic liability for the production of substandard goods of enterprises manufacturing television and radio sets, tape recorders, and other goods, making provision for a considerable improvement of the operational reliability of these goods.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES PARTY 'BUREAUCRATS'

PM041509 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 May in its First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,100-word editorial, entitled "Party Conscience," on the qualities of party member and Communist at the present "crucial time." The editorial points out that "passivity" is an "alien" phenomenon as far as Communists are concerned and it calls for the elimination of "flattery," "toadyism," "irresponsibility," "indiscipline," and other ills. The editorial calls for the education of Communists in the spirit of the "great traditions of bolshevism and genuine comradeship," with the emphasis on "honesty," "conscientiousness," and "decency." The editorial concludes with the following passage:

"But, at the same time, judging by reports from the provinces, there is much evidence of discrepancies between words and actions. There are still no pangs of conscience on the part of bureaucrats, 'window dressers,' and those who prefer to play safe, some of whom have broken all records for the number of words about the need to accelerate, but have done precisely nothing to put this into practice. They talk about quality, but are responsible for substandard work. They talk about efficiency, but generate mountains of paper. They talk about honesty and then produce false reports or encourage the production of false reports... This is sometimes seen both at lower levels of production and management, and at the level of department, ministry, and even certain party committees which are supposed to be in the vanguard of the struggle to update the style and methods of work in the spirit of modern demands.

"Obviously, these phenomena, alien to the norms and principles of our life, are particularly intolerable in the new conditions. Selfish, consumerist attitudes, corruption in everyday life, theft, and bribery are totally incompatible with the function of party member. Conscience and duty to the party and the people and the utmost moral self-control -- this should typify Communists' thoughts, actions, and behavior in all circumstances.

"The program of socioeconomic acceleration ratified by the party congress demands of every party member swift and efficient action and total spiritual and moral effort. This means that it is necessary to constantly teach people how to work in the new way and to be more resolute in getting rid of those who obstinately cling to the old methods, people who lack decency and do not keep their word, dyed-in-the-wool bureaucrats and timeservers."

'RADICAL' REORGANIZATION OF HIGHER SCHOOL ENVISAGED

LD042242 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The closest integration of educational establishments with industrial plants and scientific institutions will become the main principle of a reform of higher school in the USSR. This will raise their mutual interest and responsibility for the quality of the training of personnel, emphasised Feliks Peregudov, first deputy minister of the higher and secondary specialised education of the USSR. He gave an interview today to the newspaper "SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA" in connection with the CPSU Central Committee's project published in the press and envisaging a radical reorganisation of higher school activities.

Relations of educational establishments with enterprises and organisations, collective and state farms will be built, as a rule, on the basis of contractual obligations, Peregudov explained. The customer will now partially compensate the expenses on education.

A rise in the quality of the training of new specialists will be promoted by a transfer of part of the instructional process to industrial plants. With this end in view, sectoral training centres are to be set up at factories, scientific and design organisations.

The instructional process will undergo substantial changes, Peregudov said. It is planned to pay more attention to individual education and to introduce active methods to its practice more widely. The number of lectures will decrease but the amount of practical work, disucssions, business games simulating the examination of industrial production situations will grow.

BRIEFS

NEW BOOK SERIES -- The Moscow publishing house Mysl is bringing out the series "Zapovedniki Dalnego Vostoka" ["Reserves of the Far East"]. The next volumes will be devoted to the protected natural territories of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Siberia, the European part of the Russian Federation, the Baltic Republics, Belorussia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan. The ninth installment will tell of reserves and national parks. Let us recall that now we have over 140 reserves, an entire system of territories with an area of 17 million hectares where virgin nature is protected. This, the foundations of the scientific organization of reserves [nauchnaya postanovka zapovednogo dela], will be discussed in the 10th and final in the series "Zapovedniki SSR". [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86 LD]

ANTARCTIC MISSION COMPLETED -- The Far Eastern diesel electric vessel "Kapitan Gotskiy" arrives in Leningrad today from the Southern Ocean. She is bringing back a group of polar workers who have completed their period of work in the Antarctic in accordance with the program of the 30th [as heard] Soviet Antarctic expedition. Transport operations have been carried out at four Soviet stations there. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 31 May 86 LD]

WOODEN HOUSES FOR UKRAINE -- Industrial goods needed for the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES are being sent to the Ukraine. A large order has been fulfilled ahead of schedule by the kollektiv of the Belomorskiy Saw Mill Furniture Combine in Karelia. It sent to the Ukraine 80 sets of standard wooden houses of fiberboard frame construction. Families evacuated from the Chernobyl area will move into these houses. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 May 86 LD]

COMMITTEE NAME CHANGED -- The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has transformed the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport attached to the RSFSR Council of Ministers into the RSFSR Union-Republican State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 May 86 LD]

PRESIDIUM ISSUES AWARDS -- Moscow May 19 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded the Order of Lenin to Aleksey Marseiyev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee, for his outstanding services to the Soviet state and useful public activities and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 19 May 86 LD]

NIKONOV ON IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMIC MECHANISM

LD302129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 86

[Interview with Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, by unidentified correspondent following Volgograd agro-industrial seminar on 30 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Nikonov] The process of organizational restructuring in the agro-industrial complex is now coming to an end. The work on the improvement of economic mechanism has started. These processes in themselves are of the most complex nature. And if one adds to this the fact that the agro-industrial complex is an industry providing life support for the people of the country, that 45 million working people are engaged in it, that they produce 92 percent of consumer foodstuffs, and that this industry produces one-third of the national income, then it will become understandable why the issues of exchange of experience, of search -- practical search -- are so important in every day's work. It has to be filled to the maximum with concrete content.

The organizational and economic improvement is carried out in a different way in the oblasts, krays, autonomous and union republics. If we take the Russian Federation, then the approach here has been done in a highly qualified way, based on deep reflection and the use of past experience. Much has been done in the Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. Here the experience is being amassed not in small doses, but in large ones. Its concentration is sufficiently high in order to become a subject of very serious and deep study. Our work was intense. From the example of the rayons which have finished their work on the mechanism of management of the agro-industrial association comrades are getting a wealth of material. This meeting will bring very real help so that we receive a maximum return. The return provided by the agro-industrial complex is bread, meat and all other foodstuffs.

[Correspondent] Viktor Petrovich, socialist enterprise on the part of economic managers is so very essential for us now. In your view, does it manifest itself to its full potential now?

[Nikonov] In the conditions of a socialist planned economy, enterprise has to be based on crystal-clear purity. Many good things have become firmly established in life thanks to initiative, creative approach, and socialist entrepreneurship. Mere comrades saw the skill with which issues of combining the work and cooperation of kolkhoz and sovkhoz are resolved, what unusually rich possibilities of further development of foodstuffs production and growth in quality are opened up on this basis. I think that entrepreneurship will remain and will determine a creative and enterprising approach; boldness of decisions; well-founded risk; and, mainly, the utilization of all possibilities for advancing forward.

CSA CRITICIZED OVER STATISTICAL DATA

LD042229 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Questions of improving the organization of statistical returns in the national economy and of eliminating the gathering of data not stipulated by state accounting procedures were examined in January and May this year at the CPSU Central Committee. Serious shortcomings were noted in keeping records and accounting, leading to unjustified overloading of those working at enterprises, associations, and organizations with drawing up various reports and returns. The very same data is being gathered in parallel with statistical bodies by ministries and departments.

The shortcomings which were pointed out are, to a large extent, a consequence of the fact that the USSR CSA is not implementing proper measures to reduce and rationalize statistical returns. The baneful practice, which has become widespread, of gathering a large quantity of data is evidence that ministries and departments are devoting due attention to the improvement of the style and methods of management in industries. It has been acknowledged to be expedient to implement measures to reduce statistical returns, impose in them strict state order and raise the role of the USSR CSA in conducting this work.

It was stressed that the gathering of returns in nonapproved forms replaces a vital organizational matter with paper-chasing, bureaucratic methods of management, it hinders the development of independence of enterprises and of their labor collectives. All state organs, party and public organizations, are categorically forbidden to draw up any reports or accounts that are not provided for by state accounting procedures.

The party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR People's Control Committee have been instructed to systematically identify instances of the introduction of illegal accounting and to make persons answerable who introduce such accounting or who represent it. An exposition of the test of the document will be published in the press.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON UNEARNED INCOME

PM301006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers: On Measures To Step Up the Struggle Against Unearned Incomes"]

[Text] Having examined the question of measures to step up the struggle against unearned incomes, the USSR Council of Ministers has ordered USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local ispolkoms to step up the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking, speculation, and other crimes of profiteering resulting in unearned incomes. Constant attention must be devoted to the in-depth study and elimination of the conditions favoring the perpetration of these crimes. Effective measures must be elaborated and implemented to ensure the total safekeeping of socialist property with a view to enhancing the responsibility of the leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and kolkhozes for the strengthening of order, organization, and discipline, stepping up the struggle against waste and losses, and ensuring the most rigorous savings in the utilization of material resources and financial funds; considerably improving primary accounting and all forms for monitoring the safekeeping of socialist property and the observance of state discipline; and ensuring the prompt elaboration and introduction of technically and economically substantiated norms for material and labor expenditure and for machine and equipment utilization.

Accelerated development must be ensured for consumer goods production and the services sphere in line with CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 915 dated 25 September 1985 "On the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000," and reserves and additional capacities must be sought out to increase the volume of output and the provision of services, improve their quality, and effectively eliminate any shortages that may develop in respect of individual commodities and services.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems has been instructed, jointly with the AUCCTU and with the participation of ministries and departments, to examine and resolve the question of expanding the list of the categories of workers and employees with whom contracts of full financial liability can be concluded.

It is envisaged to expand the range of commodities and products whose embezzlement, deliberate waste, shortfall, or loss entail the exaction of damages equivalent to several times their retail price; to make changes to the existing regulations for writing off material assets and losses with a view to stepping up the monitoring of the justifiability of write-offs and the exaction of damages from culprits, and also to enhancing the responsibility of officials for breaches of the regulations in question.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and local ispolkoms have been instructed to take additional measures to eradicate false or exaggerated reporting. It is necessary to aim for total recovery of damages caused to the state by illegal payments of bonuses and other financial rewards or by the transfer of money to the material incentives fund or other similar funds of associations, enterprises, and organizations, regardless of the applications of any other statutory measures.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and ministries and departments to set up monitoring of the observance of state discipline in accounting and reporting, to take resolute measures to improve primary accounting at enterprises, organizations, institutes, and kolkhozes, and to complete the introduction of standard forms of primary accounting documentation that would completely and reliably account for expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel. Collaboration with law and order and monitoring organs in the work to avert, discover, and curtail violations and abuses in the sphere of accounting and reporting must be imporved. On discovering violations of the rules on the commissioning of projects once construction is completed, USSR Central Statistical Administration organs are to exclude these projects from the statistical reports.

The USSR Gosbank and the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments have been instructed to make more active use of clearing accounts as a preliminary control over the observance of socialist legality in economic relations, particularly the veracity of accounting documents in terms of the commodities concerned [tovarnost raschentnykh dokumentov]. Where economically expedient, a procedure for paying consumer goods on the basis of quality after acceptance should be introduced. It was deemed necessary to step up bank control of procurement organizations' settlements [raschety] with individual suppliers of agricultural produce and to more extensively introduce a cashless procedure for paying for supplied produce. A USSR Gosbank proposal on the cancelation of bearer checks presented by enterprises, organizations, and institutions at USSR Gosbank instituions in return for monetary funds was adopted.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and local ispolkoms were instructed to step up monitoring of the utilization of citizens' place of residence on the basis that they cannot be used for personal gain or for other selfish purposes to the detriment of society's interests. Registers must be compiled of persons subletting (letting) housing, dachas, or summer houses, and the legislation regulating questions of the subletting (letting) of housing must be strictly observed. Union republic Councils of Ministers must establish a procedure for registering such agreements and lay down the conditions and rent limits for the housing, property, and services placed at the disposal of sublessees (lessees).

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the Tsentrosoyuz were instructed totake measures to improve the work of kolkhoz markets, to expand the trade undertaken there by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and consumer cooperatives, and to step up monitoring of the observance of trading regulations. To this end more extensive use must be made of the possibilities offered by the 9 January 1986 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 40 "On Measures To Further Develop Consumer Cooperatives."

Procedures for registering persons engaged in the sale of agricultural produce at kolkhoz markets must be drawn up, and the rights and responsibilities of the market administrations in monitoring the observance of trading regulations and the prevention and curtailment of speculation and other forms of obtaining unearned income must be expanded and increased.

Union republic Councils of Ministers must develop and encourage sales by the population to state and cooperative procurement organizations of surpluses from personal subsidiary farms of meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products in areas where these products are produced; the question of the lifting of certain restrictions on the amounts and types of productive animals kept by citizens on their personal subsidiary farms must be examined; and, if necessary, maximum norms must be defined for livestock upkeep taking local conditions into account. There must be intensified monitoring of the strict observance of the statutory norms and procedures for keeping livestock on citizens' personal subsidiary farms, and the responsibility for the violation of those norms must be established in cases where it is otherwise not provided for by existing legislation.

It was laid down that settlements of deals over and above R5,000 concluded between citizens and enterprises, institutes, or organizations will take place on the basis of cashless transfers through USSR Gosbank institutions or state labor savings banks. Citizens who conclude deals over and above R10,000 or who build houses (dachas) worth more than R20,000 must present a declaration on the source of the corresponding funds to a financial organ. Citizens must also present a declaration on the source of funds to a financial organ at the request of a local ispolkom or prosecutor.

'ENCOURAGING DYNAMIC' NOTED IN OIL OUTPUT

PM221510 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 May 86 p 1

["Heavy Industry Section" report: "Oilfields in April: On the Ascendant"]

[Text] The position in the oil industry is markedly on the mend. Oil extraction in April increased by 8,234 metric tons per day, compared with the first month of spring, and by 44,000 tons compared with last December.

But overall the ministry met only 99.2 percent of the April plan and the country experienced a shortfall of around 400,000 metric tons of oil and gas condensate. The lag is, of course, very appreciable. However, it is impossible not to note an encouraging dynamic: The gap in April between the planned and actual levels of extraction was almost half that of the March figure. In other words, a considerable step was taken toward achieving the plan target.

We provide a status report on April plan performance by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's leading associations:

"Glavtyumenneftegaz"	98.1
"Nizhnevartovskneftegaz"	100.0
"Yuganskneftegaz"	100.3
"Surgutneftegaz"	103.3
"Noyabrskneftegaz"	82.3

"Krasnoleninskneftegaz"	101.2
"Varyeganneftegaz"	86.6
"Tatneft"	98.5
"Bashneft"	100.5
"Komineft"	104.9
"Mangyshlakneft"	100.7
"Kuybyshevneft"	100.4
"Tomskneft"	104.4
"Permneft"	100.5
"Udmurtneft"	100.7
"Orenburgneft"	100.4
"Grozneft"	101.3
"Turkmenneft"	103.9
"Ukrneft"	101.3

The Surgut oilfield workers lead in results for the first 4 months. They recorded the largest quantity of above-target oil -- around 200,000 metric tons. Close on their heels come the Komi Republic's oil workers. The oil extraction workers of Tyumen Oblast's Krasnoleninskiy Rayon, the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSRs, Perm Oblast, and Mangyshlak consolidated their positions. Overall the sector's leading enterprises sent to the refineries more than 1 million tons of oil in addition to the plan.

As our newspaper has already reported, the collective of the huge "Nizhnevartovsknefetgaz" Association, after long being behind, reached the planned level in April. Around 2,000 metric tons of oil in excess of the target are now being extracted there every day. Now, to make up the shortfall as quickly as possible, it is necessary to commission new capacities at Samotlor and in neighboring oilfields and ensure optimal operating procedures at every well.

Tomsk Oblast oil workers have cleared the backlog built up since the beginning of the year. They ended April with a surplus of almost 50,000 metric tons. This was the result of effective production intensification measures.

Last month reaffirmed the correctness of the well-known assertion that oil is to be found at the "drill tip." Drillers, who cut through more than 3 million meters of rock, representing 113 percent of the target, made a crucial contribution to increasing extraction rates.

Operational drilling in the sector this year has increased by one-fourth. Oil workers have received a substantial augmentation of extraction capacities: More than 4,000 new wells, including 2,500 in Tyumen Oblast, have been added to the oil-production networks. The help given to Tyumen Oblast by RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport truckers in delivering multiple drilling platforms to West Siberia proved very timely.

The sector headquarters notes with satisfaction the considerable assistance given by other subcontractors. A number of chemical and petroleum machine building enterprises met their commitments ahead of schedule. For example, the Siberians received 3,440 sets of urgently needed electrically operated loaders as opposed to a planned 2,900. However, some important targets on the supply schedule of oilfield equipment and machinery were not met. "Glavtyumenneftegaz" machine builders alone were behind with hundreds of sets of gear for gusher wells and a large quantity of pumping jacks and rods and hoists for well maintenance.

The country's main oil region has adopted a course of rapidly developing new reserves. Judging by reports, the planned program is being successfully implemented. In the last 4 months, 17 new names have already been added to the list of Siberian fields, including 4 underground deposits that were commissioned in excess of the plan. But this very important reserve is still underexploited by the region's oil extractors. The extraction targets for new platforms have not been met. Fields commissioned last year are building momentum too slowly.

Delay in building electrical power supply installations and roads usable throughout the year are one main cause of the low return. In most cases, power supply schedules operate extremely unreliably there. USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification subunits are failing to meet their targets for constructing substations and power lines, which is delaying the buildup of drilling and ancillary construction work.

May will not prove to be easy for the oil workers, particularly those in Siberia. Traffic along winter roads is coming to an end in the northern expanses of Tyumen, and bringing in men and quipment has become more difficult. In these conditions the ability to fully exploit every minute of work time and good organization and discipline come to the fore. Without this it will be impossible to resolve the paramount task -- the task of not only maintaining the growing rate of oil extraction but of increasing it so that the planned level is reached more quickly.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS DIRECT SALES DECREE

LD042204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decree on the further development of direct-sales trade within the system of industrial ministries. The USSR Government has entrusted them, as well as the country's Ministry of Trade and the councils of ministers of the union republics, with ensuring, during the 12th 5-year Plan, in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the union and autonomous republics, and kray, oblast, central large and industrial towns, the widespread development of the network of direct sales shops selling cars, televisions, household radio and electronic equipment, refrigerators, building and decorating materials, furniture, new and particularly fashionable light industry goods and other manufactured articles.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON HORTICULTURE

LD041256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on measures to develop collective horticulture and market gardening. It envisages securing an annual increase of 1-1.2 million garden plots on collective gardens in the period 1986-90. The Councils of Ministers of the union republics must guarantee the provisions of plots of land for collective horticulture and market gardening to enterprises, organizations, and institutions in accordance with established procedure. Measures are provided for increasing sales of the output of summer cottage gardens to the population, and securing complete satisfaction of the needs of the population for the main types of timber, construction, varnishing and painting materials, technical sanitation equipment, bricks, lime, gravel, and other local building materials as of 1987.

An outline of the decision will be published in IZVESTIYA.

NIKONOV ADDRESSES VOLGOGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD282227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A businesslike discussion on specific ways to accelerate a decisive turning point in the agrarian sector and the implementation of the Food Program took place today at a plenum of the Volgograd Obkom. The tasks of the oblast party organization in further developing the agro-industrial complex following the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were examined.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke at the plenum.

CSA ISSUES FODDER PROCUREMENT REPORT

LD042206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today issued a summary of fodder procurement progress on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All union republics have begun haymaking. Its borders have moved into the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan, the south of Siberia, and the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR. Grasses have been mowed in the country on a total of 18,000 more hectares than a year ago. Almost 500,000 metric tons more hay and 250,000 metric tons more haylage have been procured.

The quality of fodders is also up. The USSR Central Statistical Administration figures show that this important work has begun in a more organized fashion than in previous years. Mechanizers are striving to cut the grasses in the best biological periods for plant development, when they contain the greatest amount of nutritional substances.

Perennial legumes such as lucerne, clover, sweetclover and sainfoin are being gathered prior to flowering at the budding stage, while gramineous crops are harvested at the start of ear formation. The rapid carrying out of the first cut enables more fodder to be stored up and good conditions to be created for subsequent cutting. Front-ranking farms in central areas manage three cuts during the summer, while in the south the number is five or six.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES ECOLOGY OF NUCLEAR POWER

PM050852 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 June carries in its Morning Edition on page 3 under the headline "Where Is Robinson Crusoe To Settle?" an 1,800-word interview with Academician V.L. Sokolov conducted by Kim Smirnov on the basis of readers' letters. The article begins as follows:

"To the editorial office. World Environmental Protection Day is approaching. I would like it to take place this year in the spirit of responsibility and professionalism which the 27th party congress urged on us all. I would like to see not only environmental protection successes reviewed but leading ecologists given the opportunity to talk about the most important things in their science. And talk honestly avoiding Chernobyl, Baykal, or the ecological ignorance prevalent in our cities.

"L. Sidorovskiy, Engineer. Moscow.

"From the editorial office: Esteemed Comrade Sidorovskiy: Accepting your proposal, we met with Academician Vladimir Yevganyevich Sokolov, on the eve of World Environmental Protection Day." Sokolov first concerns himself with defining what the term ecology means in our age, explaining how we are all part of a worldwide ecosystem. Pursuing this theme, he says:

"Man today has concentrated in his hands unprecedented control over nature and is capable of awakening and restraining awesome natural forces. But this also unprecedentedly increases his responsibility for using these forces either to benefit or harm himself and nature.

"[Smirnov] A question arises in this connection: What ecological lessons are dictated to us by the accidents at the Chernobyl AES and other atomic power stations in Europe and America?

"[Sokolov] Atomic power generation is to date the most progressive method of producing energy for peaceful purposes. And mankind and various countries are developing and will continue to develop it. It is moreover the cleanest method from an ecological standpoint. However, awesome forces, which are dangerous to man and the environment, begin to operate in accidents.

"I was not myself in the accident zone but I can tell that all necessary measures are being taken at the Chernobyl AES. I understand how hard this is to do for the Soviet people who shouldered the responsibility and burden and the difficult questions -- questions demanding immediate answers -- with which life is facing them.

"As for the lessons, including the ecological lessons, they will be grave ones. That is clear to everyone who heard Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's television address on 14 May 1986. Although the reliability of our AES' is very high, it must be raised to a level that completely excludes even an extremely improbably accident occurring during their operation. We should not be complacent about the fact that the probability of a situation occurring is, say, once every 10,000 years. Where is the guarantee that it will not occur this very year? It is necessary to improve the appraisal of plans for new AES' from the standpoint of exceptional situations. Ecological appraisal has a paramount role to play here. Since it is people's health and lives that are at stake.

"Yes, lessons will be drawn, although at present, until all the circumstances and aftereffects are fully studied, it is still too early to talk of absolutely specific conclusions. But one main conclusion can be drawn right now. It concerns the nuclear arms race and the U.S. Administration's desire to transfer it to outer space."

"When atomic power was being used for peaceful purposes it proved possible to quite quickly neutralize and control the accident and help the victims. But what would happen in the event of a nuclear war?"

Sokolov then talks very briefly about bourgeois press "exaggeration" of the "real danger" of the Chernobyl accident before leaving that subject entirely and turning to discussion of specific Soviet environmental issues and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere program.

COMPUTER NETWORK FACILITATES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

LD301628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- The "Asinint-2," an automated scientific and technical information system created by Soviet specialists, enables information to be obtained about the latest inventions from theses coming from 10,000 scientific centers in the USSR without the need to refer to the postal services. Its creators claim that by using this system, subscribers to newspapers and magazines in the USSR in the next few years will be able to receive them on the screens of their own home computer or television set.

Three powerful fourth generation computers have been installed in the vast machine room of the All-Union Scientific-Technical Information Center of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Over a million reports of scientific research and technical developments are stored in their memory; 100,000 new reports are added to them every year.

Once the display code is entered, the test of an abstract of a doctor's thesis that was defended 5 days ago in Novosibirsk -- several thousand kilometers from Moscow -- appears on the screen.

The information service network now embraces over 60 departments throughout the country, from the Baltic to the Far East, explained Aleksandr Butrimenko, the center's deputy director. By opening an average of 20 new departments a year, we plan to include all the country's major towns in the information network by the end of the century.

Our immediate objective is to reduce the cycle from the development of scientific-technical innovations to their introduction into practice. Reference to our information banks is a most important reserve in saving labor and material resources. Once we have introduced fiberoptic light conduits instead of the traditional cables and meet the demand for personal computers in the country, the scientist said, we will begin work on creating principally new means of mass information.

BRIEFS

SOLAR POWER STATION OPENS -- Experimental operation of the country's first solar electric power station built in the Crimea began today. So far, only the first complex, which includes several hundred heliostats, is on-line. Each one of these reflectors, assembled with dozens of mirrors, is equipped with optical sensors linked up to a computer. With the aid of these computers, the sun's rays are accurately directed at any time of day at the polyhedron of the steam-generator, which has been raised to a height of almost 90 meters. The rated capacity of the station is 5,000 kilowatts. It is planned to reach capacity this year. It will not only generate electricity, the station will also be a test site for new solar power-generation equipment trials. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 May 86 LD]

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IZVESTIYA Report

PM051538 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua report: "Exposure of Lies. In the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Excerpts] Externally, everything looked at it did a few days ago. The same scene of action -- No 4 Zubovskiy Boulevard. The USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. The same leading actors -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister. The same subject was discussed -- the situation concerning the SALT I and SALT II agreements. Yes, externally everything looked as it did a few days ago. But only externally. Between 23 May, the date of the first press conference, and 4 June, the date of the second, a third date was crudely sandwiched -- 27 May. On that day, which will no doubt go down as a black page in the history of international relations, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a statement that the future the United States will refuse to observe the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. Something against which the Soviet Union has issued repeated warnings has happened.

...The curtain parted at about 1200 hours to reveal before the journalist who had assembled a graph chart of the basic limitation parameters of SALT I and SALT II. The same thing more or less happened a few days before. And yet, it was not quite the same. An alarming reminder of this was provided by a curt notice on the graph. It read: "All limitations lose their effect upon U.S. withdrawal from the SALT I and SALT II accords." In my report on the first press conference, I compared the graph with a cage in which the nuclear missile arms race was locked, as it were. I wrote that the Pentagon predator intends to break out of that cage. Even at that time the bars of this symbolic cage appeared thoroughly bent, and even sawn through here and there. Following the 27 May presidential statement, the cage is, for all intents and purpose, empty.

Recalling the essence of the U.S. President's statement and the subsequent Soviet Government statement, and seeing the curtian, that until then was covering the graph, being drawn aside, I thought: The opening of this symbolic curtain seems to mark the beginning of a new drama whose transatlantic producers have decided to disrupt military-strategic parity and gain advantage over us.

I spoke earlier about the external similarity between the two press confernces. In one respect, however, they were totally dissimilar. In the first instance, not a single one of the U.S. journalists representing bourgeiois news media at the press conference asked a single question of strategic arms limitation. This time there were more than enough of them. Reporters from NATO countries displayed equal "curiosity." It was no accident that the "dumb" began to speak. The anxiety caused by Washington's adventurist step loosened their tongues. Let us recall the outcome of the NATO meeting in the Canadian city of Halifax, where even the most loyal U.S. allies openly expressed their disagreement with Washington's provocative step. (Maybe the city's name -- Halifax -- reminded some people of British diplomat Lord Halifax, and his shadow, in its turn, about the policy of appeasement and its catastrophic consequences.) Be that as it may, there was a multitude of questions....

The time for the question and answer session came. Most questions dealt with the exposure of Washington's attempt to shift blame from the guilty to the innocent to "justify" its own aggressive plans and schemes.

Question: What effect will Reagan's decision on U.S. nonobservance of the SALT agreements have on the talks on nuclear space weapons?

Answer: Definitely negative.

Taking into account the interconnection of the questions being discussed and resolved in Geneva, it is easy to foresee that an acute complication of the state of affairs in the strategic weapons group cannot fail to affect the overall situation at the talks.

Question: President Reagan says the United States will "display restraint" in the development [razvitiye] of its strategic offensive weapons. Is the USSR prepared to reciprocate?

Answer: Instead of a treaty drawn up on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, the U.S. President is promising not to deploy more "strategic nuclear delivery systems" and "strategic ballistic missile warheads" -- that is, warheads on ICBM's and SLBM's only -- than the USSR.

As you can see, the U.S. President is not talking at all about equality in heavy bombers and ALCM's. He wants to have at least a triple advantage in them, without allowing the Soviet Union the right to compensate for them with ballistic missiles, which are our main strategic deterrent. Nor does he talk about SLCM's, of which the United States plans to have several thousand. He is also silent about his medium-range missiles in Europe, which are strategic weapons with regard to the USSR.

One wonders what kind of restraint we can be talking about if it is proposed that we do not increase the number of our arms but the U.S. side would increase its number by many thousands of units.

Question from an IZVESTIYA correspondent: President R. Reagan's statement again points out that the SS-25 missile, as the RS-12M missile is called in the West, is a second new type of ICBM banned under the SALT II Agreement. Is that so? If not, why is it so persistently repeated?

Answer: The Soviet Union has tested only one new type of ICBM -- the RS-22.

When they refer to the testing of a second new type of ICBM in the Soviet Union, the Americans have in mind the RS-12M missile which is a modernization of our old ICBM, the RS-12. This kind of modernization is not prohibited and was carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of the agreement.

In the United States the clear provision of the SALT II agreement on the list of elements which make up the so-called "throw weight" of a missile was deliberately distorted. At variance with this provision the weight of certain elements which make up the throw weight of the old missile (RS-12) (means to overcome ABM defense and the warhead guidance device) is not included, while on the other hand, the weight of equipment used only during testing is illegitimately included in the throw weight of the modernized ICBM (the RS-12M).

The aim is obvious. The United States already has one new type of ICBM (the MX missile). Now it is creating [sozdayut] another new type of ICBM (the Midgetman), which is at variance with the treaty. Hence stem the attempts to gain some kind of "right" to a second new type of ICBM and at the same time to slander the USSR as a partner in talks and to prepare the ground for the renunciation of the obligation to observe treaty provisions in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. In actual fact, there was no mention of the Soviet RS-12M missile when the United States was deciding about the Midgetman missile. The story about the "violation" in this part of the treaty appeared later, and one can understand why.

Question: What can you say about the encryption by the Soviet Union of telemetry information during ballistic missile tests:

Answer: The encryption of telemetry information transmitted from the missile is not banned by the SALT II agrrement. The Second Common Understanding to Point 3 of Article XV of the treaty says that "each party is free to use various methods of transmitting telemetric information during testing, including its encryption," except in cases when such encryption "impedes verification [kontrol] of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."

What are the treaty provisions in question? First and foremost, those relating to the definition of new types of ICBM's: type of propellant, number of stages, length, largest diameter, launch-weight and throw-weight of missiles, and the number of weight of warheads. They are defined in agreed statements to Article IV of the treaty.

We are strictly complying with all this. However, since the U.S. side raised the question of encryption, the Soviet side, in a gesture of constructive approach, expressed readiness to resolve it on a reciprocal basis. We proposed to identify and agree upon the parameters of telemetric information which, in the U.S. side's opinion, must not be encrypted.

But the U.S. side has stubbornly evaded solving its own question. It has become evident that the United States is not at all interested in solving this question but needs to retain it as part of its ammunition of groundless accusations aginst the USSR.

Question: A radar station is being built in the USSR, in the Krasnoyarsk region, which is perceived by the U.S. Administration as a violation of the ABM Treaty. On the other hand, the United States is deploying a major radar station in Greenland and intends to deploy a similar station in Britain, which is causing anxiety on the Soviet side.

Answer: We have repeatedly produced facts to prove the United States that the Krasnoyarsk radar station, currently at the construction stage, is not meant to perform any ABM functions. It is a tracking station for objects in space, both Soviet and American. This will become finally evident when the station begins transmitting [nachnet rabotot na izlucheniye].

Regarding the new and powerful U.S. phased array radar stations, one of which is being deployed in Thule (Greenland) with the second planned for construction at Fylingdales (Britain), they really are violations of the ABM Treaty. The U.S. side itself admits it is talking about early-warning stations against ballistic missile attacks. It is well known, however, that under the treaty such stations must be sited only along the periphery of each side's national territory. Of course, neither Greenland nor Britain are either peripheral to or on the territory of the United States. Despite the fact that here the United States is clearly acting contrary to the ABM Treaty and we could have insisted that the situation be corrected without any steps in response by our side, the Soviet side, in a good-will gesture, expresses readiness to seek a solution to the problem concerning the stations. For example, with a view to easing mutual anxiety, we transmitted such a proposal to the Americans at different levels. We would halt the completion of construction at the Krasnoyarsk radar station, while the Americans would dismantle their station in Greenland and would not build a similar station in Britain.

This proposal is staring at the Americans from the table. But the United States is clearly interested not so much in eliminating the problem as in retaining it. The reason is to exploit the Krasnoyarsk radar station issue for provocative political purposes.

Question: In your opinion, what effect could U.S. President Reagan's decision have on the planned Soviet-U.S. summit meeting?

Answer: The Soviet side has repeatedly outlined its concept of USSR-U.S. summit meetings.

The holding of such a meeting requires creation of the appropriate political atmosphere and reciprocal readiness to move toward and aim for specific practical accords, primarily on arms limitation and reduction questions.

The provocative actions taken by the United States regarding nonobservance of the 1972 SALT I and the SALT II agreements offer no proof at all of its willingness to participate in the creation of the proper atmosphere, let alone to move toward specific accords. Moreover, the present U.S. Administration has shown by these actions, coupled with others of which we have repeatedly and bluntly spoken to the U.S. side, that it favors a summit meeting in words, while in practice it is doing everything to thwart the possibility of such a meeting.

Question upon question... So many questions. Listening to them you have the clear feeling that Washington's provocative actions are causing concern to the world: a legitimate concern caused by international lawlessness and the further fueling of the nuclear missile arms race.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2d Edition Report

PM051340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar and Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin report: "Washington Is Undermining Strategic Stability. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] "How do you assess the Washington administration's refusal to implement the SALT I AND SALT II accords from the viewpoint of U.S. military interests and the policy currently followed by the White House?"

Answering this question from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's correspondent, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, declared at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held in Moscow on 4 June that neither SALT I nor SALT II have had any practical effect on U.S. military interests. They have held Soviet military programs back more. In the time that has elapsed since, the United States has dismantled for replacement only 168 strategic delivery vehicles against the USSR's 540. Here it must be said that this refusal is of a political rather than a military nature.

It often happens in politics, press conference participant A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, said in amplification of the answer by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, that a single specific episode reveals the entire essence of a political course. This is exactly what has happened now. Washington's repudiation of the SALT I and SALT II accords, despite numerous statements that the United States wishes to rid itself of the burden of nuclear weapons, displays the U.S. Administration's political unwillingness to take specific steps to ease international tension and eliminate nuclear weapons. This action revealed the U.S. course toward building up the arms race and undermining strategic stability.

A.A. Bessmertnykh specifically devoted his press conference statement to questions of strategic arms limitation: [at this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "A few days ago the U.S. Administration undertook an action aimed at whipping up the arms race."

President Reagan announced the United States will in the future refuse to observe in the future the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT I)[First Edition omits "SALT I"] and the 1979 Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) [First Edition omits "SALT II"]. This means that the incumbent U.S. leadership has embarked on a unilateral renunciation of a commitment under a most important document in international law, which the USSR and the United States have observed on the basis of reciprocity. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "The step in question is a logical culmination of Washington's policy regarding SALT II, which began with the refusal to ratify it."]

An attempt has essentially been made to wreck the military-strategic [First Edition has "military"] parity between the USSR and the United States that is the basis for strategic stability in the world [At this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "and to remove the existing material restrictions on the arms race."]. These actions are fraught with serious consequences for international security and have been condemned worldwide. [The last sentence reads as follows in the First Edition: "for international security. (new paragraph) They have been"]

Realizing [First Edition has "Clearly realizing"] that the announced course runs counter to the fundamental interests of the people, including the American people, leading figures in the U.S. Administration would like to obscure as far as possible the essence and purport of what they have done. To that end they are resorting to distortion of the true state of affairs, [at this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "juggling with figures, and substituting concepts. The"] and the full force of the political disinformation machine has been brought into play.

However, the White House scenario, concocted to justify the motives behind the measures being taken to destroy the foundation of the arms limitation and reduction process, does not stand up to comparison with the real facts.

Fact one. The United States, contrary to Washington's assertions, has in recent years done nothing aimed at promoting an "atmosphere of mutual restraint" in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere. The present administration has not reduced or even downgraded [skorrektirovana v storonu ogranicheniya] a single military [First Edition has "arms" instead of "military"] program. On the contrary, in peacetime a comprehensive program has been worked out and is being implemented [First Edition has "set in motion" instead of "is being implemented:] for building powerful arms in all components of the U.S. strategic triad -- new ICBM's, [At this point the First Edition contains the additional word "new"] missile submarines, heavy [At this point the First Edition contains the additional word "new" and omits "heavy"] bombers, and cruise missiles in all launch modalities. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "Essentially all the programs shelved by previous administrations for one reason or another have been reanimated."] What kind of restraint can we be talking about when even World War II battleships are "demothballed" and reequipped as nuclear weapon platforms"

The United States has embarked on the implementation of the "star wars" program and the creation of space-strike arms. Now it wants to give a space dimension to the arms race. The United States has prepared for the production of new mass destruction weapons -- chemical binary weapons. Nor does the administration's stubborn reluctance to join in the existing Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions attest to restraint. In no way does Washington want to eschew nuclear explosions, which are carried out in order to create the latest types of weapons, including space weapons.

Fact two. It is not the Soviet Union, as the White House claims, but the United States that refuses to conduct serious talks in the arms limitation and reduction sphere.

The Soviet Union has put forward an integrated program for eliminating nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons in the world [the First Edition omits "in the world"]. It has submitted proposals for significant reductions in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe [First Edition has "for conventional arms and armed forces reductions"]. At the talks on nuclear and space arms the USSR has proposed specific measures for implementing the first phase of a nuclear disarmament program -- agreeing to radical, 50-percent reductions in the relevant nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States and eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

Has the United States made any new proposals at the talks recently? No, not a single new proposal has emerged from the U.S. side.

Fact three. U.S. representatives, including the President, try to justify the decision to drop SALT I and SALT II by citing "Soviet violations" of these documents. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional passage "They cite the appearance in the USSR of an alleged second new type of ICBM -- the SS-25 -- and the 'excessive encryption' of telemetry information during missile launches. In this context the construction of a radar station in Krasnoyarsk is also mentioned, although, let us note in passing, this radar station has nothing to do with SALT II."] There is no substantial foundation for any of the U.S. [First Edition has "these" instead of "U.S."] claims. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "The Soviet side has demonstrated more than once, on the basis of concrete data, that"] The United States is deliberately distorting the picture and is diverting attention from its own violations of treaties and agreements. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "And the more it talks about Soviet "violations" the more obvious this truth becomes."]

Fact four. By renouncing observance of SALT I and SALT II, the U.S. Administration would simultaneously like to give the impression that it will "technically" observe [the preceding clause appear in the First Edition as follows: U.S. Administration would also like to gain some political capital. While giving the impression that they will 'technically' observe' SALT II for another few months (until MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles exceed the limit of 1,320 units [at this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "as a result of the deployment of bombers with cruise missiles"], the Americans are declaring that they will, you see, observe the Soviet side's behavior throughout this period and "take it into account."

It is absurd to adopt this approach [at this point the First Edition contains the additional clause "in any event, and especially now" and omits the next two sentences]. Violators of treaties are not entitled to assume the role of their guardians. Moreover, it is impossible to proclaim the treaty and the accord to be "dead" and simultaneously to observe them, even "technically."

Washington's current course can be summed up as follows: If some U.S. military program conflicts with the existing treaty restrictions the agreements will be discarded. [At this point the First Edition contains the additional sentence "Arms get priority."]. While basically doing nothing to achieve new accords [at this point the First Edition contains the additional phrase "in the arms limitation sphere"], the United States is breaking the treaties and agreements that were already achieved in the seventies in the arms limitation sphere [the final part of this sentence reads as follows in the First Edition: "and agreements that have already been achieved"].

[At this point the First Edition contains the following additional paragraph: "This approach will do Washington no good either from the viewpoint of strengthening U.S. security or from the view point of Soviet-American relations or the development of the world situation as a whole."]

As the Soviet Government statement says, the United States will not manage to acquire military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will take the necessary practical steps to prevent strategic military parity from being underminded. And The U.S. side should have no illusions about this.

The press conference participants answered numerous questions posed by journalists.

In particular, the reply to the question what the consequences would be -- from the viewpoint of the effect on international security -- of a decision by Reagan on nonobservance of the SALT agreements was as follows:

The consequences would be most negative and dangerous. Reagan's decision would effectively mean the destruction of a treaty system that curbs the nuclear arms race. This provocative step would cause an unbridled nuclear arms race and it would jeopardize the possibility of concluding new agreements. All this is taking place in conditions of the implementations of "star wars." It is clear that in this situation world tension would greatly increase and events in the sphere of arms creation [sozdaniye] would develop in an unpredictable way and could get out of human control.

The following question was asked. It was again pointed out in the Reagan statement that the SS-25 missile is a second new type of ICBM, banned under SALT II. Is this the case? And if not, why is it being so persistently repeated?

Here is the reply to this question: The Soviet Union has tested only one new type of ICBM -- the RS-22. This is permitted under SALT II.

When they refer to the testing of a second new type of ICBM in the Soviet Union, the Americans have in mind the RS-12M missile which is a modernization of our old ICBM, the RS-12. This kind of modernization is not prohibited and was carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of the treaty.

In the United States the clear provision of SALT II on the list of the elements which make up the so-called "throw-weight" of a missile was deliberately distorted. At variance with this provision the weight of certain elements which make up the throw weight of the old missile (RS-12) (means to overcome ABM defense and the warhead guidance device) is not included, while on the other hand, the weight of equipment used only during testing is illegitimately included in the throw weight of the modernized ICBM (the RS-12M). This is how they managed to create a "problem."

The aim is obvious. The United States already has one new type of ICBM (the MX missile). Now it is creating [sozdayut] another new type of ICBM (the Midgetman), which is at variance with the treaty. Hence stem the attempts to gain some kind of "right" to a second new type of ICBM and at the same time to slander the USSR as a partner in talks and to prepare the ground for the renunciation of the obligation to observe treaty provisions in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. [At this point the first edition contains the additional sentence: "On 27 May, the U.S. President translated this scheme into reality." This concluded the report published in the first edition.] In actual fact, there was no mention of the Soviet RS-12M missile at the time when the United States was making the decision about the Midgetman missile in addition to the MS. The story about the "Soviet violation" in this part of the treaty appeared later, and one can understand why.

The question about the encryption of telemetric information during ballistic missile tests by the Soviet Union was also raised at the press conference. Is this not a violation of SALT II?

It was emphasized in reply that the encryption of telemetric information transmitted from the missile is not banned by SALT II. The Second Common Understanding to Point 3 of Article XV of the treaty says that "each party" is free to use various methods of transmitting telemetric information during testing, including its encryption," except in cases when such encryption "impedes verification [kontrol] of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."

What are the treaty provisions in question? First and foremost, those relating to the definition of new types of ICBM's: type of propellant, number of stages, length, largest diameter, launch-weight and throw-weight of missiles, and the number and weight of warheads. They are defined in agreed statements to Article IV of the treaty.

We are strictly complying with all this. However, since the U.S. side raised the question of encryption, the Soviet side, in a gesture of a constructive approach, expressed readiness to resolve it on a reciprocal basis. We proposed to identify and agree upon the parameters of telemetric information which, in the U.S. side's opinion, must not be encrypted.

But the U.S. side has stubbornly evaded solving its own question. It has become evident, in light of the decision made by the United States regarding SALT II, that the United States is not at all interested in solving this question but needs to retain it as part of its ammunition of groundless accusations against the USSR.

A question was also asked about the fact that a radar station is being built in the USSR, in the Krasnoyarsk region, which is perceived by the U.S. Administration as a violation of the ABM Treaty. It is also known, on the other hand, that the United States is deploying a major radar station in Greenland and intends to deploy a similar station in Britain, with all this causing anxiety on the Soviet side. Is it not necessary to clarify the situation concerning this matter?

We have repeatedly produced facts, it was said in reply to this question, to prove to the United States that the Krasnoyarsk radar station, which is currently at the construction stage, is not meant to perform any ABM functions. It is a tracking station for objects in space, both Soviet and American, and in no way falls within the ABM Treaty. This will finally become evident when the station begins transmitting [nachnet rabotat na izlucheniye].

Regarding the new and powerful U.S. phased array radar stations, one of which is being deployed in Thule (Greenland) with the second planned for construction at Fylingdales (Britain), they are violations of the ABM Treaty. The U.S. side itself admits that it is talking about early-warning stations against ballistic missile attacks. It is well known, however, that under the treaty such stations must be sited only along the periphery of each side's national territory. Of course, neither Greenland nor Britain are either periphery or territory of the United States. Despite the fact that here the United States is clearly acting contrary to the ABM Treaty and we could have insisted that the situation be corrected without any steps in response by our side, the Soviet side, in a gesture of goodwill, expresses readiness to seek a solution to the problem concerning the stations. For example, with a view to ease mutual anxiety, we transmitted such a proposal to the Americans at different levels. We would halt the completion of construction at the Krasnoyarsk radar station, while the Americans would dismantle their station in Greenland and would not build a similar station in Britain.

This proposal is staring at the Americans from the table. But the United States is clearly interested not so much in eliminating the problem as in retaining it. The reason is obvious -- to exploit the Krasnoyarsk radar station issue for provocative political purposes and complicate the arms limitation and reduction process.

The following question was asked at the press conference. In your opinion, what effect could U.S. President Reagan's decision have on the planned Soviet-U.S. summit meeting?

It was emphasized in reply to this question that the Soviet side has repeatedly outlined its concept of USSR-U.S. summit meetings. Its essence is that meetings between the top leaders of the two countries must not be isolated from events occurring in the world and in Soviet-U.S. relations, particularly in the security sphere.

In other words, the holding of such a meeting requires the creation of the appropriate political atmosphere and also reciprocal readiness to move toward and aim for specific practical accords, primarily on arms limitation and reduction questions.

The provocative actions taken by the United States regarding the nonobservance of the SALT I and SALT II agreements offer no proof at all of its willingness to participate in the creation of the proper atmosphere, let alone to move toward specific accords. Moreover, the U.S. Administration has shown by these actions, coupled with others of which we have repeatedly and bluntly spoken to the U.S. side, that it favors a summit meeting in words, while in practice it is doing evetything to thwart the possibility of such a meeting.

This is how we perceive now the question of a summit meeting in light of the U.S. Administration's practical actions.

Other questions by journalists were also answered.

PAPER REJECTS 'ABSURD' U.S. SALT CHARGES

PM051316 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Mozgovoy: "Contrary to Common Sense: Washington's Logic"]

[Excerpt] In order to justify their virtual refusal to observe in the future the Soviet-American treaties on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT I and SALT II), representatives of the American Administration are accusing the Soviet Union of violating agreements, without adducing any proof. It is being claimed, in particular, that the USSR has allegedly developed and immediately deployed two new types of ICBMs, which is prohibited by SALT II.

But this is deception! Washington is passing off as the second "new type" the Soviet RS-12M missile (SS-25 in NATO terminology), which is only a modernized version of the old RS-12 missile. In terms of its weight characteristics, dimensions, number of stages, and of fuel type, that is, all the conditions stipulated by SALT II, the RS-12M missile is quite within the modernization limits stipulated by the treaty. This is also acknowledged by authoritative American strategic arms specialists. Thus, Jack Mendelsohn, a member of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, writes that "modifications to existing missiles are permitted as long as they do not go beyond the bounds of the limitations."

The same Mendelsohn also points out another absurdity in the accusations against the USSR which relate to the encryption of telemetric information in missile tests. "SALT II directly permits the encryption of telemetry," the American expert stresses, "and prohibits it only when it impedes monitoring of the observance of treaty obligations." The Soviet Union does not encipher parameters bearing on the monitoring of fulfillment of the SALT II provisions. What is more, we have more than once proposed to U.S. representatives that they name the parameters which, in their opinion, should not be coded. But a refusal was the response, because this question is supposedly "too secret for discussion."

Other such "accusations" addressed to us also fail to stand up to criticism. They are simply not based on facts. Not without reason American General Richard Ellis said recently at hearings in the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Intelligence Committee that the Soviet Union conscientiously observes its treaty obligations. This cannot be said of the United States itself. Washington long ago embarked on a path of gradually worming its way out of SALT II. Contrary to Article XII of the greaty, which prohibits circumvention of the treaty in any manner, the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles has begun in Western Europe -- these missiles being strategic means in relation to USSR territory. The United States has organized the production and mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles. American military and industrial corporations are creating a new ICBM -- the "Midgetman" -- which is really the second since the MX [as published]. The United States is constantly violating the clause on not using deliberate camouflage which complicates monitoring. And now it is planning to break the treaty system altogether.

PRAVDA CITES U.S., PRC AGENCIES ON SALT DEBATE

PM051541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS article: "Urgent Warning, World Press on USSR Government Statement"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's statement in connection with the virtual U.S. refusal to observe in future the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on strategic offensive arms control -- the interim 1972 agreement and the 1979 SALT II treaty -- has attracted great attention worldwide.

The Soviet Government has stated that as soon as the United States exceeds the arms levels laid down by SALT II the Soviet Union will consider itself relieved of its corresponding obligations and will take the necessary practical measures to prevent the undermining of military-strategic parity, XINHUA stresses in a commentary. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO describes the U.S. Government's decision to start deploying new arms, including bombers equipped with cruise missiles, at the end of this year as "an important revision of U.S. policy" and a "step that attests that the United States will no longer observe the provisions of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty." "This decision of Reagan's," the newspaper notes, "has disappointed both the members of the U.S. Government and Congressmen advocating the establishment of arms control." In their opinion, the newspaper writes, President Reagan's decision "could put the arms race out of control."

United States

The White House has not yet given an official reply to the Soviet Government statement. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that in a talk with journalists White House spokesman E. Djerejian touched on the question of the Soviet Government statement. Rejecting the conclusions contained in the Soviet statement without adducing any proof, he again tried to pin the blame on others by claiming that President Reagan had allegedly "traveled his part of the way to meet the USSR over the last 4 years."

At the same time sober-minded Americans are assessing the Reagan administration's intention to abandon observance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty as an attempt to pave the way for an unbridled buildup in nuclear arsenals.

U.S. OFFICIALS AIM TO 'DESTROY' ARMS PROCESS

LD051656 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 5 Jun 86

["The 'Logic' of Opponents of Detente -- News Analysis" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS — By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The Soviet Union-advanced wide-scale program for averting a nuclear holocaust, establishing a comprehensive system of international security and eliminating the mass annihilation weapons as early as before the end of the current century receives a broad backing the world over. The U.S.S.R's constructive proposals at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms -- the proposals which make it possible to embark on the road of real disarmament without delay — are also widely known.

But the stronger this backing the more vigorous Washington's efforts are to keep the existing tensions in international relations at the same level and to poison the political climate in the world. One of the steps taken by Washington in this direction was President Reagan's announcement about the U.S. refusal to observe SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements in the future.

In view of the fact that world public opinion strongly condemned U.S. actions the administration would like to obscure to a maximum the meaning and the underlying motives of the decision taken. High-ranking Washington officials, specifically U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Edward Rowney, special adviser to the President and the secretary of state, made a series of statements and interviews loaded with propaganda.

In a bid to justify the decision taken by the White House they distorted the real state of affairs and used arguments devoid of any logic.

Each of the mentioned speakers invented his own version of the motives and the meaning of Washington's measures to destroy the foundation of the process of arms limitation and reduction. However, an odd thesis underlies all these "explanations" -- the cause of arms limitation and reduction would be better off without the SALT-2 treaty than with it. But, then, there is nothing "odd" in it. This thesis "logically" arises from the fundamental principle of the policy of the present administration which has repeatedly maintained that the rearmament of the United States would promote the success of disarmament talks.

In this connection, it is appropriate to ask -- can one trust those who maintain that the higher the stockpiles of U.S. weapons on earth the stronger the peace, those who demolish the foundation of a building, saying in the process that they intend to build a building without a foundation? Of course not!

The unilateral denunciation of commitments under major international legal documents -- the move made by the American leadership -- attests to the desire to torpedo the process of arms limitation and reduction and fails to provide any evidence of attempts to "better it."

It is also appropriate to remind the present White House incumbent the words of his predecessor, President Carter, who, before the signing of the SALT-2 treaty, spoke aptly of the consequences which the U.S. renunciation of the treaty would entail.

President Carter said that the U.S. would lose its ability to appeal successfully to the hearts and minds of all other nations of the world and would play the role of instigator of war who refused to take part in the joint effort to limit the buildup of the most destructive weapons which mankind had ever known.

The White House has forgotten this warning. The American leadership has chosen the policy of intensifying the arms race and undermining strategic stability. Despite numerous pronouncements made by U.S. Administration officials to the effect that the United States would like to get rid of the burden of nuclear weapons, concrete actions taken by Washington bear witness to its political unpreparedness for taking concrete steps with a view to easing international tensions and eliminating nuclear weapons.

WEST EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. SALT STAND NOTED

OW051405 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yuriy Ulyanov commentary]

[Text] The West European public is resolutely opposed to the abrogation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic strike weapons, SALT II. Our commentary:

[Ulyanov] Hello, comrades. I have in front of me a report just received over the editorial office's teletype. Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, has come out with criticism of the U.S. decision to discontinue observance of the SALT II treaty in the House of Commons of the British Parliament. He said that the Government of Great Britain must demand that U.S. President Reagan strictly observe the provisions of this most important agreement.

A report from New York says that West European journalists working in the United States described as frightening President Reagan's decision to abrogate the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. Appearing on a CNN TV information program, they emphasised that this White House step will create major political difficulties for ruling parties in some West European countries. Indeed, ruling circles in the West have found themselves in a difficult situation.

Washington has again announced a decision of very great importance for the destiny of the world without consulting its NATO allies. And this is far from being the first time. Without going far back in history, it suffices to mention the veto imposed by the United States on the final document of the recent conference of experts on contacts between people held in Bern. That document was discussed and preliminarily agreed upon by all the delegations. It was supported by U.S. allies. Yet Washington, defying all, said no at the last moment.

Of course, the White House views criticism from NATO countries as subdued mutiny, and it can hardly have any substantial effect on the general spirit of U.S. imperialistic policy. How can anyone, after this, accuse the Soviet Union that it allegedly tries to drive a wedge between the United States and Western Europe. We only state the facts.

INF GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 5 JUNE

LD051326 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 5 TASS -- A session of the group for medium-range nuclear weapons was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

POTENTIAL FOR 'SUCCESSFUL' CDE CONCLUSION NOTED

PM060826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch: "Vigorous Action"]

[Text] Stockholm — A buzzer sounded in the Kulturhuset foyer, indicating the end of the latest session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE]. Hardly had they left the plenary session hall than the delegation heads encountered a tight circle of correspondents. The main question was "what were the results of the session?"

Special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, the Soviet delegation leader, answered: "The main work has been done in editorial groups. Interesting and, in our view, quite productive work is being done in the group dealing with questions of notification. Useful work has been done in the group dealing with observance; there has also been movement, albeit tentative, in the group dealing with the nonuse of force. Yet it must be said that the editing process is proceeding extremely slowly and mainly on secondary questions."

As is well known, the Stockholm conference is called upon to solve the acute and sensitive questions of security and confidence in Europe, questions closely linked with the overall state of affairs in the world. That is why the existence of two opposing courses in international policy, the socialist countries' constructive steps, and the active opposition to them on the part of the West are naturally leaving their mark on the progress of the conference.

The peace initiatives put forward recently by the Soviet Union have undoubtedly promoted the creation of a more favorable atmosphere at Stockholm. Following the fundamental line of their foreign policy -- to use all means to promote the quickest building of a reliable universal security system -- the USSR and the socialist states have taken an active stance at the conference. The socialist countries have made constructive proposals allowing the forum to gain impetus on all points of the final document.

It would be no exaggeration to say that most delegations are expressing sincere interest in the success of the conference. This is particularly shown in the position of the group of neutral and nonaligned states, and even among the NATO countries a growing interest in the search for accords can be noted.

But the conference continues to encounter other trends in its work. The overall hardening of Washington's foreign policy has been clearly seen in the position of the delegations from the United States and its closest NATO allies, which have substantially held up the conference's work.

Nobody, of course, expects the work of a forum such as the Stockholm conference to be easy. However, the problems that have arisen are often of an artificial nature.

The group dealing with the question of the nonuse of force continues to encounter serious difficulties. The attempts by its coordinator to activate the editorial work on aspects where viewpoints coincide have still not been met with the proper understanding by a number of Western states.

Notification or, rather, definition of the types of notification of military activity is another area of still unresolved problems. This question lies at the basis of several avenues: working out notification parameters for each type of activity, exchanging annual plans, and inviting observers.

In order to untie this knot and accelerate the elaboration of militarily substantive accords, the Soviet Union has proposed examining the notification problem in its different aspects. However, the United States and a number of other states are categorically refusing to provide notification about independent aircraft and naval activity.

Not extending confidence-building measures to aircraft means retaining the possibility of using them for blackmail and scare purposes and for carrying out a direct threat. Persistent attempts are made to exclude troop transfers to the European zone from notification too. The thrust of this approach is quite obvious -- to prevent the elaboration of substantive measures that would reduce the threat of military confrontation in Europe.

In order to give positive impetus at the conference to a businesslike discussion of this aspect the Soviet delegation put forward at the recent session specific parameters for ensuring notification of major ground forces exercises carried out independently or jointly with any possible air or naval force components or amphibious and airborne assault troops, indicating the numbers of divisions and any independent air exercises.

The position of the United States and its closest allies looks no better on the question of restrictions on military activity either. The level, scale, and intensity of exercises on the European continent these days are steadily increasing. Thousands of exercises each year on different scales are held in Europe. As a consequence the scale of activity is growing repeatedly and tension is intensifying.

Taking all these factors into account, the socialist states and the neutral and nonaligned countries have submitted a number of proposals to limit both the scale of exercises and their number. However, the British delegation stated that for it the general concept of a limitation threshold was unacceptable.

The Stockholm conference is a sensitive indicator of the desire and readiness of states to really strengthen confidence and security and strive to reduce the danger of war in Europe. There is only just enough time left. Yet the conference retains the potential for a successful conclusion. This would make it possible to decide to move to the conference's second phase devoted to disarmament in Europe and to give new impetus to the development of the Helsinki process in all its aspects.

U.S. TIMES TEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DAY

LD051819 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Another nuclear test was conducted in an underground silo at the Nevada test range today. That was this year's fifth nuclear test officially announced by the U.S. Department of Energy and the twelfth one since the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions on August 6, 1985. The yield of the explosion was from 20 to 150 kilotons, and, as a spokesman of the Nevada test range has stated, "had a bearing on nuclear arms."

Thus, the test has provided a fresh evidence of the administration's criminal disregard for the world public demands for an end to the nuclear arms race, for the prevention of its transfer to outer space and for safeguarding mankind against a nuclear catastrophe. According to official data, the Nevada nuclear test codenamed "tajo" has brought to 651 the number of nuclear tests announced by the United States since 1951.

Administration spokesmen keep stating that after the start of the conduct of nuclear tests underground, the tests no longer pose danger from the viewpoint of a discharge of radiation into the atmosphere. However, such assertions are quite far from the truth. Even officially it was admitted that in a number of cases such a discharge did occur, poisoning the environment and impairing people's health. According to expert estimates, the aggregate leak of radiation during the conduct of underground nuclear explosions in Nevada by far exceeds the release of radiation as a result of the Chernobyl accident over which a wave of hysteria was stirred up in the United States on the plea of "care" for countries which neighbour on the Soviet Union. The mendacity of the administration's assertions as to its "concern" for the environment and human health is emphasized by the fact that the explosion "tajo" was pointedly timed for the world Environmental Protection Day which is traditionally observed by a U.N. decision on June 5.

No less mendacious are the adminstration's assertions that the USA's refusal to discontinue nuclear tests and thus put an end to the sophistication of nuclear arms and prevent the development of new types of nuclear weapons, including space systems, is ostensibly accounted for by the administration's desire to promote talks on reaching agreement on a reduction in nuclear arms and even on their complete elimination. It was precisely such "arguments" that were adduced on the eve of the nuclear test in Nevada in President Reagan's message to Congress. In the message, he demanded that the adminstration's request for appropriations for military needs for the 1987 fiscal year be fully satisfied. The message pointed out that the United States would go ahead with implementing the U.S. "strategic modernisation program" and speed up the realisation of the "star wars" program.

In the area of the Nevada test range, police arrested another group of activists of the movement for an end to nuclear tests. The activists who keep round-the-clock vigil have set themselves as an object to attract the attention of as broad circles of U.S. population as possible to the administration's stubborn unwillingness to listen to the voice of reason and to join the Soviet moratorium with a view to elaborating a treaty on a total and final ban on nuclear tests as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON ENVIRONMENT DAY

LD051634 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Statement by the Soviet Government" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, June 6 TASS -- The problem of protection and improvement of the environment has already long ceased to be a matter of concern for individual countries, it is of a clearly expressed global character, and its settlement takes concerted efforts by the peoples of all countries. This is pointed out in the statement issued by the Soviet Government today on the occasion of the World Environmental Protection Day on May 5.

The Soviet Union, the statement stresses, has drawn for itself serious conclusions from the accident in Chernobyl and consistently comes out for broadest cooperation with all countries in resolving that problem. Obviously, such a cooperation can be successfully carried out only in conditions of lasting peace on earth. It is inseparable from the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, the most terrible thing that may befall our planet.

The statement reaffirms the USSR's unswerving, consistent striving for peace, for developing peaceful international cooperation.

There is conviction in the Soviet Union, the statement says, that in this nuclear space age, security and survival of every state, international security as a whole cannot be ensured either through military technological solutions, or through multiplying and perfecting the weapons arsenals, but by their steady reduction and total elimination of mass destruction weapons. This is the aim of the fresh Soviet initiatives and proposals, which met world-wide response, on ending nuclear testing, ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, reducing conventional weapons.

Being guided by the striving to ensure in practice that nuclear explosions should no longer destroy the human environment, the USSR has adopted a decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6, 1986, in order to give the USA one more chance to join in that most important initiative.

IAEA'S BLIX BACKS SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER PROPOSAL

PM051553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "H. Blix Statement"]

[Text] Geneva, 4 Jun -- IAEA Director General Hans Blix has come out in support of the Soviet proposal to set up an international mechanism for the safe development of nuclear power on the basis of close cooperation among all states. Speaking here at the European Nuclear Society congress, he emphasized that he has unshakable faith in the future of the peaceful atom.

H. Blix also spoke of the need for practical steps aimed at removing the military nuclear threat. The chief barrier in the way of intensifying the nuclear arms race, he pointed out, could be the political will of states to renounce these weapons and their readiness to adopt corresponding pledges. Reaching an agreement on the total cessation of nuclear tests would be a most effective means in this direction at the present time.

Touching on the accident at the Chernobyl AES, H. Blix said that no one belittles the significance of what happened. Nor does the Soviet Government do so. Before drawing conclusions, it is necessary to have a clearer picture of just what did happen.

IAEA'S ROSEN PRAISES RESPONSE TO CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD052235 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] San Francisco, June 5 TASS -- Morris Rosen, director of the Office of Nuclear Safety of the IAEA Department of Technical Operations, spoke highly of the actions by the Soviet specialists and authorities in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and rendering aid to the people affected in the accident.

Addressing here the 54th annual Edison Electric Institute convention, Rosen said that "the Russians proved to be dedicated gregarious, competent people who handled the situation extremely well".

Rosen stressed that in meeting with representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Soviet officials presented to them full information and displayed preparedness for close businesslike cooperation with other countries in creating reliable safety conditions for the development of nuclear power engineering in the world. Within the framework of that regime the USSR proposes to develop a system of prompt warning and providing information in the event of accidents and breakdowns at nuclear power plants, in particular, when they are accompanied with an escape of radioactiveness, and also of an international machinery for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance should dangerous situations arise. According to Rosen, it is planned to hold in Vienna soon a meeting of groups of experts to draw up recommendations in the light of the Soviet proposals.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency pointed out that the nuclear power plants are viewed, as before, as one of the cheapest sources of electricity.

FALIN DISCUSSES ISSUES AT BONN PRESS CONFERENCE

DW051255 Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER in German 31 May/1 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Wolf J. Bell: "Falin: A New Policy Does Not Establish Itself Overnight"]

[Text] Bonn -- Moscow's former ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, yesterday returned for 1 day to the place of his years-long activities after a more than 7-year absence. As boss of the Soviet news agency, NOVOSTI, Falin has been responsible for some months for using the new Soviet information policy style in its foreign work and for publicizing party chief Gorbachev's policy all over the world. During a press conference in the Bonn Soviet Embassy he said remarkable things about Soviet policy toward the West, FRG-Soviet relations, and the Chernobyl tragedy and its political implications. Particularly striking was the new openness with which he admitted mishaps and difficulties.

All the Western delegation heads conducting East-West negotiations are complaining of the discrepancy between Gorbachev's announcements and the almost total inflexibility of his negotiators. What is the reason for that? Is it half-baked ideas? Is it the inertia of the foreign policy apparatus?

Falin: "A new policy does not establish itself overnight or in an hour, particularly not if politicians' new concepts are supposed to be accepted by people who previously had a completely different way of thinking, who had been trained to think in different ways. They need time to adapt themselves to new situations. And if that does not happen, then policy becomes empty phrases.

Falin said the Soviet leadership was prepared for a new way of thinking. The United States should recognize that, and also set its feet on new paths. He added that a second summit might take place any time provided that it served not only to discuss general matters, but to solve concrete issues. Obviously Washington was not prepared to discuss concrete issues, he said. "If that attitude does not change, then prospects are poor for this year." The situation was rendered even more difficult by President Reagan's threat 'bout SALT II, which was in contradiction to the Geneva summit agreement, where it was agreed not to burden relations with new difficulties.

When Falin was ambassador, the FRG-Soviet relationship played an important role in East-West policy. That has changed in recent years. Falin said that the relations had their importance per se. That is as true today as it was at that time. The countries are virtually neighbors and should not neglect their mutual interests.

The criticism that Moscow was trying to divide the FRG and the United States was rejected by Falin. He said that such attempts were "absolutely unnecessary and without any chance of success." However, it was true for both sides that it is impossible to cooperate constructively at the expense of third countries.

According to Falin, local authorities made errors and tried to minimize the Chernobyl incident, which initially led to gravely false assessments of the serious situation after the reactor accident. He said that people were too self-confident. And it was that attitude that was responsible for the deaths by radiation suffered by firemen, who were put into action at the beginning. As at the U.S. plant in Harrisburg, the catastrophe was triggered by a hydrogen explosion [wasserstoffexplosion]. As at Harrisburg, the cause has not yet been found. Maybe a staff member acted contrary to regulations -- human failure is responsible for 70 percent of all reactor accidents. It may also have been a defect in material. These are theories, said Falin.

Falin emphasized that the two undamaged reactors would only be started up -- a decision by the leadership -- when there was no danger to human life, but not this year. "Radioactivity is still high -- the affected area must be deactivated several times. It became apparent that our technology was insufficient to do that."

The number of people with radiation sickness was still considerable and all international medical means must be used to help them. Despite the high risks that all modern technologies have, one cannot do without nuclear energy as an interim solution in view of the scarce natural resources, Falin said.

Falin repeated the proposal of concentrating international capabilities to realize nuclear fusion by the end of the century, if possible. "Then we would have an inexhaustible, safe and economical source, and nuclear energy in its present form would be finished." (FRG Research Minister Riesenhuber recently estimated that that would take 50 years.) Falin explicitly agreed to the proposal made by Chancellor Kohl to convoke an international conference on reactor safety. Such a conference must considerably strengthen the powers of the Vienna nuclear energy authority (IAEA), the most important institution in that sector, he added.

According to Moscow, the IAEA should have the right to conduct on-site inspections and supervise high-risk experiments. The conference should prepare strict rules applying to all participants equally about comprehensive, prompt notification in the event of incidents and about a constant, regular flow of information to IAEA during normal conditions. In that respect there must not be two standards, Falin said. "As you know, there is no red, Eastern and no non-red, Western atom."

ACADEMICS DISCUSS WAYS OF COMBATING TERRORISM

PM051433 Moscow IAVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Gleb Starushenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Professor Doctor of Juridical Sciences Lidiya Modzhoryan by special correspondent Artur Blinov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Round Table": "Terrorism -- An Instrument of Neoglobalism" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] The world press continues to publish alarming news. Bomb raids, explosions, attacks... U.S. ships continue, as before, to ply the Mediterranean close to Libya, which was the victim of aggression. South Africa's aircraft bombed the capitals of three Frontline States, while its battalions again invaded Angola. Military-political tension around Syria has increased. The escalation of violence and the whipping up of hysteria are often justified in Western capitals by references to "the fight against international terrorism." What is international terrorism? Where is it rooted? Who is it that really resorts to terrorism? These questions are answered by Soviet specialists in internatinal relations and international law.

[Editorial Office] What generates international terrorism?

[Modzhoryan] Briefly speaking, the crisis and conflict situations at local and regional levels, generated and fanned by the policy of imperialist states.

Imperialism has for a long time now been using the weapon of terrorism, and primarily state terrorism. Insofar as, in our age, any direct aggression encounters particularly strong opposition and condemnation by the entire world community and the international public, the states pursuing criminal goals attempt to attain them by the methods of terrorism organized by special services. There are well known examples of the U.S. use of the methods of state terrorism, including interference in civil war (El Salvador), training and sending mercenaries and using other states' territory for this purpose (Afghanistan, Nicaragua), mining other countries' territorial waters and their approaches (Nicaragua), and organizing attempts on the lives of other countries' leaders (Libya, Panama, Cuba). This is just a brief list of criminal actions in the last few years.

It is also important to note that the incumbent U.S. Administration, to judge by all its actions, relies more and more widely on the application of the methods of terrorism in the interest of implementing the doctrine of "neoglobalism." After all, "neoglobalism" is primarily an attempt by imperialism to obtain social revenge on a worldwide scale and launch a broad offensive on all fronts against the forces of peace, national independence, and progress. The essence of this doctrine consists of international lawlessness and state terrorism.

[Editorial Office] How is one to explain the fact that the Tokyo conference of the "Seven," which was officially described as "economic," adopted a politically oriented declaration on international terrorism?

[Starushenko] This declaration was an attempt to shift the blame from the guilty onto the innocent. After committing its aggression against Libya the United States came up against resolute condemnation from all over the world, primarily from the socialist and nonaligned countries. With the exception of Britain, not even the NATO countries supported it. In these circumstances, Washington manipulated the levers of "Western solidarity" and got the "Seven" to adopt the document in question, containing a direct attack on Libya. It perceives this declaration as a "remission" of the sin of aggression and a kind of blessing for new aggressive and terrorist actions against Libya and other countries. In this connection it is impossible not to draw attention to the stream of attacks on another Arab country, Syria, which swelled after the conference of the "Seven."

[Editorial Office] How should the U.S. actions against Libya be described from the positions of international law? After all, Washington justifies the aggression by referring to legal norms?

[Modzhoryan] The U.S. attempt to present the attack on Libya as an act of self-defense is fully inconsistent. After all, the United States was not the target of attack by Libya's Armed Forces. The U.S. Administration's claims that this action served to protect the United States and other states against international terrorism are also groundless. First, no political, economic, military, or any other considerations can provide a justification for aggression. Second, not a single state can claim the role of judge or gendarme in international affairs. Armed forces must be used to restore and maintain peace only in accordance with a Security Council resolution (Article 42 of the UN Charter). Moreover, not a single item of even slightly convincing evidence was produced to prove Libya's complicity in the terrorist act ascribed to it.

[Editorial Office] Whenever the United States is found guilty of breaking international law, its spokesmen raise the justification that, supposedly, other states and movements also violate their obligations under international law. For example, they voice accusations that liberation movements use violence.

[Modzhoryan] There are different forms of violence. International law openly recognizes the right of victims of aggression and members of anticolonial and antiracist movements to wage armed struggle. There are, of course, actions and methods whose use is banned for all time and for everyone. They include violence against civilian populations, barbaric treatment of prisoners of war, torture, setting off explosions, aircraft hijacking, and so on. The use of these methods would be impermissible for anyone at all, and it compromises primarily those who resort to it.

Terrorism in any form is impermissible, and it must be eradicated. At the same time, analyzing its specific manifestations, we cannot fail to take into account the fact that terrorist actions are often the result of provocations. At other times they are staged by imperialist special services in an attempt to discredit liberation organizations and movements, and even for the purpose of justifying their own repressive actions and acts of aggression.

[Editorial Office] Therefore, in order to put an end to international terrorism, it is necessary to help eradicate the fundamental causes of this dangerous phenomenon, and colonialism, racism, and foreign occupation in particular. But this is a prolonged process. Is there nothing that can be done to cut terrorism short today?

[Modzhoryan] The struggle against terrorism can and must be waged with due consideration for the interests of all states and, at the same time, at all levels. First, effective measures must be taken at intrastate level.

It is governments that are primarily responsible for taking measures against terrorism. Second, the conclusion of regional and universal multilateral agreements on the extradition of criminals is an effective measure. Unfortunately, it is the Western states, and the United States in particular, that violate this principle. Third, it is necessary to ensure that all states accept those agreements on combating individual types of international terrorism which are already in force.

[Starushenko] The eradication of international terrorism is not just a demand of humanism. Such a measure will accelerate the affirmation of trust and the establishment of real cooperation between states and will facilitate the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, without which survival in the nuclear age becomes questionable.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON 'GLOBAL SHIELD-86' MANEUVERS

PM051357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Preparing a Global Provocation"]

[Text] Washington, 31 May -- The United States is preparing a new provocative demonstration of military muscle on a global scale. The Pentagon has announced that the U.S. Strategic Air Command (SAC) will conduct large-scale maneuvers codenamed "Global Shield-86" 10-23 June of this year. According to the military department's statement, the purpose of the war games, which are to be held on a worldwide scale, is to monitor the readiness of U.S. strategic forces for a nuclear war.

The maneuvers by SAC, which controls the U.S. ground-based strategic missile forces and the strategic bomber force, will include both command staff games and action exercises by underground missile silo teams and bomber crews. "The purpose of the 'Global Shield-86' maneuvers is to provide SAC crews with flight training under conditions approximating reality," the Pentagon statement says. "They will also test SAC's ability to ensure aircraft flights in the real wartime conditions which will be simulated during the course of the maneuvers." U.S. Navy ships, Marines, tactical and transport aviation, and air defense systems will also take part in them. Subunits of the Canadian Armed Forces will also be involved.

Aware that such saber rattling cannot fail to alarm U.S. and international public opinion, the Pentagon has hastened to declare that the maneuvers "are in no way connected with the present international situation." Nevertheless, such declarations cannot hide the fact that, instead of undertaking real actions to reduce the threat of nuclear catastrophe and limit the gigantic arsenals of mass destruction, Washington is continuing its irresponsible gamble with the fate of peace by conducting provocative rehearsals for nuclear war.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON POSSIBILITY OF SUMMIT MEETING

LD051633 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Valentin Zorin; from the "Vremya" broadcast]

[Text] The U.S. press is publishing material on the question of a Soviet-U.S. summit. We go over to Valentin Zorin, Political Observer for Soviet television.

Hello, comrades. This topic really does currently occupy a lot of space in the U.S. press. By all accounts, this is being done with the active involvement of the leaders of the Washington administration, who are playing a role in directing it. In this, they are adhering to a deliberately simple scenario: An accord on such a meeting was reached in Geneva and now, according to them, it is up to the Russians to make the next move.

In reality, however, everything is far from being as simple as they are attempting to make out on the banks of the Potomac. A meeting between the leaders of two states is not a fashion soiree; it must yield real results. That is exactly how it was during the Soviet-American meeting last November. But since then, by all accounts the mood in the U.S. capital has started to change substantially. The military contractors, confides THE WASHINGTON POST, are alarmed at the consequences of arms control. U.S.-Soviet talks could deprive them of advantageous contracts. This is evidently the whole trouble. While continuing to talk about the desirability of a fresh Soviet-U.S. meeting -- something that manifestly looks like a mere public relations item -- the Washington leadership is at the same time taking steps aimed at blocking measures designed to undo the knots in relations between our countries.

Here are some of the steps taken in the post-Geneva period: their negative reply to the Soviet proposal of 15 January, putting forward a specific stage-by-stage plan for reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals; the launch of the star wars program; repeated refusals to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, and the pointed carrying out of explosions at the Nevada test site. Nor should one omit the ill-intentioned whipping up of a fresh round of an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, including the cynical use to this end of the misfortune that overtook our people in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Energy Station]. This whole line, which is destructive from the point of view of international security, is crowned by the decision announced by President Reagan on the virtual renunciation of further observance of SALT II, something that conclusively annuls the results of many years of effort and opens the way to a dangerous new twist in the spiral of the arms race.

How can this policy of Washington be reconciled with assurances of its willingness for a summit? Declaring recently once again that we are in favor of such a meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: You cannot continue a dialogue and at the same time fail to resolve anything, build up armaments, and use a meeting as a screen to camouflage this race. The gap between Washington's verbal assurances and what is really being done is obvious. One gets the impression that the upper hand in the U.S. capital is being gained by those who are heading full-steam on a course toward the wrecking of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

AMBASSADOR DUBININ ARRIVES IN U.S. 5 JUNE

LD060616 Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 6 TASS -- Yuriy Dubinin, the Soviet Union's newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, arrived here on Thursday.

Upon his arrival in the American capital, the Soviet ambassador stated the need for the normalization of Soviet-American relations and constructive cooperation between the two countries in resolving vital problems, first and foremost those concerning security.

MOSCOW TV: TUMANOV QUESTIONED ON RADIO LIBERTY

LD034313 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1740 GMT 3 Jun 86

["Roundtable discussion" with Oleg Aleksandrovich Tumanov, "former head of Radio Liberty," entitled "The Truth About the Corporation of Lies" with Moscow Radio's D. Biryukov as moderator and the following participants: Viktor Ponomarev from TASS, Viktor Gribachev from ZHURNALIST; Yuriy Dmitriyev from TRUD; Aleksandr Mozgovoy from SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA; Pavel Kuznetsov "representing" the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and Vladislav Sarkov and Aleksandr Lopukhin, who are not further identified; date and place not specified -- live or recorded with video showing the participants sitting at tables arranged in a circle]

[Text] [Biryukov] Today representatives of a number of the organs of the Soviet press are meeting Oleg Aleksandrovich Tumanov. He worked for over 20 years at Radio Liberty. Tumanov, having long realized the error of his youth, decided to return to his homeland. It was in this connection that he collected confidential documentary materials about the subversive and intelligence nature of the activity of Radio Liberty and its use by the U.S. services for purposes hostile to the Soviet Union. Upon his return to the homeland, Tumanov handed these documents over to the competent Soviet bodies. Taking into account Tumanov's sincere repentance of what he had done, his voluntary acknowledgement of his fault, his desire to expiate his guilt by taking part in the exposure of the activity of foreign ideological subversion centers and the importance of the information he had supplied, the decision on Tumanov's return to the Soviet Union was made. A representation was sent to the Supreme Soviet for Tumanov's release from criminal responsibility through a pardon.

Today, Oleg Aleksandrovich, we will be asking you some questions about the activity of the radio station and those who work for it. Vladislav Sarkov, first please, arguments and facts:

[Sarkov] Oleg Aleksandrovich, I would like to hear about how Radio Liberty is used to conduct various kinds of anti-Soviet actions and examples of them. I also want to ask what you can say about the links of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Finally, what is the attitude of the present administration of the United States of America and Congress toward these subversive radio stations?

[Tumanov] Well, all the activity of the radio station is in principle subordinated to anti-Soviet propaganda. There are, however, broadcasts and there are what we correctly called campaigns which, so to speak, are conducted on a permanent basis. On a permanent basis, since about 1967, there has been a campaign in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union. At one time the radio station, having established contact with the NTS, [People's Labor Alliance] obtained Samizdat documents through the NTS. At that time they were the first such documents and some of them were actually prepared at NTS; that was not even concealed. That was the beginning. Later, the radio station started trying, so to speak, to get all existing truths and untruths via all possible channels, sometimes prompting these channels and Soviet citizens to sign some materials. It started getting Samizdat materials, mainly devoted to the situation of human rights in the Soviet Union.

What began as a weekly program turned into a daily one. The program is given a lot of attention at the radio station. President Reagan spoke about it and the problem of human rights, at the request of the radio station.

Yes, part of the material for his speech was prepared at the radio station, so that we could hear... I mean the radio station wanted it from the mouth of the President.

That was your first question. The second question, as far as I remember...

[Sarkov] About links with the embassy.

[Tumanov] About links with the U.S. Embassy: One could say that this could even be linked with the first question, because it is via the embassy, the diplomatic mail, that all this material from the Soviet Union finds its way to the radio station. There are people at the U.S. Embassy for this purpose -- the selfsame human rights attache -- who meets various kinds of dissidents, dissenters and gathers the necessary material. The embassy also has a special fund, and part of this money is allocated by the radio station, incidentally, to pay for the services of certain people in whose information the radio station is interested.

[Biryukov] Thank you. Viktor Ponomarev of TASS:

[Ponomarev] Oleg Aleksandrovich, the first to respond to your press conference in Moscow was Redlich, an official of Radio Liberty. He declared, for the umpteenth time, that Radio Liberty has nothing to do with the CIA. The emigre newspaper RUSSKAYA MYSL immediately afterward played on people's naivete by asking how espionage could be conducted sitting at a microphone. How would you comment on this, and, a second question, could you name the CIA officials at Radio Liberty by name and the departments most strongly linked with intelligence?

[Tumanov] Well, Robert Redlich, he is the liaison officer with foreign press organs, mainly with West German newspapers and Deutsche Welle. In principle, he would, of course, be fired straightaway if he said that we -- Radio Liberty -- actually collaborated with the CIA.

Few people know that Robert Redlich himself is an experienced employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. At one time he was head of a military intelligence school in the West German town of Baden Wurttemberg. But what can one say about him as a person? Well, in the West they have this word "playboy" and, as you know, this sort of activity requires a pretty large financial outlay, and at one time, because of misuse of finances, he was all but fired a few years ago from the radio station. But, it seems that some kind of higher authority was set up -- it may have been his command at Langley -- and he stayed at the station.

As far as the RUSSKAYA MYSL newspaper is concerned, first of all I will say a few words about the paper itself. Some 80 percent of the material it publishes is material from Radio Liberty, some of it comes over the air and some from the station's research department. So, in principle RUSSKAYA MYSL is an offshoot of the radio station. And of course, it, protects the radio station in everything it writes.

How can one engage in espionage while seated at a microphone? We must not forget that only a tiny minority of the station's employees actually sit at the microphone -- those who speak directly over the air. It may be that not all of them, say, are actually engaged in espionage activities -- they are journalists, journalists we may say of another hue, and of a different mentality, specially trained, but still, journalists.

[Ponomarev] Oleg Aleksandrovich, excuse me but, in connection with this, what was this intricate organization, this ?parta's bureau, you mentioned at the press conference, could you comment in detail about this?

[Tumanov] Yes, I will now really tell it all. This is very important. On Boulevard St. Germain, house No 193, there is a so-called Audience Research Department. At least that is its official title. A number of people work there. But that is just a part of it, a subdepartment, that is, to the main department. It has its own subdepartments in many towns of Western Europe and the United States of America, say, in Vienna, Salzburg, Copenhagan, Rome -- I could continue this list. What are this department and its subdepartments specifically engaged in? It is headed by Gene Parta, a trained American intelligence officer, and Charles Allan also a trained American intelligence officer, although his cover is that he is an Oxford graduate. Never mind.

In recent years a number of citizens have left the Soviet Union in order, say, to reunite with their families, to Israel, but not all of them go straight to Israel, some of them go to the United States. In these cases these people settle for a while either in Vienna or Rome, where they are, so to speak, checked over by American intelligence. It is not just a check over, but a gathering of information. Parta's bureau has people in these American intelligence departments in Vienna and Rome and also uses information in the sense that it gathers information required by the radio station. This is where they get hold of it, but in some of their other bureaus they gather material for intelligence, that is they provide the material. Some of this material is needed by the radio station with the purpose of gathering information about the quality of the broadcasts, what sort of programs are successful, which should perhaps be axed.

But at the same time -- I saw these questionnaires -- people are asked questions on quite different issues which, in principle, the station should have no interest in whatsoever. These could be questions -- there are questions -- of a military nature, in particular; there are also questions about the development, say, of the road network in the Soviet Union, that also comes into the military field. And immigrants are subjected to obligatory questioning. Delegations come in from the Soviet Union, individual tourists arrive, and these people -- Soviet citizens -- may also be approached and introduced. All the people who work with Parta speak excellent Russian, and perhaps indirectly they gain their confidence, perhaps all different kinds of methods are used, but nevertheless they try to get information that they obtain, say, from emigres. Of course, this might be a minimum of information, but the fact is that in all -- every particle of this mosaic gathered together on one canvas -- provides a very accurate and clear picture of certain events in the Soviet Union.

But one might also say that Parta's bureau in Paris on Boulevard St. Germain is equipped with a special computer, thanks to which information is also summarized along certain parameters, including those which interest the American [word indistinct] military.

In addition, the radio station has a number of departments that operate directly for the Central Intelligence Agency. At the Foreign Ministry news conference I was asked about some of these departments. Among these were the Red Archives, which exists at the radio station. What does it do? People sit there slicing through the Soviet press and placing news items in separate files, filling cards, and keeping card indexes. Nevertheless, all this material that is gathered and sorted in various parameters provides the opportunity to make judgements about many things in Soviet life, for instance about the development of the Soviet economy; about changes at the top in party leadership; and even forecasting, perhaps, these changes sometimes; to speak about foreign policy and forecast, perhaps, future foreign policy. All this material is registered and sent to Washington in the form of a special dossier.

Then there is the Research Department. The Research Department is more specialized and works to order. That means that instructions might come from Washington and material may be prepared, say, on how the research people at Radio Liberty assess the prospects of, say, the 27th congress.

Such material is prepared well in advance of the congress. These are predictions of a kind, if you like. That is what the research department does.

What other departments are there? Well, in that same Research Department there exists a subdepartment, a military subdepartment. There you have people engaged in collecting military information from existing sources, from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and from various military journals that are accessible and that the station subscribes to -- it subscribes to virtually everything that can be written, the entire available Soviet periodical press. What is unavailable comes in through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow that engages in obtaining such information on the spot when diplomats or, say, correspondents go out on business. They buy these newspapers and then the papers are sent to the radio station.

So, these are the two departments that engage directly in obtaining such -- I would say -- espionage information.

You are now asking about people. I have already spoken about Robert Redlich -- he is a staff employee of the CIA. Let us now take, let us say, the Russian Service itself. Radio Liberty as such is headed by Dr Vaslev. Dr Vaslev is a staff officer of American military intelligence. Not long ago he served in the United States Air Force where he was in the Intelligence Corps.

The Russian Service itself of Radio Liberty is headed by Gelskiy -- Konstantin Vladimirovich Golskiy. He is a staff intelligence officer, an American military intelligence officer -- a specialist in methods of conducting psychological warfare. He is a major, and, by the way, you can sometimes meet him at the radio station wearing a military uniform because until now he has been on secondment to the American (McGrew) military base in Munich itself, he is increasing his qualifications.

The assistant director of the Russian Service is Nikolay Petrov. He is a staff employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. He carries out at the radio station -- that is he directly implements the radio station's links with the CIA, it links with the American General Consulate in Munich in which there exists a special subdepartment. Certain secret material reaches the radio station through the General Consulate and Petrov is the courier for this material and disseminates it to its destination.

I can continue the list. The Research Department -- one of the subdivisions of the Research Department -- is headed by Kit Bush. Kit Bush, they say and I cannot confirm it -- is a nephew of the U.S. vice president. He directly prepares material -- that is, not he but his staff -- according to orders issued from Washington. In one of his departments works Alan Kroncher. He is an emigree from the Soviet Union, a person who at one time went to Israel and now works at the radio station. I would not describe him as a staff employee of the CIA, but he has been summoned to Washington several times where he gave lectures on the prospects for the development of the Soviet economy, not at universities but at some courses or other at intelligence schools in the United States. Working alongside him in the same department is a very quiet, modest, quite inconspicuous person -- Anatoliy Kruzhin. His real surname is Bublik. During the war, Anatoliy Kruzhin -- Bublik -- was the head of the personal bodyguard of Vlasov. After the war the Americans kept him in their own cadres, so to speak. He did not receive any punishment, but he began to specialize in military topics. He collects material on the Soviet Army, on the staff movements of various Soviet servicemen, and he is also periodically summoned to America, directly to Langley, where he gives lectures. One could say Yan Penner is the head of the Baltic editorial offices. This is not actually Radio Liberty but Radio Free Europe. But this person is also directly linked with American intelligence. I think that these are enough names, in principle. This list could be continued.

There also exists the practice of direct cooperation by both radio stations -- both Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe -- with branches of American intelligence schools. One of these schools is located in Munich on the territory of the (McGrew) military barracks and the other is near Munich, approximately 100 kilometers away in the two of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The students of these schools, so-called students -- actually they are future staff employees of the CIA, future staff employees of the military intelligence services, future staff employees of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, frequently -- freely visit the two radio stations, make use of their material and take advantage of the opportunity for contact with people from the Soviet Union in order to get used to, to understand the psychology of a Soviet or a Russian person who has recently left the Soviet Union.

In addition, certain of the staff at the station visit both of the intelligence schools and give lectures there. As an example, I can quote the radio's chief military affairs commentator, Pritecheskiy, who constantly goes to both Garmisch and visits the military school in Munich in order to give lectures on the situation in the Soviet Army. He selects special material -- some of this material is broadcast by the radio station -- and he lectures to the students.

I said that future staff employees of the U.S. Embassy sometimes undergo training at these schools. I knew in particular the Glen couple who attended an approximately 6-month long semester at Garmisch. They were trained in diplomatic activity in the Soviet Union. They were too -- or I should say he, James Glen -- was to become attache and, so far as I know, he became attache for human rights at the U.S. Embassy -- they have such a post. I repeat that I knew them well, I met them several times at the radio station where he was also interested in the situation of dissidents and in the question of dissidence in the Soviet Union. He was gathering and accumulating experience. He was always joking that he would be the first human rights attache who was not a Jew, because before him and after him all who occupied that position were, I think, usually Americans of Jewish extraction for some incomprehensible reason. I can mention the names of two more American diplomats who acted as couriers for Soviet dissidents in 1984 and 1985. They were Warren and Zimmermann.

[Biryukov] Please go ahead, Viktor Gribachev, the ZHURNALIST journal.

[Gribachev] The news for radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe is prepared by the Central News Division and the Council for International Radio Broadcasting that assures us that this division can make accurate and competent news available to radio stations. According to official data, former employees of REUTER, UL, ASSOCIATED PRESS, CBS, ABC, and BBC work there. It is precisely on the BBC that I would like to dwell. Apparently these journalists are specially trained, as you said previously. At the news conference you told us of the connections between the Radio Liberty Russian Service and the BBC and you mentioned the name of Tim Sebastian, the BBC Moscow correspondent accredited here in our country. Could you elaborate on that?

[Tumanov] Well, it is the BBC Russian Service that, perhaps, I know best of all, since during the course of various official trips, business trips, I repeatedly visited Bush House -- the center for international radio broadcasting of the BBC. You ask about the connections, the cooperation and coordination. I will try to give an exhaustive answer to this question. All three exist. They do not exist just between Radio Liberty and the BBC, but also between Radio Liberty and the Voice of America, between Radio Liberty and Vatican Radio, and between Radio Liberty and Deutsche Welle; this list could be expanded.

Indeed, Radio Liberty employed and employs quite a number of staff who have received their professional training in the BBC Russian Service. The BBC, in its turn, has a number of employees who received professional training in the Russian Service of, let us say, Radio Liberty.

You know, some time ago Radio Liberty had a need for staff: it began to entice BBC staff. The wages at Radio Liberty are much higher and the BBC began to lose its people very quickly. Subsequently, a gentlemen's agreement was reached to the effect that the BBC would not entice Radio Liberty employees -- which did, at times, take place -- while Radio Liberty, for its part, would certainly never entice Bush House staff. The BBC then made yet another promise: The thing is that the corporation has an establishment of its correspondents in Moscow; that is to say it has people on the spot. So the BBC pledged to make its correspondents' services available; and even some of their materials could be compiled on direct orders from Radio Liberty which, naturally, has no correspondents of its own here.

Tim Sebastian was one such correspondent. Af far as I remember, he graduated from Oxford and was coopted by British intelligence who, in turn sent him to work for the BBC. The BBC sent him to Poland as a correspondent. His main task in Poland was to collect materials on the Polish antisocialist movement, the underground movement, on various underground organizations of the KOR [Committee for the Defense of the Workers] variety and then he returned to Bush House in London, where he began to work in the Russian Service.

In the Russian Service he was again briefed: At that time he was being prepared for a trip to Moscow. He was briefed concerning the dissident issue. With this purpose in mind he arrived at Radio Liberty to compile materials, to make a preliminary compilation of material. For several days he worked in our Samizdat archives and the Research Department of the radio station. He was given all opportunities to compile material, our consultants, our specialists -- I have in mind Radio Liberty specialists -- were put at his disposal. Subsequently he left for Moscow.

It is interesting that in the BBC and Radio Liberty he was called Timosha. Well, periodically. Timosha also worked for Radio Liberty -- that is to say we would send some concrete question to the BBC; the BBC would send it on to Moscow and Timosha would reply to us through the BBC. Well, I can cite...[changes thought] As you know, he was later expelled from the Soviet Union.

Here is another example for you: At one time working for us at Radio Liberty was a certain Olena Kazhevnikova. Olena Kazhevnikova went to England after that and started work at Keston College -- that is a religious organization. She worked there and still works there and at the same time prepares religious programs for the BBC. By the way, she is still a member of the NTS. And so, part of the material she picks up in Keston College -- and in particular material concerning religion in the Soviet Union -- she supplies to Radio Liberty and at the same time the BBC, receiving, as it were, additional fees for this. She visited the Soviet Union a relatively short time ago. Here she met people with all kinds of opinions. The information was supplied to the BBC and after that Radio Liberty invited her on a business trip, and so all that information was received by the radio station, plus additional information, and she also spoke to her associates there, giving her impressions and telling about her conversations. So that is another example for you.

Well, we have been talking a lot about the BBC. But there are also examples of close cooperation between, say, Voice of America and Radio Liberty, because, for example, the current president of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe Robert Pell, is one of the former heads of Voice of America. Likewise, the Russian Services, that is, the services broadcasting to the Soviet Union, are at present directed by the former director of the Russian Service at Radio Liberty Gurt Ondyoming, and Mark Pommer, his former deputy.

Both of them transferred, as it were, from Radio Liberty to Voice of America. Voice of America -- they appointed -- I said Robert Pell but I mean Gene Pell, Eugene.

By the way, talking about Mark Pommer, he is an employee of Voice of America. He has diplomatic status. He has diplomatic passports. Mark Pommer also visited the Soviet Union recently, about 2 years ago. Both on the way to Moscow and the following this whole trip he stopped at Radio Liberty where he imparted all the information he was able to obtain here during his official trip, during his trip to the Soviet Union.

Well, perhaps we could talk briefly about foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow. I knew the Moscow correspondent of, for instance, the U.S. paper, THE BALTIMORE SUN -- in fact, now the former correspondent -- Tony Barberi, very well, personally, because Tony came on several occasions to Munich where he gathered necessary additional information and research material, which he then took with him to Moscow and used in his dispatches. Likewise, with Tony Barbier the process was the same as with Tim Sebastian that is, he sent his paper certain information, sometimes at our request. The paper published it. The paper published the articles then we translated them and broadcast them.

Of the current correspondents, I know that Serge Schmemann, the current correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Moscow gets most of the reference material he needs from Radio Liberty. He publishes some of this material in his paper, the radio takes this material, translates it and uses it in its broadcasts. More or less the same thing can be said of the worker of the first program of West German radio, Johannes Grotsky, and the West German journalist Elfriede Siegl who recently [word indistinct] about Moscow.

I think this list could be continued, but let us stop there for the moment.

[Gribachev] In its program statements Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe officially declare that they are not connected with any political party or emigre organization. Nevertheless, the links with the People's Labor Alliance, the NTS, have been known for a long time, (?and facts to show it exist.) I would like to know about this, in a bit more detail.

[Tumanov] It is probably necessary to begin with the history of the NTS. The fact is that this organization got a very bad reputation during the war, when it worked closely with German intelligence. After the war members of the NTS were coopted by the Central Intelligence Agency which allocated certain resources for the continuation of that organization's activity.

From the moment of the creation of Radio Liberty a very large number were working -- practically the first contingent of workers at Radio Liberty were members of the NTS. At that time, then, they occupied leading posts and basic commentators' jobs, but times began to change. The thing is that at near the end of the sixties -- beginning of the seventies, a new contingent of workers started arriving from Israel, people of Jewish nationality. You understand, it is hard for the radio station to find staff anywhere but in Israel or among the Jews who have settled in the United States. And then a dilemma arose. The fact is that they were of course excellent -- at the present time, it must be said, about 80 percent of those who work in the Russian Section are of Jewish nationality. And a very difficult situation arose. Of course they were very well aware of the fact of the cooperation of the NTS with Hitler's intelligence, with the Nazis, because many people ended up in camps thanks to the efforts of members of the People's Labor Alliance, and naturally, the administration began to feel uncomfortable. For that reason, under various pretexts, the members of the NTS started to be removed. That is, they were offered a favorable pension, special leaving benefits so that they would go and leave the station.

True, I would say that the link has not ended because of that, okay, only a few members of the NTS remain at the station, and carefully hide the fact: For example, Glen Rahr who conducts the religious broadcasts, or Aleksandr Pivanskiy who conducts the broadcasts about culture. The radio station exchanges and receives a lot of information from the NTS about life in the Soviet Union. Members of the NTS meet Soviet citizens -- fishermen, tourists, pilots -- that is, people who, because of their jobs, often spend time abroad. All this information goes to the radio station. In addition the NTS publishes two magazines. One is called FACETS (GRANI) and the other is called SOWING (POSEV). These magazines often publish material that is essential for the station, on the direct order of the radio station. Then quoting GRANI or POSEV the station broadcasts these materials.

[Biryukov] Oleg Aleksandrovich, if you have finished answering this group of questions, please will you now [words indistinct] Aleksandr Lopukhin.

[Lopukhin] Oleg Aleksandrovich, I would like you to tell us in more detail about the cooperation between Radio Liberty and the various anti-Soviet centers, including the religious anti-Soviet organizations.

[Tumanov] Well, there are many different anti-Soviet organizations in the West. I have already mentioned Keston College, which basically collects materials of a religious character about the conditon of relgion in the Soviet Union and the condition of believers in the Soviet Union. All these materials go to the radio. I have spoken about Oleg Koshevnikova who is, so to say, the link between the station and Keston College.

There are several other organizations. I could name, for example, Amnesty International's materials dealing with the Soviet Union are directly tendentious. The fact is that the part of Amnesty International, in its managing nucleus, there are two people who cooperate closely with Radio Liberty. They are Peter Reddaway, who teaches somewhere, but very often appears at the radio station and very carefully monitors the Samizdat documents which are prepared, (?partly) at the radio station, and Martin Dewhurst who teaches in Glasgow, but spends most of his time at the radio station in the Samizdat archives. These people, using the materials of the radio station, which I said, are partly prepared at the radio station itself, later fall into the hands of Amnesty International. Therefore all the reports dealing with the Soviet Union, about the situation with human rights in the Soviet Union, this organization puts out very tendentiously. Naturally the radio station is glad to broadcast them.

What else can I say? What other concrete organizations interest you?

[Lopukhin] Well, for example, various Sovietological organizations?

[Tumanov] Well, let us say, several universities have centers for studying the Soviet Union. Such a center exists in Glasgow. I have already said that one of the teachers, Martin Dewhurst, visits the radio station very often.

Other centers, in exchange (?the radio station) sends them its research material to Oxford, Harvard, and several other large international universitites. In exchange, it gets back materials that in principle is not published, which is, perhaps, (?the theme) of a closed dissertation in these universitites. They came to the knowledge of the workers at Radio Liberty who work in the Research Department. This is what I can say about links with universities.

Well, your questions, that is, the essense of your question, naturally leaves out the link with various press organs of emigres. Nevertheless, I have already named GRANDI and POSEV, and I will name one more magazine, KONTINENT. The editor-in-chief of this magazine is Vladimir Maksimov, and this magazine, just as the daily RUSSKAYA MYSL, practically lives off financial backing by the Radio Liberty and the CIA. Springer's cover, which KONTINENT is so fond of talking about -- that is, that the money is after all, given not by intelligence, but by a West German newspaper tycoon -- is but a cover. Sevral members of the KONTINENT editorial staff -- as well as Maksimov, Violetta Iverni, Natalya Gorbanveskaya, who are members of the editorial board -- are actually employees of Radio Liberty. Most of their money is received from the radio station, and the materials published by them in KONTINENT are in principle ordered by the same radio station. Here you are...what can be said.

[Biryukov] Thank you. The TRUD daily. Yuriy Dmitriyev.

[Dmitriyev] Thank you. Oleg Aleksandrovich, do you possess information concerning the use made by the CIA through Radio Liberty of individual Soviet citizens who call themselves dissidents, for collecting spy information about our country? This is the first question. And...can I ask you another question?

[Biryukov] Yes, you can.

[Dmitriyev] Radio Liberty is quite ardently speaking in favor of human rights in the USSR. What is the situation with those rights at the station itself, at Liberty itself?

[Tumanov] Well, collection of spy information is a complex concept. How it can be gathered, one can do it in different ways. Say, there is such a person living in the city of Munich, recently from the Soviet Union -- Kranid Lyubarskiy. Kranid Lyubarskiy has compiled a special questionnaire, created a little office of his own, created this questionnaire, and in this way or another -- through journalists, diplomats, or tourists -- this questionnaire reaches the Soviet Union. Here, it is naturally not just distributed in the street, but given to people who have already acquired a reputation in the West by virtue of one or another anti-Soviet action. They are met personally, they fill in the questionnaire, put in some additional information -- often this is invented information, because we at the radio station can find out what is correct and what is not -- this can be traced in principle, but it still goes on the air. This questionnaire has been found on a person, I believe, Rapin was. His name -- the Soviet press wrote about it -- it resulted in a scandal, and incidentally the main scandal was at Radio Liberty between the present newsroom boss Eduard Kuznetsov and Kranid Lyubarskiy. They yelled at each other about something concerning...that is, Kuznetsov shouted at Lyubarskiy saying that the latter cannot quite work as a professional, that he lacks experience, once he is involved in underground work.

One can also adduce here the example of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who is widely known in the West. He can be described...well, I would say, as a CIA decoy, both literally and figuratively. In the period preceding Shcharanskiy's arrest, Radio Liberty repeatedly used materials prepared or gatered by him, which incidentally were sent in to be processed and edited by officers of the Central Intelligence Agency. I would like to air my guess that some CIA officers then believed that in a way active participation in activites of a political nature would be some kind of guarantee of safety for this U.S. agent, his name would be widely known in the West and he would be taken care of, if some measures are taken against him. When the Soviet authorities arrested Shcharanskiy and accused him of espionage for the United States, there was a shift in attitude toward this problem taking right before my eyes.

I would like to dwell right away on the reaction of the part of the station's personnel that is closely linked with Zionist organizations. They nicknamed Shcharanskiy himself an idiot and they also referred to the CIA officers who worked with him as idiots, because they had compromised -- let us put it this way -- ideals of emigration. Among the CIA officers, there initially was expressed regret over the failure of people in Moscow. But soon a change occurred, because clear instructions had arrived from the United States: to emphasize the fact that Shcharanskiy was not a CIA agent, that he was an innocent victim of communism and he was a fighter for human rights.

The editorial's Zionists -- I mean the people who are Zionists at Radio Liberty -- rearranged themselves immediately, but it took longer for the CIA officers. Here are two examples: As far as human rights at Radio Liberty are concerned, how can I best tell you about this? Well, in the first place, no one can come to work for Radio Liberty without first undergoing a very thorough check by the Security Department, which for this purpose still liaises with the necessary, so to speak, points; for example, if you come from France, then with French intelligence; if you come from Britain, then with the British; from Israel, with the Israeli; and after that you go to Langley where, once again, the final, if you like, conclusions as to your employment are made. If they say yes, then, in many ways, a person loses his rights. The fact of the matter is that an employee's telephones, both his office and his home phones, are periodically tapped. I would not say that 100 percent are tapped and all the time, but a person can never, so to speak, be sure that his call is not being tapped and not being recorded at any given time. This is done by bypassing the German post office services. There is a special room at the station where this center, this switchboard, is located; What do you call it, the switchboard operator, where one can connect with virtually any domestic or business telephone and record this or that call, or, so to speak, a man's whole working day.

Naturally, Radio Liberty's employees are not allowed to visit the socialist countries. Trips to some countries, for example to Yugoslavia -- West Berlin, in this case -- to Yugoslavia, to Greece, sometimes in certain instances, to the United States, West Berlin: In principle they are undertaken via one or other of the security services, that is either the security services at Radio Liberty or, say, in visits to the United States via the security services in the embassy itself.

Well, what else can I say? You know, I have just a small example regarding tapping. At home I found a bugging device, I do not know how long it was there; (?it was hanging) from the balcony. Someone came, brought it there, and left it, and many employees from time to time, during private conversations say that in their absence people have been in their apartments, rummaging through their things and looking to see if anything has been hidden in their linen. So therefore, no one is safe or sure that no one has come to check up on them in their absence, to see what they have in their house, what they can find there. Correspondence with, say, relatives in the Soviet Union: Here is an example for you, again from my own experience. When my parents wrote me from here in Moscow, the letters were sent to my home address, naturally, but they were received in Radio Liberty's security department and opened. Virtually all the correspondence between individual employees and their relatives in the Soviet Union is checked. The same thing happens with telephone calls. If, say, it is a call to Moscow or any Soviet town it is automatically recorded. That is absolutely exact; that is, so to speak, all about human rights.

[Biryukov] Oleg Aleksandrovich, excuse me, if I might just add something to that: You said that Radio Liberty employees who visit other countries are subjected to the closest scrutiny. What happens when they return? Surely they have to give a precise account of where they were, what they did, and who they met?

[Tumanov] Look, I will answer the question in this way: The thing is, if a person has simply gone on leave, then all he has to do is to let the security services where he has gone know what his route is, where he is staying, and for how long. Then if, during his leave, say, he did not meet any Soviet citizens or people interested in the radio station in the sense of transmitting or receiving information, then a report [words indistinct] is not necessary. But, if he was, say, in Las Palmas, and got to know Soviet seamen and was told something, then this person must present a written report about this specific conversation and hand it over to the security services.

Well, working on business of some kind in, say, New York, at Radio Liberty, true, as a freelance worker, was Zhenya Ruben. Zhenya Ruben used to be a Soviet sports observer. He went off to Israel, but he did not get as far as Israel. He got as far as the United States and evidently decided to immediately take the bull by the horns. Perhaps he was (?imbued) with the glory of (?Hearst), and so he founded his own newspaper business and began publishing a newspaper in Russian for new emigres. He tried it for a few months, then checked all his main editorial staff and went to Radio Liberty as a sports observer and an editor for programs about life in the United States. By virtue of the fact that he, so to speak, had to provide reports about various international competitions, Zhenya Ruben frequently went, frequently met with Soviet sportsmen. He met them -- I do not mean meetings like you and I are meeting here at the roundtable, so to speak -- he got in with them -- some of them remember him -- so he could get certain information, could hit on something. Afterward he would compile detailed reports. Incidentally, I held one of these reports in my own hands. When the Winter Olympics were held in Sarajevo, Zhenya Ruben, as the Radio Liberty correspondent was sent there, but he did not get an accreditation. He stayed a few days before returning to Munich and commented on the games from the television. But, he made a detailed report about all his meetings with Soviet sportsmen during the few days he spent in Sarajevo, where it was (?signed) literally who he met, spoke about such-and-such, this, that, and the other. This was sent to the security services.

[Mozgovoy] Thank you. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, Aleksandr Mozgovoy. In Radio Liberty's programs the question of human rights violations in the USSR is often whipped up. As a rule, they talk about alleged discrimination against persons of Jewish nationality in our country, or about the persecution of those who wish to go to Israel. It would be interesting to know how such information is prepared and where its sources lie.

That is the first part of my question, and the second is this: How are the numerous facts about anti-Semitism in the West reflected in the broadcasts of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe?

[Tumanov] As for the first part of your question, I will say that the so-called Jewish question, the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is carefully blown up on the pages of the Western press in order to cause national strife among the people, say, of the Soviet Union. Prime importance is given to this question. All the facts in this case emanating from the Soviet Union -- and incidentally there is very little -- are supplemented with materials supplied by various people, undeserving of any confidence whatsoever, because they get the information out of their own heads, especially regarding the situation of Jews. All these materials later find their way into the press, and Radio Liberty gives them great importance. I would say of the overall broadcast volume, if we take say 100 percent, about 40 percent of the broadcasts are allocated to the Jewish question and the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union. Here no small part is played by the fact that 80 percent -- as I have already said -- of the staff on the Russian Service are emigres from the Soviet Union, Jews, possessing or having adopted, so to speak, a Zionist and pro-Zionist orientation.

What can I add to this? Well, the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union is given very much attention by various international organizations, in particular, say the Zionist organiztion National Conference on Soviet Jewry. One of the tools of Zionism is the Interparliamentary Group for Human Rights in the Soviet Union, created with the active support of parliamentarians from various countries, but under Isarel's control. The organization's headquarters is in Washington. No small part is played here by Israel. The fact is, the capacity of Israeli broadcasting is not very great, and so the Israeli authorities, Zionist organizations, regard Radio Liberty as a mouthpiece for conducting a pro-Israeli line and the line on the Jewish question. I also know that talks are being conducted on Radio Liberty antennas being located on Isareli territory. What can be said here in addition to this? It is planned to create a special subdepartment of the radio station in Tel Aviv, whose functions will include not only collecting information on the situation in the Middle East, but also liasion with Isareli Zionist circles. About a year ago, the decision was made in Washington, within the framework of Radio Liberty broadcasts, to allocate a special broadcast, or even a special radio, to be named Radio Maccabee, Makkavey. This broadcast will be devoted, would be orientated only to the Soviet Jews. It is now still in the stage of being put together, that is, doubtless a special archive will be created for the broadcast. The staff has not been selected yet, although there is staff at the radio station, but I think new forces will be recruited for this. The sum that is to be allocated to the radio station has not yet been fixed but is in the works, so to speak.

Well, naturally, all Radio Liberty broadcasts tell of anti-Semitism in the USSR. But, if you listen to these broadcasts over a few days, say, you will learn a great deal about anti-semitism in the USSR but you will never hear of any cases of anti-semitism in the West. But this is a very, very acute question in the West. Much is written and spoken about in the West, but Radio Liberty never tells of such cases as profanation of Jewish cemeteries, profanation of synagogues.

[Biryukov] Thank you. Now I want to ask my colleague, Pavel Kuznetsov, who is representing also the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, just as I am, to speak.

[Kuznetsov] My question, Oleg Aleksandrovich, is about the interference of Western radio stations in the internal affairs of other countries. Well-known examples of this are the sharp increase in the intensity of radio broadcasting to various countries depending on the political and international situation. An example of this was the Voice of America, which immediately after the raids on Tripoli and Banghazi, broadcast 15 times an editorial in Arabic appealing for the overthrow of the internal order. That is one example.

At your press conference, in your statement, you touched on the question of interference by Radio Liberty in the internal affairs of other countries and in the FRG and Austria in particular. Could you please give us come specific examples of such interference?

[Tumanov] Well, in the first place, I am not a specialist on international law and I do not intend to pass judgement on a large scale, as the saying goes. But as far as I understand it, the very presence of subversive radio centers on the territory of the FRG is already to some extent an interference in the internal affairs of that state.

You see, Radio Liberty was always, a clear, or rather, the Radio Liberty broadcasts always precisely reflect the foreign policy of the United States.

Presently the United States is extremely concerned with preserving its military bases and extending its military bases on FRG territory; preserving and perhaps extending, its military intelligence schools, which are not only in Garmisch; and the stationing on FRG territory of its missile installations. This whole arsenal is opposed by the majority of the FRG population. This is strongly felt particularly among young people. There are many pacifist youth organizations, in particular, a major Greens movement.

Radio Liberty has been given instructions to repudiate this movement in its broadcasts. How is this done? Well, it is done in an elementary way. Certain people from emigre circles who cooperate with the radio stations as freelance correspondents infiltrate these organizations and obtain all the necessary information. This information arrives at the radio station, is concocted into the shape of some commentary or other, and afterward some of these commentaries find their way into the right-wing West German press, or they may be used by West German radio and television. In this way, they try to undermine the pacifist movement. This is, so to speak, one example.

I could give you more specific details of a second example concerning Austria. I have some written material about that here. In Austria there is a firm called Intora. It is located at 52, Hadikgstrasse, Vienna-Penzing. Officially, this firms is engaged in studying public opinion and market research. The head of Intora is a CIA agent, [Helmudt Eigner. He has engaged several dozen Austrian citizens to work for him. All the information he obtained, the lists of poll respondents, are sent to the head of Radio Liberty's analytical department, Hart who is also a CIA official.

I could say that the radio station's management is very worried, that if the Government of Austria, which is in principle neutral, finds out what Intora really is, it might close that office down.

There is an analagous office in Salzburg, too. Its address is 4, Rennachstrasse. This office is under the guise of the representation of the Council for International Radio Broadcasting. It is equipped with all the necessary apparatus for recording any conversations that take place there, eavesdropping equipment. That is enough said about Austria.

Well, speaking of the morals of Radio Liberty workers, we could say a lot of interesting things. Drug addiction, that is, so to speak a very widespread phenomenon at the radio station. Here, if you like are just a few names: Peter Dornon, head of the Samizdat section, does not risk coming to the radio station during working hours; he works in the evening. Why? Because he is a drug addict. This is obvious, and he has been advised not to appear too often in public. A certain Ruslan Gilles-Hanner, who words in the Russian Section of Radio Liberty and is also a representative of the Trade Union at the radio station, deals in drugs. Oleg Katsis does the same. Aleksandr Peruanskiy does the same. This is just about drugs, but one of the commentators in the Russian Service, a certain Levin, Leuden, found himself involved in a rather unpleasand story, when the yacht he was in with a driend was detained by the police and in it was found, so to say, a fairly large quantity of arms. Which of them was, so to say, the initiator of the future deal I do not know, but in any case both were held for a certain time by the police and were interrogated.

[Biryukov] Thank you. Vladimir Vladimovich, your question is the last for today.

[Ponomarev] Oleg Aleksandrovich, the namesof Gladilin, Kuznetsov, Maksimov often figure in Radio Liberty programs. Do you know these people? At the same time, you mentioned the magazine KONTINENT which claims to be the leader in emigre anti-Soviet literature. How well based are these claims?

[Tumanov] The people you have just listed, basically in the majority, claim to be writers, so to speak, they claim that they are bringing their thought to the Western intelligentsia, and describe the horros and terrors of Soviet life. None of them has written anything sensible about the West. Let us take Gladilin. He is on the staff of Radio Liberty, in the Paris branch of Radio Liberty; a very unpleasant person. There are three commentators at Radio Liberty in Paris, among them Gladilin in particular, and the Minsk [corrects himself] the Munich headquarters gets the most denunciations from them, I think, against each other, and most of them from Gladilin, in particular.

Viktor Nekrasov is also in Paris. He lives off Radio Liberty, so to say, on the cultural level. He cannot write anything in particular, so he describes, so to say, his walks along the Paris boulevards. They take this material from him because it is considered that Viktor Nekrasov, is so to speak, a name that is familiar to listeners in the Soviet Union, and never mind if he writes all sorts of senile nonsense, it is necessary to support the old man, so let him work with the radio.

Vladimir Maksimov, the editor in chief of the magazine KONTINENT, is a very pleasant person. At one time, when the idea of this magazine was born, it was thought up with the idea of uniting all the antisocialist forces in the West, that is to interest not just in Soviet problems. For a long time they could not find a person, so to speak for the role of editor in chief. Vladimir Maksimov turned up. I do not know how or through which connections; he has certain connections in the West, powerful connections, let us say, in Israel. Anyway, he got this job, and the magazine came out. It used to come out extremely irregularly; if the first ones were interesting, so to speak, for an emigree reader, by today the magazine has outlived itself. Maksimov's wallet is empty, and he too lives more or less off Radio Liberty.

[Biryukov] Our meeting for today is over. But we shall continue our conversation about the subversive activity of Radio Liberty, because the volume of revelations continues to expand. Thanks to all those taking part in the meeting. Good-bye, comrades.

REPORT ON BEGINNING OF POLLARD ESPIONAGE TRIAL

LD050701 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- During the trial that started Wednesday Pollard, former civil servant of the U.S. Navy, said that he had been part of an espionage network of Israel in the United States.

Pollard and his wife pleaded guilty of passing over to the Israeli intelligence service U.S. classified documents.

According to the UPI news agency, the fact that Pollard quickly acknowledged his guilt made it unnecessary for the U.S. Administration to hold a long and noisy trial which would reveal the details of the large-scale espionage activities of Israel, U.S. 'strategic ally', on the American territory. News agencies also point out that in exchange for the acknowledgement of his guilt, the U.S. Department of Justice removed a number of counts from Pollard's indictment and promised to reduce his term of imprisonment.

U.S. RESOLUTION ON TRUSTEESHIP OF MICRONESIA HIT

LD51152 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chenyshev reports:

The U.N. Trusteeship Council has ended its 35th session. Ignoring the will of the international community and grossly violating the U.N. Charter, the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and proeples, the United States and Britian and France, its closest allies, who hold the majority in the council, forced on it a resolution on terminating the operation of an agreement on the administration of the strategic trust territory of the Pacific Islands. Under the absurd pretext of the United States' "fulfillment" of its commitments as a state responsible for its administration and the right to "self-determination" to have allegedly been implemented by the people of Micronesia in the course of the "plebiscites" on unequal "agreements", they would like to enslave the Micronsian people for all times.

From the U.N. Trusteeship to annexation by the United States -- that is the future which neocolonialists prepare for the Micronesians. They are in a hurry to convert the Pacific islands into a downtrodden appendage of the Pentagon, a huge military-strategic, including nuclear, bridgehead of the United States in the Pacific region.

The Soviet delegation opposed the shameless farce meant to disguise the flagrant trampling of the peoples' right to freedom and self-determination. Attempts are made to use the Trusteeship Council as a screen to cover up the actions by the administrative authority in Micronesia, which are at variance with the U.N. Charter, and to push through unlawful decisions, Ye.G. Kutovoi, representatives of the USSR, said at the conluding meeting. Under Article 83 of the U.N. Charter, the Trusteeship Council is not vested with any powers as regards changing and, the more so, terminating the operationof the agreement on trusteeship over the strategic trust territory of the Pacific islands. The agreement was endorsed not by the Trusteeship Council but by the Security Council.

This is why the Trusteeship Council does not have the right even to consider the question of ending trusteeship over Micronesia. The destiny of the Micronesian people is a component of the problem of decolonization and the United Nations Organisation should retain its responsibility for this territory until it achieves genuine independence. The uniltaral and unlawful actions by the United States towrds Micronesia cannot be recognized as valid.

Over a hundred petitions by representatives of the public and political circles, and political circles, and ordinary citizens of many countries, including Western ones, came in to the council during the session. A group of members of the European Parliament indicated that the actions by the United States and its partners towards the people of Micronesia are a mockery of democracy.

Representatives of the Micronesian people also took the floor at the session. But the Western majority cynically ignored thier opinion. They said that over the 40 years of the administration over their homeland, the United States, being guided by its geostrategic ambitions, did everything to hold up the development of the trust territory and the only thing in which it suceeded was it militarization.

Until today the land of Micronesia bleeds as a result of the implementation of the intensive nuclear weapons tests programme, a programme which inflicted irreparable damage on the health of the indigenous population and the environment of Micronesia and, moreover, a vast territory of the Pacific region. Epidemics of diseases are raging among the population, infant mortality rate is catastrophically high and unemployment rose to an astronomical level.

The international community qualifies, and rightly so, the shameful line of the Western countries in the trusteeship council as an attempt to transfer colonialism into the 21st century.

CIA BOOSTS 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES' IN AFRICAN CONTINENT

LD032232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] During the years in power in the United States of the present administration, the CIA has considerably boosted the scope of its subversive activities in African countries. Such a conclusion can be drawn from the following data. At present the United States intelligence agency possesses 40 residencies and 50 strongposts in African countries. As the Nigerian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD notes, this is by a third more than 6 years ago. The main CIA headquarters are in Rabat, Morocco; Cairo, Egypt; Monrovia, Liberia; Kinshasa, Zaire; Nairobi, Kenya; and Pretoria, South Africa. The number of American spies has also grown: Those who are engineering and waging a secret war against the states of the African Continent. According to available data, now between 900 and 1500 Central Intelligence agents are operating in various African countries. That is almost a third of the whole personnel of the American intelligence and subversive agency.

It should be taken into account that many Americans (missionaries), tourists, businessmen, journalists are frequently fulfilling so-called (?single) tasks of this agency during their trips to African countries. Many CIA agents are working under the guise of diplomats, trade representatives, economic counsellors and workers of so-called Peace Corps. Recently the stakes were placed on stepping up subversive activities in Africa, in the United States interests, by the hands of Africans themselves. For that purpose the CIA has boosted the network of hired agents from among the local population. According to the latest estimates the number of such correspondents, as the Americans call them, has reached 1,500 to 2,000 men. The amount of allocations earmarked to pay for the criminal actions of the U.S. intelligence agency in Africa is certainly kept secret. However, there is every ground to presume that it runs over $50 million annually.

JAPANESE 'DISTORTIONS' OF WWII HISTORY PROTESTED

LD052050 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 6 TASS -- The Chinese side has again expressed indignation over the publication of a new edition of the history manual for secondary schools in Japan with the approval of the Ministry of Education. In the new edition of the history manual, contrary to historical facts, an attempt has been made to whitewash the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese military in China and in other parts of Asia during World War Two.

Speaking at a press conference for foreign and Chinese journalists, a spokesman of the PRC' Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated: "We paid attention to a Japanese press report on the publication of a history manual for secondary schools in Japan with the approval of the Ministry of Education. Many a situation described in the manual contradict historical facts. This cannot but arouse our concern".

"The Chinese Government", he recalled, "has repeatedly set out its stand concerning this manual. The Japanese Government, for its part, made promises about correcting the distortions contained in the manual and concerning the fact of the unleashing of an aggressive war by Japanese militarism in the past. However, unfortunately, the Japanese Ministry of Education again made a step which affects the sentiments of the Chinese people and of the peoples of other Asian countries". "We have always opposed, oppose and shall oppose any actions aimed at falsifying history or at colouring the aggressive war", the spokesman of the PRC's Foreign Ministry emphasized.

SHIPPING DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

OW060520 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: A delegation from the All-Union Steamship Company under the Soviet Ministry of the Maritime Fleet recently visited China. The visit was made in accordance with a protocol on transport of foreign trade goods signed in January this year in Beijing between Soviet and Chinese transport organizations. Our station reporter (Begus) made the following report on the event:

The All-Union Steamship Company was set up in 1929. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the All-Union Steamship Company was a reliable transporter for China's foreign trade organization. Soviet ships handled the transportation for China's foreign trade goods. Though it was regrettable that the mutually beneficial cooperation was discontinued in the 1960's, it was restored this year. A delegation from the All-Union Steamship Company recently visited China and signed some agreements aimed at developing shipping cooperation.

(Koliyajak), vice president of the All-Union Steamship Company and head of the delegation, said: The primary purpose of the visit was to establish contact with Beijing's shipping company, which is the general agent at Chinese ports for all foreign shipping companies, including the Soviet shipping company. We have discussed questions concerning the establishment of an office of the All-Union Steamship Company in Shanghai. We have also discussed with our Chinese comrades how to make joint efforts to shorten the loading-unloading time for Soviet ships in Chinese ports, and other questions.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. We obtained detailed and satisfactory answers to all the questions of interest.

(Koliyajak) added: During the 2-week visit to China, we visited five Chinese ports -- Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Xingang [Tianjin], Shanghai, and Nantong. The visit enabled us to learn the loading-unloading operations and see berths, warehouses, and loading-unloading equipment in Chinese ports. We also explored the possibility of Soviet merchant ships entering some Chinese ports.

During the visit, the two sides signed an agreement for 1986-89 on maintenance and repair of the Soviet steamship company's ships in Chinese ports, an agreement on establishing a Soviet steamship company office in Shanghai and establishing a Chinese shipping company office in the Soviet Black Sea port of Odessa, and an agreement on shipping lumber from the Soviet Far East to Chinese ports by Soviet ships. The two sides also exchanged views and information on the prospects of cooperation.

Comrade (Koliyajak) said: All of the Soviet delegation members have a warm memory of the visit to China. We can recall with satisfaction our work together with Chinese comrades. We have left part of our heart in China, made some new friends there, and met many Chinese people and harbor workers. Wherever we went, we could feel the warmth toward Soviet people and their aspirations for developing friendship and cooperation with Soviet people. We have seen how hard Chinese workers work for China's prosperity. I would like to take this opportunity to wish Chinese people success in economic construction.

SUPREME SOVIET'S VOSS RECEIVES WOMEN'S DELEGATION

PM060924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 3 June A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received a delegation of the All-China Women's Federation headed by Wang Shuxian, member of the federation's standing committee and secretariat. The visitors are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Committee of Soviet Women.

A friendly conversation was held in which V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, took part.

FURTHER REPORTS ON END OF MPRP CONGRESS

Work Concludes

PM051254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Special Correspondents N. Prozhogin, Yu. Shpakov report: "Inspiring Goals: The 19th MPRP Congress Has Finished Work"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May -- The 19th MPRP Congress finished work in Ulaanbaatar today. The delegates discussed topical questions relating to the country's life, the further improvement of the style and methods of party organizations' work, and the strengthening of Mongolia's ties with fraternal states. The congress clearly demonstrated Mongolian Communists' indestructible loyalty to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism and their determination to steadfastly follow the path of socialist building.

The party forum rated highly the role of Mongolian-Soviet friendship in the development of the Republic's economy, the achievement of major transformations, and the improvement of the people's well-being. Firm confidence was expressed that the all-around cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR and other socialist countries will strengthen and broaden and be enriched with effective new forms.

The foreign guests who addressed the congress noted the great significance of Mongolia's historical experience for the developing countries that have chosen a path oriented toward socialism. The successes achieved by Mongolia's working people in building the new society will serve as a guide for the many peoples who actively advocate peace, independence, and social justice and wage a struggle against imperialism's intrigues.

The congress delegates and guests unanimously supported the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, completely eliminating the arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century, and banning space-strike arms.

There has been worldwide recognition of Mongolia's consistent efforts aimed at strengthening mutual trust and security in Asia and developing mutual understanding and cooperation among the region's states. It was noted that Mongolia's position on questions of creating an international legal mechanism that would exclude the use of force in relations among Asian and Pacific countries corresponds entirely to the idea advanced by the Soviet Union of a comprehensive and gradual approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

The congress adopted a resolution on the report of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPRP Central Auditing Commssion. There was full approval for the domestic and foreign policy course and the practical activity of the party Central Committee and the conclusions and tasks set out in Comrade J. Batmonh's report. The resolution on the draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Mongolia for 1986-1990" points out that this document fully meets the program provisions and the party's course aimed at developing social production, increasing its efficiency, and further improving the people's material prosperity. The congress unanimously approved the basic guidelines for the country's development. Amendments and additions to the MPRP Statutes were also ratified.

The congress elected the following leading party organs: the MPRP Central Committee and the MPRP Central Auditing Commission.

The first session of the newly elected MPRP Central Committee was held. Jambyn Batmonh was elected general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The congress participants greeted this announcement with prolonged applause.

J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, B. Bejid, D. Molomjamts, T. Namsray, T. Ragchaa, and D. Sodnom were elected to the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; N. Jagbaral, S. Lubsangombo, and B. Lamjab were elected candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; and T. Balhaajab, P. Damdin, B. Dejid, D. Molomjamts, and T. Namsray were elected secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee.

(D.) Yondonsuren was elected chairman of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission.

A short closing speech was delivered by J. Batmonh. He noted that the congress had been held in an atmosphere of principled party exactingness, professionalism, criticism, and self-criticism. The main avenues of the party's activity for the next 5 years and the concrete tasks of socialist-building in Mongolia were defined. The congress documents are to provide guidance for action for communists and all working people in the country.

The conscious, creative activity of every worker is the guarantee of further successes, the MPRP Central Committee general secretary went on. The party's ideological and organizational work must be directed primarily to developing mass initiative. Congress delegates must set an example in the implementation of its instructions.

Party organizations must do much to ensure the restructuring of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress and to eliminate formalism, bureaucracy, and excessive speech making. There are quite a few difficulties to overcome and for that reason it is important to strive everywhere to achieve unity of word and deed, strengthen discipline, and increase responsibility for the end results of work.

In conclusion J. Batmonh thanked the foreign delegates who had taken part in the party forum's work. He expressed confidence that the Mongolian people would achieve significant new successes in progress along the path to socialism.

The 19th MPRP Congress was declared over.

The Internationale was played in the hall.

Reception Speeches Cited

PM060316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 May -- The MPRP Central Committee organized a reception today in honor of foreign delegations that took part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress.

Welcoming the foreign guests, MPRP Central Committee General Secretary J. Batmonh stressed that the 19th MPRP Congress demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the people and confirmed the party's constantly growing role in the life of society.

The forum provided an objective analysis of the present state of affairs in the country, revealed shortcomings, outlined ways to eliminate them, and defined the basic tasks of party foreign policy. It is the duty of every communist and working person to successfully implement congress decisions.

The work of the 19th MPRP Congress and the speeches there by representatives of fraternal parties were permeated with a spirit of proletarian internationalism and militant solidarity in the common struggle for peace, social progress, and a happy future for mankind.

The supreme party forum reaffirmed its resolve to continue to steadily develop and expand collaboration with the CPSU -- the party of the great Lenin -- and other communist and workers parties and to strengthen solidarity with everyone engaged in the struggle for national and social liberation and against imperialism and war.

The MPRP Central Committee general secretary wished the foreign guests good health and happiness and further successes in building the new society and in the struggle for the triumph of noble ideas, peace, and friendship among the peoples.

He proposed a toast in honor of the MPRP, the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and world peace.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke on behalf of the foreign guests in the hall. He congratulated J. Batmonh and all Mongolian Communists on the successful conclusion of the 19th MPRP Congress.

Your congress, the CPSU delegation head stressed, has taken a worthy place among the supreme party forums held in socialist countries this year. It provided answers to important questions facing the Mongolian people today and elaborated a realistic large-scale socioeconomic development plan for the period ahead.

We sensed in Comrade J. Batmonh's report and delegates' speeches a genuine concern to further increase and develop the economy, science, culture, and socialist democracy, and enhance the people's well-being -- in short, everything that fills the concept of socialism with real vital content.

The broad prospects opened up by the congress and the thoroughly considered specific decisions made by it will undoubtedly impart a powerful boost to the activeness of the masses and mobilize the party and the entire people to new achievements in building socialism.

We guests of the congress have been greatly impressed by the atmosphere of genuine internationalism in which the congress proceeded and the party's unwavering loyalty to the Leninist principles of militant solidarity among communists demonstrated by it. The congress convincingly confirmed the MPRP's desire to help in every way to strengthen the socialist community and unite the international communist and workers movement and all anti-imperialist forces.

Today, when the policy of U.S. imperialist circles and their allies have gravely exacerbated the world situation and aggressive forces are trying to make brute force the norm of international life, the will of our parties to strengthen the unity of the socialist community and promote joint actions by all peace-loving forces is an indispensable condition for a successful struggle against the threat of war and in favor of establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence and creating a durable international security system.

We are confident that the Communists and all working people in Mongolia will cope honorably with the majestic tasks set by the congress. This is guaranteed by the unity and cohesion of the party, so vividly reaffirmed by the congress, and its inviolable Marxist-Leninist ideological stances. This is guaranteed by the firm support given to MPRP policy by the entire Mongolian people. This is guaranteed by the close bonds of international solidarity uniting your country with the Soviet Union and the great socialist community.

All of us cordially wish Communists and working people in Mongolia complete success in carrying out the decisions ofthe 19th MPRP Congress and further confident progress along the path of socialist creation. We cordially congratulate Comrade J. Batmonh, the members and candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and all Central Committee members on their election to high party posts and wish them good health and new labor successes for the good of the party and the people.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM051429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Dynamism of Socialism"]

[Text] Probably never before has the newness of the tasks arising before the peoples of the world been felt to acutely as in our time, a time characterized by major shifts in both the socioeconomic and the scientific and technical spheres. The tasks that are arising at the current stage of human society's development are being tackled most purposefully and energetically by the socialist countries. After all, socialism is oriented toward the future by its very nature; it is called upon to create the future.

Genuinely Leninist traditions of innovativeness were graphically demonstrated by the 27th CPSU Congress which marked a watershed in the life of our society. Having subjected the specific features of the current stage in domestic and foreign policy to an in-depth analysis, the congress elaborated the strategy of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the enhancement of the people's prosperity.

The dynamism and vitality of socialism was also convincingly demonstrated by the recent congresses of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties in the fraternal socialist community countries, including the 19th Congress of the MPRP which has just ended.

The congress was held during a period marked by two important dates in Mongolia's history -- the recent 65th anniversary of the foundation of the MPRP and the upcoming 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian revolution. During this historically very short period, the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP, overcame the burdensome legacy of feudalism and achieved noteworthy successes in building the new life along the path of noncapitalist development in accordance with Lenin's teaching. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, they achieved what the Mongols could only dream about in the past. A social system based on the principles of social justice has been established in the Republic and has ensured the progressive growth of the production forces, a steady rise in the population's living standards, and the access of the broad masses to modern culture and science.

The example set by socialist Mongolia is acquiring increasing topicality and importance for formerly enslaved peoples lagging behind in their social and economic development, peoples who are casting off the chains of colonial and neocolonial dependence, trying to find the most effective way to the future for themselves, and choosing the socialist orientation.

In summing up the results of the work in the implmentation of the decisions of the preceding congress and the directives of the party Central Committee 8th Extraordinary plenum, the 19th MPRP Congress had every reason to note that as a result of intensive, selfless labor on the part of the working class, cooperative livestock breeding peasantry, and the national intelligenstis, a reliable base has been established in the country for confident progress toward new heights of socialist building and an increasingly full satisfaction of the working people's material and spiritual requirements.

These were precisely the objectives at the focus of attention of the congress participants who imparted to the congress an atmosphere of a responsible approach, characteristic of Communists, to the country's pressing problems. The delegates' speeches were filled with a desire to assess the actual situation objectively and to expose candidly, from party positions, existing shortcomings and omissions and to outline specific measures to eliminate them.

The congress of the Mongolian Communists defined the main course of the party's domestic and foreign policy for the near future. Approving the Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990, the congress expressed confidence that the coming Eigth 5-year Plan will be an important stage in the implmentation of the party's program task of creating the material and technical base of socialism on Mongolian soil. The congress outlined specific measures to further develop the party's leading and guiding role, strengthen internal party democracy, and renew the sytle of ideological and organizational work that must be brought into line with the new demands of the times.

Close cooperation between the socialist community countries is an important precondition for the realization of their creative plans. This cooperation accords with the interests of each fraternal country and world socialism as a whole. In this sphere, too, life is making new demands. Merely expanding cooperation is no longer enough. It is necessary to raise it to a qualitiatively new level in keeping with the new stage of socialist economic integration. In this light, the 19th MPRP Congress emphasized in particular the importance of the Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the MPR and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 and also of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress.

The 19th MPRP Congress paid much attention to international issues. It expressed full solidarity with the peace-loving foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, backed wholeheartedly the Soviet program for delivering mankind from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, and favored the implmentation of the idea of a comprehensive approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia. From the congress rostrum in Ulaanbaatar, at the heart of the Asian Continent, the proposal advanced earlier by socialist Mongolia for creating a mechanism tht would preclude the utilization of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean was reaffirmed. The pesence at the congress of 73 delegations from 66 states in another indication of Mongolia's growing prestige in the international arena.

The Mongolian Communist and all Mongolia's working people are embarking on the implementation of the congress decision. They can be confident that in seeking to achieve the set aims they will have the continued all-round support of the Soviet Union and the countries united by the fraternal bonds of the socialist community.

Soviet people note with satisfaction the invariable determination of the Mongolian Communists to continue to strengthen the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and the USSR and the MPR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

DPRK PARTY JOURNAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

SK052350 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Dear listeners: At the invitation of the editorial department of the magazine KOMMUNIST, a delegation of KULLOJA, organ of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], is visiting our country. A station correspondent met with Kim Yong-hak, responsible editor-in-chief, prior to his departure, and asked him to speak about his impressions of his visit to the Soviet Union.

[Begin Kim recording] First of all, let me express my brotherly greetings to the fraternal Soviet people in connection with the visit to the Soviet Union by the KULLOJA delegation. Our KULLOJA delegation is visiting the Soviet Union at a significant time when the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are developing to a new, high stage.

Relations between our two countries have been developing and strengthening anew in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- since our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union and met with Soviet leaders. We are very happy that we are able to visit the Soviet Union at a significant period when the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet treaty of amity, friendship, and mutual assistance is approaching. During our stay in the Soviet Union, our delegation toured various places such as plants, enterprises, party institutions, and cultural institutions in Moscow and Ul'yanovskaya Oblast. In the course of these visits we could see with admiration that new upswings are being effected in the struggle for the consummation of a developed socialist society and for communism, tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, under the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee led by the respected Mikhail Gorbachev.

During our (?9-day) visit, we visited such places as district party offices, a furniture plant, and an (?automation) plant in Ul'yanovskaya. We saw that the Soviet working people are effecting new upsurges in the implementation of the programmatic tasks put forward by the CPSU congress. We toured all such places with the desire to learn from the resolve of the Soviet people, who we are convinced will successfully carry out the decisions made by the congress without fail. In the course of visiting various Soviet plants, enterprises, and other cultural institutions, we met many Soviet people and realized that the Soviet people have warm friendly love for our Korean people. Many of them supported and encouraged our Korean people regarding the successes won in socialist construction in the DPRK, while at the same time extending their solidarity with our people in their struggle for our paramount national task -- reunification of the divided fatherland.

We were greatly encouraged by this. With the positive support and encouragement of the Soviet Union, the world's socialist countries, and all the world's revolutionary peoples, we will reunify our fatherland peacefully without fail, after forcing the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea. Availing myself of this opportunity I wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people greater successes in their struggle to implement the decisions made by the CPSU congress under the wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee led by the respected Mikhail Gorbachev. Also, I extend our solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle against the aggression and war maneuvers of the imperialists and for defense of peace and security in the world. [end recording]

DRA ISSUES PROTEST NOTE TO FRANCE

LD041926 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 4 TASS The French charge d'affaires ad interim in Afghanistan was presented a note of portest which says that the anti-Afghan campaign, that is being fanned up in France, is being viewed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as direct interference in the affairs of Afghanistan and a violation of all international norms.

The note says that on the initiative of a French organisation that goes by the name of "Afghanistan's International Bureau," and with the permission of the French authorities, hearings called "The True Road of a Political Settlement in Afghanistan," were held in the building of the French National Assembly. French politicians and officials, a number of representatives of the diplomatic corps and also some ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolution were invited to them.

The DRA, the note says, views the holding of these hearings as the beginning of yet another hostile campaign intended to encourage the criminal activity of the counter-revolution and intensify the aggressive undeclared war waged by imperialism and the international reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the invitation of "Afghanistan's International Bureau" a delegation of Afghan counter-revolutionaries will tour France and is expected to be received by the chairman of the French National Assebmly Jacques Chaban-Delmas. It has become known, the note stresses further, that the French authorities have allowed the above-mentioned organisation to launch hostile anti-Afghan activities in the European parliament as well.

The Government and working people of the DRA, the note says further, emphatically condemn such incendiary actions, demand that an end be put to them and hold that such actions contradict the interests of strengthening peace and security in the region and in the world as a whole, create difficulties in relations between the two countries.

ARMY, MILITIA DAYS INSTITUTED IN DRA

PM051343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Army Day Instituted"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 May -- A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium was held here chaired by B. Karmal.

Taking into account the important role played by the DRA Armed Forces in defending the revolutionary gains and ensuring the Republic's territorial integrity and independence, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium instituted an Army Day, to be celebrated annually 19 August, and also a Sarandoy (People's Militia) Day, to be celebrated 1 October.

Other questions and legislative acts were also examined during the session.

PLIGHT OF AFGHANS IN PAKISTAN, IRAN VIEWED

PM051615 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 May 86 p 5

[TASS report: "Dupes: On the Fate of Afghans in Pakistan and Iran"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 May -- The artificially created and constantly fueled propaganda campaign on the so-called "Afghan refugee question" has recently been increasingly rebounding against its organizers and protectors -- the reactionary circles of Pakistan, the United States, and Iran. It is becoming increasingly clear to the hundreds of thousands of duped Afghans temporarily settled abroad that they are the victims of hostile propaganda and subject to exploitation by the Pakistani administration and the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution.

The Ziaul Haq regime is blatantly trying to make a fast buck by parasitizing on the "Afghan refugee problem." Receiving from abroad over $150 million a year for the refugees' needs, as well as direct military and other supplies, the Pakistani administration is using that to strengthen its position and implement its reactionary plans.

The Pakistani authorities settled the Afghans according to tribe and are controlling them through their leaders and elders. These refugee camps, consisting mainly of tents, are located in desert areas and other regions where life is hard. The Afghans live several families to a tent. The basic conditions for everyday life and medical services are lacking. Only the families of members of the counterrevolutionary gangs operating on DRA territory have food and the right to work. Even so the scale of provisioning for these families enables them only to drag out a half-starved existence.

Malnutrition and disease in the camps has resulted in a high death rate, particularly among children. Last year alone over 4,300 people died from those causes every 3 months in the Hangu, Thal, Kohat, Sadda, Parachinar, and Miram Shah camps.

"Order" is maintained in the camps by police-style measures and is enforced by the Pakistani authorities and members of the armed gangs. At the end of 1985 the Pakistani authorities made extensive arrests in Karramgarhi, Bannu, Bokikhel, and Turan camps and forcibly prevented more than 600 families of the Mohmand tribe from returning to the DRA. Tens of thousands of letters and appeals have been sent to various Afghan authorities from people abroad asking for assistance in returning home. Some 90 percent of the Afghans at the Kohat, Sadda, Thal, Hangu, Parachinar, and Miram Shah camps have been refusing to join in with the counterrevolutionary gangs and have declared their wish to return to Afghanistan. In a spontaneous rally held in Surkhab camp on 20 April, 1,500 Afghans demanded that the representatives of the "Islamic parties" leave the camp and stop obstructing those who wanted to return to the DRA. Around 2,000 families illegally went over to the Baluchis and (Kokars) and entered their combat detachments opposing the Pakistani Government troops.

The plight of the Afghans in Iran is also difficult. The Iranian authorities are pursuing a tough policy toward them. They are using them as reinforcements for the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs and the creation of a fifth column aimed at establishing an "Islamic form of rule" on DRA territory and also as cannon fodder on the Iran-Iraq front. The Iranian authorities force all the Afghans to give blood for the needs of the front and those who resist are imprisoned or even executed on trumped-up charges. Information coming in from the Afghan camps in recent days demonstrates that most of the people there are pinning their hopes for the future exclusively on a return home.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS THAILAND, INDONESIA

Ties With Jakarta Discussed

PM060836 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] Jakarta, 1 Jun -- The visit to Indonesia by a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended.

During their stay in Jakarta, the Soviet parliamentarians were received by Umar Wirahadikusumah, vice president of the republic. Meetings were held with Hardjantho Sumodisastro, deputy speaker of the Indonesian Council of People's Representatives (parliament), and with a group of members of the country's parliament. The sides pointed out the importance of further comprehensively developing Soviet-Indonesian relations and interparliamentary ties.

Arrives in Bangkok

LD052015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Jun (TASS) -- A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in the capital of Thailand today.

During their 4-day visit to the country, the Soviet visitors will learn about the activities of Thailand's National Assembly and appraise its members of the work of the Soviet Union's supreme legislative body and the important role it plays in the struggle for peace, ending the arms race, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet parliamentarians will also hold meetings with leaders of the Thai Government.

COMMENTARY ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

IZVESTIYA Views

LD292051 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- "Without doubt, the new withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea effected on the decision of the Vientiane summit conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea attests to the striving for the normalisation of the situation in South-East Asia, is an important step on the way to turning the region into a zone of peace and stability," the newspaper "IZVESTIYA" writes today. At the same time, it is stressed in commentaries of news agencies that this step patently shows the successes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the consolidiation of its defence potential and in economic development.

The achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the elimination of dire consequences of the Pol Pot rule become ever more impressive and marked with every year, "IZVESTIYA" writes. And as people's power in Kampuchea grows stronger, Kampuchea's prestige on the international arean increases. The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea grew and strengthened in the seven years that have passed since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. In interaction with Vietnamese volunteers, the forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea efficiently implement the tasks to protect the gains of the revolution. The victories they won in the past dry season, when large units of bandits were routed, increased the process of demoralisation in the camp of reaction.

It can be said confidently now, that these success changed radically the situation around Kampuchea, the newspaper writes. Having protected reliably its borders, Kampuchea now resolves more confidently the tasks of national development.

"But this state of things is clearly not to the liking of the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for as the situation in Kampuchea becomes more stable, they have less and less opportunities and pretexts to interfere in its internal affairs, to heighten tension and sow discord among countries of the South-East Asia. Moreover, the fact of another reduction of Vietnamese volunteers exposes false propaganda myths about Vietnam's 'occupation' of Kampuchea. However, the reactionary forces of the area, advancing now and agina the deman for withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, hush up the facts of withdrawals and pretend that they do not take place."

"Manifesting again their will for peace and good-neighbourliness, Kampuchea and Vietnam proclaimed their resolve to put an end to confrontation and tension in the region for ever. This stand meets with the growing support of the entire peaceful public", "IZVESTIYA" writes.

PRAVDA on 'Latest'

PM051645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "In A Spirit of Goodwill"]

[Text] In accordance with the decisions of the Vientiane summit of the supreme leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, the latest withdrawal from the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] has taken place of some of the Vietnamese volunteers who are there at the request of the PRK's legitimate government.

Having carried out their international duty, around 10,000 servicement are returning home. Thus, in the last 5 years Cambodia has already withdrawn one-third of all volunteer troops. Their phased withdrawal from the PRK will be entirely completed by 1990.

This step convincingly attest to the strengthening of both the domestic and foreign positions of People's Kampuchea and the desire of the three fraternal Indochinese countries to solve the problems of Southeast Asia peacefully.

Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party an irreversible process of national resurrection and the building of the foundations of a new society are confidently under way in the PRK. Industrial output has now almost tripled in comparison with 1980. Harvests of rice and other foodstuffs have reached 2 million metric tons and have approached prewar year levels. More than half of the plantations producing rubber -- the main export product -- have been restored. There have been obvious successes in developing the health care and education systems and in building culture. These achievements are indissolubly linked with the great and effective assistance from the USSR, Vietnam, and other socialist community states.

During the 1984-1985 dry season Cambodia's People's Revolutionary Army, with the support of Vietnamese volunteers, routed the bases of the Khmer counterrevolution in the virtually inaccessible mountain regions in the northwest of the country. The victory has indisputably proved the vitality and stability of the people's power and the growing might and combat skills of its Armed Forces, which are defending the people's revolutionary gains.

The positions of People's Kampuchea in the international arena are also strengthening. Many countries have recognized the PRK Government. Among these one can cite such a prestigious leader of the nonaligned movement as India. Along with the SRV and Laos the republic is making persistent efforts aimed at easing tension in the region. Striving for the speediest peaceful resolution of regional problems, Phnom Penh has repeatedly appealed to Thailand to jointly ensure security on the border between the two countries and to transform it into a border of peace and friendship. In short, it is hard to suspect the fraternal Indochinese countries of a shortage of goodwill and constructive proposals.

The current withdrawal of the latest group of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia is vivid evidence of the consistent peace-loving course of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK in Southeast Asia.

Army Paper Comments

PM060904 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 June 1986 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "According to the Duty of Internationalists" a 300-word A. Golts article which reads as follows:

"For several years now the forces of imperialism and reaction have been waging an undeclared war against People's Cambodia. Armed provocations are still continuing on the Cambodian-Thai border. Khmer reactionaries entrenched in Thailand are trying to infiltrate Cambodian territory to carry out subversive acts.

"But the situation is steadily improving in favor of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Acquiring combat skill and experience, the People's Revolutionary Army is strengthening. During the 1984-1985 dry season its formations jointly with the Vietnamese volunteers fulfilling their international duty in Cambodia smashed the counterrevolutionaries' bases on PRK territory. All this, as Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, emphasized at a recent press conference in Phnom Penh, created conditions for continuing the previously announced phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese military contingent by 1990.

"One-third of the servicemen originally stationed in Cambodia have already been withdrawn over the past 5 years. Some 10,000 servicemen of the 98th Corps, who had been fulfilling their international duty in that country, were recently seen off home from Phnom Penh. The peoples and governments of Vietnam and Cambodia have evaluated highly the military deeds of the internationalist volunteers. Addressing Vietnamese servicemen, PRK Defense Minister Bou Thang emphasized that the assistance they have given in defending and strengthening the republic's security embodies the combat solidarity of the two fraternal peoples, who have long-standing traditions of joint struggle for freedom and independence.

"The Vietnamese volunteers' exploit is one more glorious page in the chronicle of this struggle."

The article is accompanied by a photograph of flag-waving Vietnamese "volunteers" being given a cordial sendoff from Phnom Penh.

THAILAND CONTINUES 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' ON CAMBODIA

LD260903 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh May 26 TASS -- According to SPK, the Kampuchea news agency, the Thai side continued its armed provocations on the border with Kampuchea from May 8 through 15. Nine violations of Kampuchean air space by Thai warplanes were registered in this period. Thai warships intruded some 200 times into the republic's territorial waters near the islands of Kong and Tang. At the same time Thai artillery heavily shelled Kampuchean border areas. Gangs of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries tried to infiltrate into the Kampuchean territory for subversive activities against the Republic. Soldiers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army rebuffed the intruders.

Over 170 terrorist were put out of action, and a lot of weapons and material were captured.

The agency reports that creating tension on the border with Kampuchea, the Thai military interfere with normalizing the situation around Kampuchea and contribute to aggravating further the situation in Southeast Asia. Such actions run counter to the interests of peoples in the region. Including peoples of Kampuchea and Thailand. Kampucheans sincerely wish to live in peace and have goodneighbourly relations with Thailand and all other states. However, they will not permit to take away what has been won by revolution, SPK points out.

TOKYO SUMMIT IGNORED ASEAN COUNTRIES' CONCERNS

LD281623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 May 86

[Telephone report from Djakarta by correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Following the Tokyo conference, representatives of the Japanese Government and the U.S. Administration visited Djakarta. They were fulfilling similar missions, consisting of smoothing out the negative reaction among political circles here a result of the meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries. Before the Seven's conference, President Reagan visited the Indonesian island of Bali where he met representatives of ASEAN, which is comprised of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei.

In a memorandum prepared by the foreign ministers of these countries and handed to the U.S. President, the ASEAN countries listed the complaints they asked to be brought to the attention of the Tokyo meeting participants. This document contained, in particular, a condemnation of the protectionist policy of ASEAN's trade partners from among the developed capitalist countries. However, the ASEAN demands with respect to the liberalization of trade found no expression in the final documents of the Tokyo meeting. In this connection, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir stated outright that the participants of the Tokyo confernece had ignored the views of the devloping countries. No less severe criticism was sounded in the capitals of other ASEAN countries, including Djakarta.

Fearing a growth of anti-American feelings in the region, Washington is now attempting to smooth out what for it is an undesirable reaction. Wolfowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, could find nothing better to do than claim that the blame for the whole affair lay with the Western press, which in his words over-graphically presented the issue of terrorism and left in the shade the problems of the economic development of the developing countries, including ASEAN. In reality, the U.S. ambassador claimed, the final documents of the Tokyo meeting everything looks quite different.

It is difficult to say whether they will manage to ease the annoyance in the ASEAN capitals by means of such arguments. You see, this annoyance is also in reaction to writings in newspapers and publications, as well as the U.S. administration's protectionist actions, which are having an adverse effect on the price and quotas for commodities from the developing ASEAN countries.

MICRONESIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S. 'ENCROACHEMENTS'

LD052231 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 6 TASS -- The agreement on free association of my homeland with the USA safeguards the military interests of the USA, Calisto Refalopei, deputy of the congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, pointed out in his petition to the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

It protects also the economic interests of the USA. The only group, whose interest are not protected by the agreement, is the majority of Micronesia's population, the petition from the congressman stresses.

Numerous messages continue pouring to the U.N. from Micronesian patriots requesting that their homeland be protected from Washington's encroachments.

KIRIBATI FAVORS DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

LD241041 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 24 TASS -- The Republic of Kiribati is for the development of mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union, Jeremia T. Tabai, president of this small island country in the south Western Pacific, has stated in an interview with the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN. He rejected Western mass media attacks on Kiribati's relations with the USSR, emphasizing that the recently concluded bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of fisheries "is a sovereign decision taken by Kiribati in the interests of its economic development". According to the newspaper, the parliamentarians of the neighboring island state of Tuvalu also actively call for the development of economic ties with the Soviet Union of late.

PZPR'S KUCZA VISITS MOSCOW 26-27 MAY

PM051404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] E. Kucza, chief of the PZPR Central Committee International Section, was on a working visit to Moscow 26-27 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meetings and conversations were held at CPSU Central Committee sections, during which the present state of and prospects for the further development of CPSU-PZPR ties were discussed, as were also other questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation.

E. Kucza was received by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conversation, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

SCHUERER, ANTONOV DISCUSS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

LD042222 East BERLIN Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] In Moscow today the 38th meeting of the joint government commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR came to a conclusion. Following the signing of the document, Dieter Jost spoke to the heads of the delegations from the two countries, Deputy Premiers Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov. Gerhard Schuerer spoke first about the results of the 3 days of discussions.

[Begin recording] [Schuerer] Our discussions centered on new agreements which we are concluding in the fields of key technologies or, as we put it, top technologies — in the fields of microelectronics, biotechnology and other extraordinarily important areas of the economy. We also discussed questions relating to the consumer goods area because cooperation is being further developed and stepped up in this field, too. From the meeting we have concluded 19 agreements and 3 branch agreements relating to scientific and technological development up to the year 2000. These agreements set major tasks both for the combines and enterprises of the GDR and for the corresponding institutions and associations of the USSR. I would like to mention here in particular direct cooperation between research and production, because it is from the closest possible connection between research and production that there stems the effect which is derived from top scientific and technological levels for all economies.

[Jost] Now a question to Comrade Antonov. Comrade Schuerer has just spoken about the branch programs. These are the last branch programs to be concluded here. How do you assess the results in this respect and what should in fact be achieved through these branch programs?

[Antonov in Russian with superimposed translation] This meeting has not been an ordinary one. It has taken place after the 27th CPSU Congress and 11th SED Congress where the programs for the coming years were worked out and confirmed -- the program for the acceleration of the development of our economies on the basis of scientific and technological progress. And for that reason we had, of course, to discuss questions here in connection with the realization of the complex program for scientific and technological progress of the member countries of the CEMA, the socialist countries, for the coming years, up to the year 2000. We must therefore develop and implement new forms of relations between the industrial enterprises, between the research institutions and construction institutions, between technological offices. The collectives know the precise, concrete tasks involved in these problems and it will depend on us, on our ministries, to create the conditions for these collectives to be able to solve these problems well, cooperatively to our mutual advantage, and for the end goal of our socialist development. [end recording]

HONECKER TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM051455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Specific Road"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 May -- The need to prevent the militarization of space, end all nuclear tests, and also reduce and eliminate chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction was emphasized during talks in Berlin between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, and Austrian National Defense Minister Helmut Kruenes, who is here on an official visit heading a military delegation.

The specific, real road to disarmament is indicated in the program advanced by the Soviet Union for ridding mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, in the proposal for a significant reduction in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, and in the USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August this year, E. Honecker declared. Being a sincere partner in the struggle for peace, the GDR will continue to pursue a policy of dialogue and cooperation and strive for improved relations among states and for a return to detente. Cooperation with all forces of peace, reason, and realism, he said, is now a more urgent task than ever, in order to achieve effective steps on the path of arms limitation and disarmament, the GDR leader pointed out.

GDR-FRG ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS RACE

PM051337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Common Positions"]

[Text] Berlin, 30 May -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany parliamentary faction in the FRG Bundestag, have expressed concern about the continuing arms race and the threat of its extension into space. A joint communique on their meeting emphasizes that there is no alternative to peaceful and equitable coexistence between states with different social systems.

The CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki is the fundamental document for the process of strengthening peace in Europe, the participants in the meeting emphasized.

HONECKER CONFERS WITH PRC FOREIGN MINISTER

PM051010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and PRC foreign minister. During the conversation the GDR leader noted that all socialist states bear responsibility in the cause of the struggle for peace and the strengthening of socialism.

The sides discussed the state of relations between the two states.

GDR LEADER SPEAKS TO KARL-MARX-STADT ELECTORATE

LD052121 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin June 5 TASS -- The Warsaw Treaty member-states are working tirelessly to prevent a new spiral of the arms race and head off the militarization of outer space, said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. He made a speech in Karl-Marx-Stadt today before the electorate.

By the year 2000 mankind can get rid of nuclear weapons. Conventional armaments and armed forces can be substantially reduced in the area from the Atlantic to the Urals. This will become possible if the comprehensive program formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is carried through.

The characteristic features of that program, the leader of the G.D.R. said, were reason, realism, and a serious intention to approach in a new way the solution of international problems in order to achieve concrete results along the line of detente.

MALINOWSKI STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO PRC

LD042224 Warsaw PAP in English 1924 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 4 -- Polish parliamentary delegation with Sejm Speaker and United Peasant Party (ZSL) CC Chairman, Roman Malinowski, have made a stopover here on their way to China.

In Moscow, Roman Malinowski met today with Chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities August Voss. The sides discussed directions and forms of further development in the broadly perceived interparliamentary cooperation, cooperation in materializing the controlling functions of both parliaments, and other issues, Malinowski told PAP.

They also referred to questions of cooperation between both parliaments in the implementation of foreign policy goals and of the socialist doctrine of cooperation and detente as the sole alternative to the policy of confrontation.

BULGARIA'S ATANASOV RECEIVES AFANASEV

LD052107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1642 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, 5 [No month received] TASS -- Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers today received S.A. Afanasev, USSR Minister of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, who is here. During a conversation which passed off in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, matters were discussed linked with the expansion of mutual cooperation in the sphere of heavy machine-building, and of the development of new vehicles and equipment for metallurgy, power generation and chemistry.

SFRY TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS IN BELGRADE

Tasks Discussed

PM051408 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 86 p 3

[Report by own correspondent B. Leonov: "Important Tasks. The Yugoslav Trade Union Congress Opens"]

[Text] Belgrade -- "The 4 years since the last congress have been a difficult period in our society's life," Ljubisa Tatovic, leader of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY) Council Information service said. Economic difficulties -- inflation and ever rising prices -- have affected the working people's living standard. Naturally, the Yugoslav trade unions' efforts have been geared primarily to carrying out the country's long-term program of economic stabilization. With the involvment of the trade unions, practically every enterprise has instituted measures to increase output, above all of export products, and to imporve their quality and competitiveness and reduce material and labor expenditure. This is the only way to halt the fall in working people's real incomes.

"And to some extent this has been done. Last year the fall in working people's personal incomes was halted. Yugoslav exports have increased in the past 2 years. There has been some success in solving the employment problem. But not everything possible has been done..."

Ljubisa Tatovic and Zarko Jokic, advisor at the CTUY Council, spoke to me about the current situation in the country and stressed that the new system for the distribution of income in labor organizations, instituted over a 2-year period on the trade union's initiative, has made a considerable contribution to the successes. There was much argument and debate, but in the end the working people themselves supported the principle of pay based on results. Now there are incentives for complex tasks.

The Yugoslav trade unions are focusing attention on the problem of unemployment. Although work has been provided for more than 1 million people in the past 4 years, the number of people in need of work is still too great. The problem is particularly acute in the big cities. At the same time, there is a manpower shortage in some areas.

As Zarko Jokic said, many young people are leaving the countryside, making the employment bureau lists longer and causing a shortage of labor for land cultivation.

In view of all this, the trade unions, in conjunction with other organizations, are taking steps to increase employment. In particular, a Social Contract has been signed on halting the further growth of unemployment. The ultimate aim is to achieve full, economically substantiated emplyment by 1995. Trade unions are endeavoring to create new jobs through the better utilizations of existing capacities, by providing incentives for second-and third-shift work in shops and sections. All this makes it possible not only to take on new workers, but also to make equipment utilization more efficient and to increase labor productivity and output without further investments and extra resources.

The trade unions see the shortening of the working day, above all in production units where the work is heavy, as another way of tackling the emplyment problem. These measures will provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers. Moreover, a shorter working day helps to maintain and improve the health of people involved in heavy work.

Trade unions are using other measures to tackle the employment problem. On their initiative, many enterprises are adopting pledges to create new jobs on the basis of their own resources. Belgrade collectives set themselves a definite target: "One newcomer for every 25 workers!" Many large enterprises are setting up branches in autonomous regions and republics which are economically underdeveloped and creating new jobs there. In short, every effort is being made to solve the whole employment problem swiftly.

Comrade L. Tatovic and Z. Jokic talked frankly about many other problems which worry the trade unions. They are the improvement of working people's working, living and leisure conditions, educational matters, and concern for the younger generation. The aforementioned problems are being keenly discussed in worker collectives and in the press. The discussion will be continued at the 10th CTUY Congress, which will determine measures for the involvement of all trade union orgaizations in achieving the best economic results and improving working people's lives.

Reforms Needed

PM060922 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 May 86 p 3

[Special correspondent B. Leonov dispatch: "Lively Discussion; 10th Congress of Yugoslav Trade Unions Opens in Belgrade"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May -- More than 1,200 delegates have gathered in Belgrade at the atest 10th Congress of the Union of Yugoslav Trade Unions. It is being attended by leaders of the LCY and the SFRY Government. V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a welcoming speech to the congress.

Around 100 foreign deleagatons are attending the congress, including a Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.F. Bogatikov, secretary of the AUCCTU.

The trade unions, it was noted at the congress, must make greater efforts to carry out the economic stabilization program. The report and the delegates said in their speeches that we must not work in the old way. We must not tolerate inadequate use of production capacities or output unable to compete on foreign markets, or cases of indiscipline and negligent attitudes to work, or considerable numbers of workers not putting their potential, skills, and knowledge fully into practice.

People working under equal conditions receive different income for the same labor. In this respect even greater discrepancies are typical of different parts of the country. The trade unions must introduce more vigorously and purposefully a system for boosting highly productive and high-quality labor and prevent wage leveling.

The congress discussed particularly acutely important questions such as the employment problem and the improvement of housing conditions of working people and their families, and voiced its opinion about the shortcomings in planning when solving these questions. Enormous sums are allocated to housing construction but they are not fully used. The education system in the country is insufficiently geared to the national economic and social need for cadres, the demands of the scientific and technical revolution, and the needs of production.

The speakers at the congress noted that it will be difficult to solve the problems facing Yogoslavia's working people and trade unions. It will take time and it will be necessary to augment the efforts of all. They said that keen and interested discussions will help reveal the roots of the problems in question and to draw up the necesaary and effective measures for solving them. The delegates expressed confidence that the 10th Congress of the Union of Yugoslav Trade Unions would be a congress of unity and specific actions on the part of trade unions and working people, and a stage in the preparations for the next, 13th, LCY Congress, which will be held at the end of June.

PRAVDA CARRIES JOINT ECONOMIC PROGRAM WITH ROMANIA

PM030831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania in the Period Through the Year 2000" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] As has already been reported, a "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania in the Period Through the Year 2000" was signed in Moscow 16 May 1986.

The document was signed on the Soviet side by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and on the Romanian side by Romanian President N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

The preamble to the program notes that the sides adopted it: guided by the decisions of the congresses of the CPSU and the RCP and by the accords reached during the meetings between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the RCP general secretary; in accordance with the provisions of the 7 July 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania; on the basis of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit and with the desire to make a contribution to developing mutual cooperation and deepening socialist economic integration; guided by the aims of socioeconomic progress and of improving the population's prosperity; expressing satisfaction at the progress in development and at the results of Soviet-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which is an inalienable element in the creative efforts of the Soviet and Romanian peoples in building socialist society and communism; taking into account the economic, scientific, and technical potential of the two countries and attaching great importance to the planned expansion and improvement of mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on a stable long-term basis; and in the sure knowledge that mutual total cooperation and the deepening of the international division of labor serve the cause of strengthening the socialist countries' unity and are an important factor in the struggle to strengthen peace and ease international tension.

The program stresses that Soviet-Romanian relations are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence, and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, complete equality of rights, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual aid.

Soviet-Romanian cooperation is being implemented dynamically and fruitfully in all spheres, which accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and promotes the successful resolution of the tasks of building and improving socialist society.

A determining factor in the development of Soviet-Romanian relations is the close collarboration between the CPSU and the RCP collaboration typified by mutual trust and unity of views on all the most important questions of the day.

The USSR and Romania, utilizing the advantages of a planned economy and the opportunities for mutual cooperation, have strengthened their economic, scientific, and technical potential, increased the population's material and cultural living standard, and created the prerequisites for further developing the economy on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress andintensifying both countries' national economies.

New opportunities for improving economic cooperation among the USSR, Romania, and all the fraternal countries were opened up by the CEMA countries' economic summit, which defined the main avenues for the strategy of economic development and for deepening the international socialist division of labor.

The Soviet Union and Romania are fully resolved to promote cooperation within the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA framework and to actively participate in implementing the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit and other accords on multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Soviet-Romanian cooperation actively promotes the acceleration of the socioeconomic progress, the improvement of the population's level of prosperity, the solution of social problems, and the further development of culture, education, and health care in the two countries.

The current long-term program is aimed at ensuring the comprehensive development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and at providing for faster and higher growth rates in trade turnover by way of deepening specialization and production sharing on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis and considerably increasing the proportion of reciprocal deliveries of specialized and coproduced output and by solving major national economic problems of mutual interest to both countries.

With a view to deepening and expanding mutual cooperation and attaching paramount importance to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as a decisive factor in the intensification of economic development and the growth of social labor productivity, the sides agreed to organize cooperation in the priority avenues defined by the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the Basic Guidelines for Long-Term Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania in the Sphere of Science and Technology Through the Year 2000.

Scientific and technical cooperation is to be developed particularly in the sphere of material production, where real prerequisites exist for further developing specialization and production sharing between both countries with a view to further increasing reciprocal output deliveries. The program lists the main avenues and the most important national economic problems of mutual interest on which it is intended to develop cooperation.

High quality is to be ensured in the results of joint rsearch and development in the course of implementing scientific and technical cooperation measures and special attention is to be devoted to achieving the highest world indicators in the creation and production of machines, equipment, devices, and other equipment.

Cooperation is to be further developed in the sphere of the standardization and unification of articles in the process of production sharing. Scientific and technical information and technical documentation are to be exchanged under mutually advantageous conditions.

The sides consider it necessary to focus mutually advantageous cooperation on the tasks of further intensifying the national economy, improving labor productivity in every possible way on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, strengthening the material and technical base of production by extensively introducing modern high-efficiency technological processes, machines, equipment, and materials, maing rational use of production capacities, saving labor and material resources, improving output quality, and developing efficient export production facilities.

The sides will extensively introduce comprehensive cooperation, including research, development, production, sales, and servicing.

Attaching great importance to further developing cooperation in the sphere of machine building -- which is to a considerable extent determines the dynamics of reciprocal economic ties -- the sides will coordinate production programs in spheres of mutual interest with a view to ensuring the rational use of scientific, technical and production potential, and will determine the avenues for creating new capacities and for remodeling and modernizing existing production facilities taking into account the multilateral specialization and production sharing within the CEMA framework.

The sides attach particular importance to implementing measures to improve the technical standard and quality of reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment in line with the demands of scientific and technical progress.

Cooperation in the sphere of developing and organizing production of similar machines and equipment to those bought by the sides in capitalist countries will be developed.

The work to further develop production sharing through the organization of large-scale series production and deliveries of components, assemblies, and spares, and the rational division of production programs, according to the manufacture of individual units of investment equipment, will be continued.

The measures to expand production cooperation will be aimed at developing cooperatives ties in the production of progressive types of machines, equipment, and instruments that are in short supply with a view to achieving high levels of automation in technological processes and improving labor productivity.

The sides will develop mutually advantageous specialization and production sharing of new and modernized types of machines and equipment in various machine building sectors.

The sides agreed to implement measures to ensure the maximum standardization of output and the unification of machine building articles created on the basis of the development of specialization and production sharing taking account of the developments implemented in cooperation with other CEMA countries.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries cooperation will be aimed at modernizing and ensuring the fuller utilization of existing capacities and at creating new capacities and expanding existing capacities in order to boost output of progressive types of chemicals and expanding ranges on the basis of specialization and production sharing with a view to meeting the needs of both countries' national economies, increasing reciprocal trade turnover, and reducing imports of chemical goods paid for with freely convertible foreign currency.

The sides will coordinate capital investment in specific spheres of mutual interest to develop economically efficient production facilities in the chemical industry taking account of existing potential and mutual requirements, and will also develop joint measures to introduce wastefree technolgies and to substantially increase the use of secondary raw materials.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit pertaining to the solution of the problem of raw materials, fuel, and energy for all CEMA countries, the sides believe that the deepening of cooperation between the two countries in these spheres is a most important strategic task which could be resolved by mobilizing their own resources and stepping up mutually advantageous cooperation.

To that end the sides will carry out a range of measures aimed primarily at ensuring the economic and rational use of energy sources, raw materials, waste, and secondary raw materials and at reducing the energy- and material-intensiveness of production on the basis of introducing progressive technological processes, utilizing progressive machines and equipment, and changing the structure of production and consumption of raw materials and energy sources.

At the same time the sides will take measures to develop cooperation in the sphere of production and reciprocal deliveries of fuel, energy, and raw materials. Mutually acceptable decisions on these questions will be worked out taking account of the objective economic conditions of the USSR and Romania and of the structure of production and reciprocal trade turnover between the two countries. In this connection the USSR will continue to ship various types of raw materials and energy sources to Romania on terms and in volumes that will be determined during the coordination of national economic plans and by the corresponding agreements.

With a view to more fully meeting both countries' needs for fuel, energy, and raw materials, the sides will take measures to develop cooperation in the sphere of production and reciprocal deliveries.

The sides will develop and strengthen cooperation in the sphere of production and reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods.

Mutual cooperation will be carried out in the sphere of expanding and strengthening the raw material base, the retooling, automation, and mechanization of relevant production facilities, and the deepening of production and specialization in the production of goods, equipment, components, parts, spares, and certain types of chemicals for the light, wood processing, glass, and other industrial sectors producing consumer goods and providing services to the population. Particular attention will be devoted to developing scientific and technical cooperation in creating and organizing the production of new types of consumer goods and in improving the quality of items on the basis of joint developments, the introduction of modern technological processes and materials, and the assimilation of the production of progressive systems of machines and equipment.

In agro-industrial complex sectors cooperation will be carried out in the sphere of agricultural production and in the processing and rational utilization of raw materials.

The sides will consistently develop production sharing and specialization in the production of mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, feed additives, and machines and equipment for the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and will expand scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of the breeding of agricultural crop hybrids, the cultivation of seeds and seed materials, the creation of new animal and poultry lines and strains, and the use of gene banks for plants and animals.

Cooperation will be expanded in the production of crop farming and livestock products by creating energy-, labor-, and material-saving progressive production techniques and wastefree technologies for the processing and storage of agricultural products and in the modernization and remodeling of enterprises in the food sectors of industry and the refrigeration and warehouse industries with the use of modern technical means for automating production processes and assessing the quality of raw materials and finished output.

In the transportation sphere the sides will continue to implement measures to improve the continually increasing freight shipments between the USSR and Romania.

Cooperation will be developed in the spheres of communications, tourism, environmental protection, and other sectors of mutual interest. The sides consider it necessary to constantly develop the mutual cooperation mechanism and to strive to improve its effectiveness as an important factor in improving the international socialist division of labor and increasing its efficiency, ensuring the timely solution of urgent problems, and stepping up the interest in the priority development of multilateral and bilateral economic, scientific,and technical ties within the framework of the socialist community.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit, the sides agreed to make fuller use of the eixsting means at their disposal for developing cooperation and deepening socialist economic integration. To this end it is planned: to coordinate economic, scientific, and technical policies in spheres of economic cooperation of mutual interest; to devise subprograms in certain spheres to develop economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, specialization and production sharing for the period through the year 2000; to coordinate national economic plans for 5-year periods -- and for longer periods on certain questions, the work to coordinate plans being continuous in nature; to develop direct ties between enterprises and organizations inthe two countries and, if necessary, to create joint scientific research, production, and sales associations and enterprises. The relevant legal, financial, pricing, and other questions will be resolved with a view to creating the necessary conditions for their activity; to improve the contractual foundations of cooperation, specifically the system for long-term contracts and agreements, and to improve discipline in carrying them out; to ensure active participation by the USSR and Romania in implementing the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress, other multilateral cooperation programs, and the coordinated plans for multilateral integration measures and multilateral agreements among the CEMA countries; and to promote the joint penetration [vystupleniye] of other countries' markets.

Both countries' central planning organs and foreign trade organs will exchange information on modern methods of running and planning the national economy.

The development of Soviet-Romanian foreign economic ties will continue to be carried out on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis. To that end the sides will define the most effective avenues, forms, and conditions of cooperation.

The tasks stemming from the current long-term program will be included in a coordinated plan of specific measures to implement it, which will be specified as mutually agreed on between the sides.

The commitments of the USSR and Romania linked with the implementation of the current long-term program will be included in state long-term, 5-year, and annual plans and the plans of ministries, associations, enterprises, and organizations in accordance with the existing procedure in each country.

The organization of the work to implement the long-term program and to monitor the progress of its fulfillment will be carried out by a Soviet-Romanian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which, together with the two countries' planning, scientific and technical organs, and ministries, will promote as necessary the development of new proposals on questions of further developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

The long-term program will remain in force until 31 December 2000.

HASANI THANKS SUPREME SOVIET FOR ELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

PM050954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I express the most heartfelt gratitude for your congratulations on my election as president of the SFRY Presidency.

I share your confidence that Yugoslav-Soviet relations of friendship and complete mutually beneficial cooperation will continue to develop steadily.

Sinan Hsani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

UK DELEGATION MEMBERS SPEAK ON USEFULNESS OF VISIT

PM051635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Useful Visit"]

[Text] London, 4 Jun -- I hope that as a result of our stay in the Soviet Union we have managed to strengthen mutual understanding and mutual respect between the two countries, Lord Whitelaw, British deputy prime minister, who headed the British parliamentary delegation that paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, declared on his return to London. The meetings and talks held in Moscow, D. Healey, foreign secretary in the Labour "shadow" cabinet, who participated in the trip, pointed out, demonstrated that Britain "could play an important role" in improving the present international situation. The Soviet Union clearly demonstrates that it is ready for talks with the West, A. Beith, deputy leader of the Liberal Party and delegation member, declared.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO'S CONVERSATION WITH UK PARLIAMENTARIANS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 June carries in its Morning Edition on page 2 a report on the conversation between Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Lord Whitelaw, head of a UK Parliamentary delegation that visited Moscow recently. This article was compared with the TASS English version published on page G 2 of the Western Europe section of the 3 June 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: Viscount Whitelaw said: "The enormous attention that the Soviet Union pays to the rising generation and its cultural development made a strong impression on us."

This was said at the opening of the conversation in the Kremlin on 2 June between member of (rewording and supplying additional passage)

Paragraph three, line one in IZVESTIYA reads: that since the time of Lenin Soviet power has paid the closest attention to the education of youth. At the same time the state is doing its utmost to ensure that the people's masses have the opportunity to learn about mankind's cultural heritage.

In reply to (rewording and omitting passages)

Paragraph five, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: the Soviet side fully goes along with (adding word)

Paragraph seven, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: by anyone ever. One of the (omitting paragraph)

Paragraph nine, line five reads: the United States on its own opposed the entire (adding words)

GORBACHEV BOOK PUBLISHED IN UNITED KINGDOM

LD051922 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] London June 5 TASS -- The book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev was brought out in English by the "Pergamon Press" publishers in Great Britain.

The book includes the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that Mikhail Gorbachev delivered at the congress, his statement of January 15, 1986, which contains the Soviet programme of complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, of ridding humanity of the threat of self-destruction, the speech Mikhail Gorbachev delivered in the British Parliament on December 18, 1984, other most important speeches.

The book contains preface to British readers by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The presentation of the book to the British Public was held at the USSR Embassy in Great Britain today. Addressing those present, USSR Ambassador to Great Britain Leonid Zamyatin noted that Mikhail Gorbachev's book sets out in a well-reasoned way the strategic line of the CPSU, the foundations of the policy of the Soviet state. This is the most authoritative and precise reflection of the new political thinking.

At the presentation of the book were members of the British Parliament, prominent representatives of the political and public circles, figures in science and culture.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS IRISH PRESIDENT

PM051423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general headline: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Patrick John Hillery, president of Ireland, conveying congratulations and best wishes to him and the friendly Irish people on the country's national day.

In a reply telegram the Irish president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed good wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

PARIS HOSTS COLLOQUIUM ON AFGHAN REBEL AID

PM060752 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Yu. Kovalenko report: "Outrage in a Basement Hall, or the Story of How IZVESTIYA's Paris Correspondent Was Invited to Make an Illegal Trip to Afghanistan"]

[Text] "You are a journalist and you would like to visit Afghanistan? Illegally, of course? We will arrange everything for you..." Madame Marie-Odile Terrenoire babbled on without allowing her interlocutor to get a word in edgewise. "It is quite simple," she explained enthusiastically. "You fly from Paris to Pakistan and then you make your way to the Afghan border. With our assistance you make contact with the mujahidin who help you to cross the border."

Terrenoire was so sure that it was safe to talk that she did not even address to me the customary "With whom do I have the honor of speaking?" I, too, was in no hurry to introduce myself as a Soviet correspondent, as I had not been asked to do so and I did not want to interrupt the "revelations" to which the zealous official of the club of Afghan reaction was treating me.

"What if I get caught by the border guards like Jacques Abouchar" (journalist of the Antenne-2 French television channel who was detained by Afghan servicemen after he had illegally entered the country's territory -- Yu. K.) I asked.

"Well now, that is not likely to happen," Madame Terrenoire "ressured" me. "Incidentally, there are correspondents in the hall who intend to visit Afghanistan with our assistance in the near future. If you like, I will introduce you right here to our Afghan friends who will take care of everything..."

This conversation took place in a break between the sessions of a "colloquium open to the general public" devoted -- according to the advertisements -- to "hearings-cum-debates on the conditions for a political settlement of the Afghan problem." It had been organized by the so-called "International Bureau on Afghanistan" (IBA) which has its headquarters in on Chaligny Street in Paris and in whose activities, as became obvious, my new acquaintance, M.-O. Terrenoire plays a very active role.

The "Colloquium" was held in one of the halls of the French National Assembly.

National Assembly President G. Chaban-Delmas and a number of other politicians addressed a greetings message to the participants in this gathering.

Some 50 people gathered in basement hall No 6217 of the National Assembly -- representatives of counterrevolutionary orgaizations based in France most of which are in one way or another connected with the IBA. Dushman gang ringleaders had come to Paris to attend this orgy.

The "debate" was opened by the IBA president, retired mathematics teacher Laurent Shvarts, who was flanked on the right by J.-F. Deniau, former minister and currently deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly.

The main theme of the "hearings" was the buildup of military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. For 2 days "experts" set forth their proposals while at the same time slandering the legitimate government of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which came to the assistance of that country's people. The key speech was delivered by O. Rua, a staffer at the National Center for Scientific Research, who noted enthusiastically that deliveries of weapons to the bandits had increased markedly after the adoption by the U.S. Congress of the resolution on expanding aid to the dushmans. He expressed regret at the lack of the necessary "coordination" between the various dushman formations and the shortage of "skilled personnel" capable of handling the latest weapons such as U.S. Stinger missiles. The dushmans need hundreds of Stinger missiles, they need an "offensive strategy," O. Rua urged.

The highlight of the program was the appearance in the hall of S. Mojaddidi, one of the leaders of the "Islamic Alliance of Mujahidin" which unites several counterevolutionary groups and M. Aref, the ringleader of a dushman detachment, who to the sound of applause made their way straight to the polium. The dushmans took the floor, bragged about their "victories," and asked for sid.

In order to publicize the "colloquim's" proceedings, a press conference was organized which was conducted by one of the founders of the IBA, "EEC Commissioner" (a ranking Common Market official, it appears) C. Ripa di Meana and Klaus Haensch, FRG deputy to the European Parliament and deputy chairman of its political commission.

While the former called for increased weapons deliveries to the bandits, extolled their "exploits" and urged France to give more active support to the "Afghan freedom fighters," his colleague announced that the European Parliament will open a "debate" on Afghanistan 12 July. K. Haensch announced that a draft resolution has already been drawn up in which the dushmans are declared to be the "legitimate representatives" of the Afghan people. He invited them to attend the session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The dushman ringleaders decided with the help of the IBA to hold this outrageous meeting at the National Assembly to squeeze more money from the West for arms purchases. The bandits are well aware that they can last a bit longer only if their operations are generously funded.

So who or what is the IBA which coordinates the aid deliveries to the Afghan counterrevolution in West Europe?

"The IBA," L. Shvarts bragged to me openly, "was set up in 1980. We have extensive ties with many West European countries. We hold demonstrations and collect money..."

"Who finances the activities of the IBA?"

"We get help from certain individuals," Shvarts replied evasively, "and also various associations and organizations which, for instance, covered the cost of holding this meeting. Certain French parliamentarians helped us to obtain the use of this hall."

"What is the role of the United States in the war against Afghanistan?"

"The Americans have their own aims," Shvarts said. "They want the Afghan resistance (read counterrevolution) to continue. The Americans are helping, but their assistance is moderate." (According to press reports the "moderate aid" to the dushmans will total 1.2 billion dollars this year -- Yu.K.).

"What can you tell me about the support given to the dushmans by the CIA? The Americans themselves have said that the anti-Afghan activities are the biggest CIA operation since the Vietnam war."

"Nothing," Shvarts finally replied and took his leave.

Coming out of the National Assembly, I again ran into M.-O. Terrenoire, who had definitely decided to take me under her wing and dispatch me to Afghanistan. She beamed at me and, stretching out her hand, said: "We expect to see you next week. You know our address. So long."

The DRA Embassy has sent a letter to G. Chaban-Delmas in which it expresses astonishment that a "colloquium" whose participants included real terrorists was allowed to take place in the National Assembly building. The embassy evaluated the holding of this "colloquium" under the auspices of the Fench Legislative Assembly as interference in internal affairs of the sovereign Afghan state.

TASS REPORTS NAVAL EXERCISES OFF PORTUGUESE COAST

LD05044 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon June 5 TASS -- Large-scale naval exercises codenamed "Open Gate 86" came to a close off the Portuguese coast today. The militarist games involved about 30 warships and submarines, and seven thousand servicemen. The hackneyed thesis about so-called "Soviet threat" served as a traditional pretext for holding the exercises which pose a serious threat to the safety of merchant and passenger ships as well as civil aviation planes.

BROADCASTING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

PM051510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 May -- A working protocol on cooperation in the sphere of television and radio broadcasting for 1986 was signed here yesterday between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Finnish Yleisradio Television and Radio Company.

The protocol provides, in particular, for exchanges of television and radio materials on the lives of the peoples of the USSR and Finland to be further expanded and for mutual assistance to be given in preparing programs on very important events in both countries.

The protocol was signed by A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and S. Kiuru, general director of Yleisradio.

BRIEFS

FINNISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS -- Helsinki, 5 June (TASS) -- The congress of the central organization of Finnish trade unions, which encompassess over 1 million people, ended its work here today. A delegation of Soviet trade unionists at the congress was headed by S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1319 GMT 5 Jun 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S NU'MAN IN MOSCOW

LD051917 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- Leaving the Soviet Union, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic republic of Yemen Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, sent a message to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The message expresses satisfaction with meetings with the Soviet leader. The talks held have been a new step in the further development and deepening of friendly relations between the Yemen Socialist Party and the CPSU, between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the relations based on the treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1979, on a firm foundation of ideas of scientific communism.

IZVESTIYA Reports Visit

PM051314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] On 3 June Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Political Bureau and PDRY premier, arrived in Moscow on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers N.F. Vasilyev, T.B. Guzhenko, and V.M. Kamentsev; USSR First Deputy Ministers S.F. Akhromeyev and Yu.M. Vorontsov, and other officials.

A. Salim Muhammad, PDRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among those who welcomed him.

The state flags of the PDRY and the USSR were flying at the airport.

In a statement for the press made after his arrival in Moscow, Y.S. Nu'man said that his visit to the USSR will serve the cause of the further strengthening and development of relations between our countries based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. The party, government, and people of Democratic Yemen, the guest noted, highly appreciate the manifestations of solidarity and the assistance and support given them by the Soviet Union in the cause of strengthening our economy and defense capability and promoting the consistent development in our country of the revolutionary process headed by the YSP which is guided by the ideas of socialism and proletarian internationalism. We note with profound satisfaction the steady development and strengthening of Soviet-Yemeni friendship and are confident that this visit will make another contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the cooperation between our parties and states in the interests of our friendly countries.

Talks between N.I. Ryzhkov and Y.S. Nu'man opened in the Kremlin 4 June.

YSP PLENUM DISCUSSES AFTERMATH OF JANUARY EVENTS

PM051508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "YSP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Aden, 1 June -- The fourth plenum of the Yemen Socialist Party, which examined the questions of overcoming the consequences of the January events in the country, has been held here under the chairmanship of 'A.S. al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

The plenum gave a high assessment to the internationalist position of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and expressed gratitude for the international solidarity shown by the communist and workers parties in the Arab countries.

In examining the questions of the situation in the Arab world, the plenum noted the urgent need to pool the Arab states' potential with a view to countering the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and safeguarding the security, peace, and progress of the Arab countries and the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, first and foremost the Arab people of Palestine. The plenum urged the need to revive the unity of the Palestinain restistance movement.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS AL-ASAD KATUSHEV MEETING

PM060940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 2 June Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is visiting Damascus. During their friendly conversation, they examined questions of mutually beneficial Soviet-Syrian cooperation. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the multifaceted ties existing between the two countries. It was stressed that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria, signed in Moscow in 1980, has been and remains the sound foundation of Soviet-Syrian relations.

CIA, MOSAD LINK UP TO CARRY OUT 'TERRORIST' ACTIONS

LD272313 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, the U.S. CIA and the Israeli intelligence [agency] Mosad, had formed a joint security commission whose task is to prepare and carry out acts of terrorism in some Arab countries and in Western Europe. These acts include in particular the assassination of Arab political public figures, especially Palestinians, and hatching acts of sabotage against progressive political organizations. The special services are also bracing themselves for mounting what is termed acts of influence in European states, aimed at altering official and public positions on a Middle East settlement in favor of Tel Aviv.

The paper says that a senior Mosad official paid a visit last December, as it has become known, to the United States during which he had talks in Langley with William Casey, director of the U.S. CIA. He also met with the assistant secretary of defense, and was received by Vice President George Bush. At the negotiations with the U.S. officials, the Israeli official affirmed Tel Aviv's readiness to coordinate acts of terrorism within the framework of the joint bilateral security commission.

It was also agreed that the Israeli special services will offer the United States information gathered particularly on Palestinian organizations, the Arab States, and some West European States. In Washington, the Mosad envoy and the leaders of the U.S. intelligence service laid the foundations for joint operations directed at the Arab national liberation movement, including action by Israeli commandoes and U.S. special forces. The training of 2,000 military pilots to secure these operations began. It is known that the U.S. CIA and the Israeli intelligence [agency] Mosad have been cooperating for a long time in acts of spying and sabotage against the Arab states. Toward this, a Jewish branch has been set up at the CIA consisting of some 5,000 persons of Zionist organizations in the United States and some other states.

U.S. ASSISTS MODERNIZATION OF ISRAELI NAVY

LD022159 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Sergey Medvedko writes:

Israel and the USA have entered the final stage of their talks on a major programme aiming to rearm the Israeli Navy. The programme, to span the next decade, is estimated at 1,000 million dollars.

Under the agreed plans, submarines and missile launches will be built at the shipyards of the Israeli port of Haifa. The British newspaper "FINANCIAL TIMES," apparently trying to justify the spreading of the American-Israeli cooperation to include the Navy, claimed that it had been undertaken in reply to threats by Syria which was building up the military potential of its navy.

Washington and Tel Aviv, using for the umpteenth time the far-fetched pretext of the Arab danger as a cover, are putting their "strategic cooperation" on a higher level. Both sides are interested in this. Israel will receive a possibility to blackmail the Arabs and threaten not only neighbouring countries but other Mediterranean countries as well. The USA hopes to find in the refitted and modernised shipyards of Haifa a more reliable base for the ships of the Sixth Fleet than the one it has in Greece.

Modernisation and strengthening of Israel's Navy will cause a further exacerbation of tensions in the Middle East and the Mediterranean as a whole. The naval "cooperation" between the USA and Israel is no less dangerous than the Air Force "alliance" of these aggressive states. The Air Force of the USA and Israel demonstrated their coordination during air raids on Lebanon where their victims were civilians in Beirut and its outskirts, during the interception of passenger air liners belonging to Libya and Syria, during the bombing of residential areas in Tunis and, finally, during the barbarous air raid by American bombers on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

By making available new types of weapons to its ally in the Middle East, Washington encourages Tel Aviv to further military ventures, while itself receiving an opportunity to expand its own military presence in this region, explosive as it is. Such a myopic policy poses a great danger to the Middle East and the entire Mediterranean region. It is also noteworthy that the ruling circles of the USA and Israel have taken the decision to build up the naval force in the Mediterranean shortly after the Soviet Union proposed the simultaneous withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the U.S. and Soviet fleets in order to make this part of the world a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

TASS RAPS ISRAELI SECRET SERVICE ON DEATH OF 2 PALESTINIANS

LD032055 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- By TASS Political Analyst Aleksey Grigoriev

The activity of the Israeli secret service Shin Bet and observance of human rights are totally opposite and incompatible. A scandal that broke out in Tel Aviv's political arena is yet another confirmation of that.

In April 1984, Shin Bet agents seized two Palestinians on charges of commandeering an Israeli bus in the gaza Strip. The head of the secret service, Avraham Shalom, ordered that the two be killed.

The crime committed at the Shin Bet prison became known thanks to a publication in a newspaper, and Yitzhaq Zamir, procurator-general, instituted an inquiry. Did democracy triumph? Nothing of the kind. By going against the Shin Bet Chief, the procurator also went against Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who served as Israeli prime minister at a time of the murder of the two Palestinians. Consequently, he was directly responsible for actions of the secret service.

The current premier, Shim'on Peres, who is to change place with Shamir in October, did not show any interest in the inquiry either.

In brief, it was made clear to the zealous procurator that exposing Shin Bet methods was undesirable. A FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY correspondent reported from Jerusalem that Zamir told press representatives that he had received death threats on several occasions since the Shin Bet scandal. Nonetheless, the procurator-general went on with the investigation. So, the Israeli authorities replaced him: Yosef Haris, a little known and deemingly more pliable lawyer, was appointed to his post.

"The inquiry can only undermine Shin Bet's effectiveness and become a pretext for political attacks on Shamir," said Moshe Arens, who was Israel's defence minister in April 1984.

So, it seems, Shin Bet's "effectiveness" will be ensured in the future, just as Shamir's chances to become again the Israeli prime minister.

The two victims of the Zionist murderers are no longer remembered in Tel Aviv. That is not surprising since Israel's ruling circles are doing their utmost to bury in oblivion their [word indistinct] of the entire Palestinian people, deprived of homeland and all human rights.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL, CONTADORA GROUP

PM271150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Nicaraguan President D. Ortega conducted by unnamed Soviet journalists: "The Nicaraguan People's Just Cause"]

[Text] Managua, 18 May -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has given a high assessment of the firm and principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear catastrophe. In an interview given to Soviet journalists, he noted that the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August declared by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during a television address demonstrated once again that the USSR is in the vanguard of the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind.

Using the recent accident at the Chernobyl AES as an example, the Soviet leader exposed once again in clear and frank terms the real threat facing the world as a result of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, D. Ortega pointed out, have won support from the broadest strata of the world public, even that part of it which was previously influenced by the lying propaganda campaign launched by the U.S. Administration. Against this background of unceasing efforts for peace on the Soviet Union's part, Washington's aggressive militarist course becomes daily more unattractive. The White House is rejecting all peace-loving proposals while making "star wars" plans with no thought of the consequences of its irresponsible policy, D. Ortega pointed out.

He then dwelt in detail on the situation in Central America, pointing out that Nicaragua's proposed plan for resolving the disputed questions in the "peace act" drawn up by the Contadora Group is an integral part of its constructive course aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the dangerous crisis in Central America fomented by blatant U.S. military intervention in the internal affairs of the region's countries.

The Nicaraguan Government has clearly stated that it will only be possible to freeze and limit offensive arms if all forms of external aggression against Central American states cease. The Reagan administration, D. Ortega noted, has no right whatsoever to demand the disarmament of Nicaragua, which for 4 years now has been countering Washington's undeclared war.

Faced with escalating aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism, Nicaragua must look after its defense, D. Ortega said. The Nicaraguan Government is pursuing a flexible course, seeking to advance the process of a peaceful settlement taking place under the auspices of the Contadora Group and the support group. However, the United States, the president pointed out, has adopted a course of thwarting the Contadora Group's efforts and wants to shift all the blame for any possible failure in the talks onto our country and declare it an obstacle to peace in the region.

Lasting peace in Central America is impossible until the internal and external security of all the region's states is obtained, D. Ortega observed. An agreement among Central American states on settling the conflict will have real force only if U.S. aggression against Nicaragua ends.

An ever increasing number of Latin American states are realizing, he pointed out, that the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is an encroachment on the interests of the whole continent and are countering the policy of blatant interference in others' affairs pursued by Washington under the banner of the "doctrine of neoglobalism."

In 2 months' time, D. Ortega said, the Nicaraguan people will be celebrating the 7th anniversary of victory over the bloody Somoza dictatorship. The revolution brought irreversible changes in Nicaraguans' lives. For the first time in their history, the republic's people became true masters of their own destiny, and this has helped them to selflessly defend the motherland and overcome numerous difficulties.

The Reagan administration is seeking by every means to hold up the formation of the Nicaraguan revolutionary state and above all frustrate the process of drafting a new constitution. The U.S. Embassy in Managua is engaged in subversive work among political parties and is urging them to boycott constitutional activity. The Sandinista National Liberation Front has made a firm decision: Nicaragua will have a new fundamental law, irrespective of whether the other parties want to participate in its preparation. A nationwide discussion of the draft constitution, which it plans to conduct in the form of open meetings of representatives of broad strata of the population, will start 18 May.

Nicaraguans rate highly the disinterested assistance given to the republic by the USSR and the other socialist countries, D. Ortega said. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is helping to heal the wounds inflicted on it by U.S. aggression and promote the implementation of many socioeconomic plans. The United States is trying to discredit Soviet-Nicaraguan relations, justifying its aggressive militarist policy in Central America by means of the hackneyed myth of a "Soviet threat." However, Latin Americans have had the opportunity more than once to see for themselves that it is the United States which infringes on their interests while the Soviet Union extends its hand in aid to the peoples who have fallen victim to American aggression, D. Ortega said in conclusion.

Ready To Sign Peace Agreement

LD031112 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 3 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The policy of terrorism and aggression pursued by the Reagan Administration is the only obstacle to peace in Central America, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said at a press conference in Managua after his meeting with a group of American congressmen. The Nicaraguan leader reiterated the desire of the government of the republic to continue talks on regional settlement under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

Nicaragua is ready to sign the Contadora "Peace Act" on June 6 if agreement is reached in advance on the contentious provisions of the document regarding the armed forces and foreign military exercises, Daniel Ortega said. The Nicaraguan Government will not disarm unilaterally or allow other countries in the region achieve military superiority, in particular, in the air force. The air defenses of the republic need warplanes, which Nicaragua is going to buy from friendly countries. At the same time Nicaragua offered the Central American countries to reach agreement on reductions in those and other weapons and even totally to renounce them. This Nicaraguan initiative denied the Reagan Administration the false arguments with which it tried to justify its hostility towards the process of peaceful settlement in Central America.

Washington continues to bank on the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua, the president said. U.S. Congress is discussing contrary to the norms of international law the appropriation of new multimillion funds for the gangs of Somocista cutthroats. Ordered by the White House, the CIA's mercenary gangs have again stepped up dramatically their atrocious crimes against Nicaraguan farmers.

Eight West Germans who worked in the Jasinto Baco community were abducted as a part of that violent campaign of terror. The refusal of the U.S. mercenaries to release them means that the Reagan Administration has decided to keep them as hostages and that it is entirely responsible for their fate.

The United States, Daniel Ortega continued, is trying in every way to sabotage the peacemaking activities of the Contadora Group. To this end it is pushing some of the governments in the region into diverting talks away from substantive problems and to provoke an empty discussion on "democracy." Washington is obviously trying to charge Nicaragua with unwillingness to adopt the political model of society that is in existence in other Central American countries and ultimately to thwart the process of settlement under this pretext.

Daniel Ortega called upon the Central American countries to reject U.S. gross pressure and to support the efforts of the Contadora Group for lasting peace in the region.

VAYNO VYALYAS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

LD231614 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vayno Vyalyas as the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua. Vayno Vyalyas was born in 1931. For many years he carried out Komsomol and party work. In 1955-61 he was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol. In 1961-80 he was secretary of Tallinn Gorkom and secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. From 1980 to 1986 he was the USSR ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela and USSR ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, combining the two posts.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium released German Shlyapnikov from the duties of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of Nicaragua in connection with a transfer to other work.

CUBAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER VISITS UKRAINE

FL050216 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the Ukraine, USSR, met in Kiev today with Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Shcherbitiskiy explained the tasks carried out in the Ukraine which were presented at the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the economic and social development of the country. For this part, Soto reiterated Cuba's support of the Ukraine's effort to minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and against the anti-Soviet campaign led by the Western press.

Meets Arkhipov, Kozlovskiy

PM031635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Conversations Held"]

[Text] On 19 May M. Portal, Cuban minister of basic industries, was received by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, and L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the converstation, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

M. Portal was also received on the same day by Y. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Questions of developing cooperation in the sphere of heavy industrial sectors were discussed.

Ya. P. Ryabov also received Tran Quynb, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. A number of questions of Soviet-Vietnamese trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed.

Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PARKHOMENKO ON CREATION OF C. AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

OW311059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 May 86

[Parkhomenko commentary on the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The decision to form a Central American parliament has been made at the meeting of president of five Central American countries in the Guatemalan city of Esquipulas. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello comrades: The leaders of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and El Salvador did not come together because of the similarity of their positions in the approach to resolving cardinal political issues. There are many complex and unsolved problems in the relations between the five countries. They differ especially in their approach to resolving U.S.-Nicaraguan relations. For example, the position of Honduras and El Salvador with respect to Nicaragua can in no way be called friendly. So, what has forced the leaders of the countries in the region to come to the conference table?

There are two main reasons. First, the smouldering conflict around Nicaragua, carefully kept hot by the United States through multimillion dollar subsidies and its military and moral support to the contra gangs, cannot fail to arouse concern among Latin American countries. This is why the final document adopted after sharp discussions in Esquipulas says, and I quote: Peace in Central America can be guaranteed only on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right of all the nations to determine the economic, political, and social type of development according to the wishes of the people and without any outside interference.

Second, the meeting of the five reflected the urgent need to establish an agreed position of the region's countries in the face of acute economic problems. It is well known that the foreign debt of Latin American countries to the United States and international bank by the end of last year amounted to a tremendous sum, about $370 billion. A large portion of this figure is owed by countries of the Central American region. Participants in the meeting in Esquipulas expressed their readiness to jointly oppose the hard pressure of foreign capital.

These are the problems to be solved by the future Central American parliament. The idea of its formation meets the growing aspiration of Central American countries to independently solve their problems and to limit the pressure and diktat of the United States and of multinational corporations.

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL, OTHER ISSUES

LD051929 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- At its meeting on 5 June, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report from a government commission on progress in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and on measures to step up this work. It was noted that at the power station site and in the adjoining locality the decontamination of land, buildings, and installations and work to protect bodies of water from contamination is being intensively carried out; the radiation levels are steadily decreasing.

The Politburo agreed with the measures and the timetable drawn up by the government commission for mothballing the installations of the atomic power station's fourth generating set. Approval was given to the proposals by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU to improve the wages and material provision for workers involved in the cleanup. It was emphasized that it is the task of ministries and departments and local party and soviet bodies to continue to show special concern for the workers, specialists, and servicemen who are carrying out responsible tasks in the vicinity of the accident.

Arrangements directed at finding jobs for the people evacuated from the danger zones and providing them with housing and improving their social and domestic services were approved. For these purposes, it is envisaged that work placement be completed in June and that all issues related to the provision of well-appointed housing for the evacuated families be resolved no later than October.

The Politburo examined the matter of ensuring timely and high-quality execution of harvesting work and the laying in of grain and fodder this year. As the meeting noted, under the new management conditions kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agro-industrial associations are making considerable efforts to obtain as much agricultural output as possible and to better provide the population with foodstuffs.

The busiest period is now starting for the farmers. It is important to prepare carefully for the harvest campaign, to actively include all links in industrial production in the work from the 1st day of the harvest so that everything that is grown will be harvested, processed, and delivered to the consumer in a timely fashion and with minimum losses. The effectiveness of organizational and mass political work done by party committees and local soviet and economic bodies will be determined first and foremost by this.

The Politburo stressed the need to fully mobilize the material and technical resources and reserves available, to expand widely in workers collectives socialist competition for fulfilling targets that have been set, to take special care in creating a reliable fodder base for the forthcoming wintering of livestock, and to lay a good basis for next year's harvest.

The Politburo discussed a matter relating to measures for enhancing the responsibility of associations, enterprises, and organizations for fulfilling contracts. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Minister's decision adopted on this matter is directed at strengthening plan and contractual discipline and improving conditions for ensuring that work is going smoothly at workers collectives as well as a steady material and technical supply for the national economy.

To achieve these aims, beginning in 1987, changes will be made regarding the procedure for organizing production and supply plans, the expansion of rights of consumers in concluding and carrying out economic contracts, and the reinforcement of the responsibility of workers collectives for strictly fulfilling commitments on supplying material.

A decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers aimed at improving the preparation of young people for military service has been adopted. Under this decision, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies, and the appropriate ministries and departments are instructed to implement additional measures for enhancing the standard of precall-up training of young people and their physical conditioning, for improving work concerned with promoting good health, and for conducting military-patriotic education. The purpose of such measures is to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are brought up to strength with young replacements ready to worthily carry out their duty in defending the socialist fatherland and the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

The Politburo examined the results of the conference of diplomatic staff at the USSR Foreign Ministry, at which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke. It was pointed out that the specific tasks of the diplomatic corps formulated at that conference for implementing the strategic line elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress should form the basis of the USSR Foreign Ministry's activities and those of all institutions directly involved in the practical conduct of the Soviet state's peace-loving line on the international scene. A need was noted for a consistent perfecting of the style and work methods of the institutions in question so as to ensure a high level of effectiveness of the Soviet Union's cooperation with foreign countries in the political, trade and economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres.

The Politburo summed up the results of the talks and conversations of Mikhail Gorbachev and Eduard Shevardnadze with Shintaro Abe, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. In this respect, common interest was indicated in development of Soviet-Japanese relations; a readiness was expressed for dialogue and for jointly seeking greater mutual understanding and cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries and ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region. The talks made it possible to find points of contiguity in attitudes toward specific issues of particular interest to Japan, and to reach agreement on the development of commercial and economic, scientific-technological, and cultural exchange. At the same time, it was noted that, while advocating a peace treaty with Japan, the Soviet Union is against burdening the preparation of it with problems that were the outcome of the World War II.

Approval was given to the results of the talks held by Nikolay Ryzhkov with Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. It was noted that the talks had confirmed the unity of views on questions related to comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and to the struggle for a just settlement in the Middle East and for peace and detente. The USSR-PDRY meeting was a fresh step in strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

After hearing a report by Vitaliy Vorotnikov on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 27th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the delegation's meeting with Jambyn Batmonh and other Mongolian leaders, the Politburo emphasized its determination to continue steadfastly to develop the fraternal friendship, which had been tested by historical practice, and cooperation between our parties and countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

At its meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted decisions on a number of other questions concerning the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Press Conference Updates Cleanup

LD051901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Press conference with Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yuriy Antonovich Izrael; and Oleg Prokofyevich Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health, on 5 June in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center -- recorded]

[Text] [Petrovskiy] What has happened in Chernobyl has convincingly demonstrated that the actions of the Soviet Government are determined by an awareness of responsibility and concern for people, multiplied on the principle of social justice. The approach to giving information about the accident and about the cleanup is totally responsible. The information regularly being given by the Soviet Government and the trustworthy, checked, and objective data make it possible to evaluate the situation correctly and to draw correct conclusions. Close and businesslike cooperation in this matter was already established by us in the first days of the accident with the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA.

A high measure of responsibility was also shown in those conclusions of an international nature that were made in the Soviet Union in light of the Chernobyl accident. First, we proposed broad international cooperation in the matter of creating a reliable procedure for the safe development of nuclear power engineering throughout the whole world. Within the framework of such a procedure, in our view, a system of efficient notification and of reporting information in the event of accidents and defects at atomic power stations -- particularly when this is accompanied by escape of radioactivity, and also an international mechanism for rapidly offering help when dangerous situations arise -- ought to be set in motion.

Second, we consider it essential to multiply efforts, with the aim of fully and everywhere eliminating nuclear weapons in this century. The first practical step in this direction could be the banning of tests of nuclear weapons, and in this connection the Soviet Union has once again extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August of this year. The Soviet Union is open to the broadest cooperation with all who are truly striving to save mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction and open to the creation of a system of universal security based on mutual trust.

Allow me to hand the floor over to Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

[Batalin] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen! I would like to dwell on the questions that we are engaged on today and the questions that we are planning to work on in the near future. The most important feature of the current period is that today we are in practice embarking on a new stage -- carrying out specific measures to lay up the damaged No 4 unit and its related installations. Also there is a second package of measures aimed at preventing the underground water runoff from getting into water supply sources.

The situation at the station today for the time being does not allow work to be carried out on a wide scale. The level of radiation is quite high, so naturally, therefore, we are basing the choice of technical solutions and methods of organization on the specific situation.

The most well-qualified builders and the most well-qualified planning organizations are being brought in to do this work. It is planned to do the work within a short period and it should be completed this year. Naturally, bearing in mind the radiation situation, measures are being planned and carried out to effect radiation control and to determine the degree of radiation exposure of workers, and strict measures have been planned -- both medical monitoring and other types of monitoring -- to prevent the people carrying out the work from getting radiation doses greater than that set by the Ministry of Health.

The second range of questions is connected with the people. A large number of people were evacuated, as you know, from the 30-km zone. Afterwards, following a more detailed investigation of the actual radiation situation in that zone, the boundaries of the contamination were defined, and as a result it has now been decided to re-evacuate the inhabitants of a number of population centers -- in other words to take them back. In a number of population centers there is no longer any danger for the adult population and it will be possible for them to go back. However, it is still undesirable for children, for example, to go back. It will probably take a few more months for the situation there to completely return to normal, the idea then being that families will be able to return together with their children, and not separately. In a number of population centers, of course, a considerably greater amount of time will be needed to carry out the decontamination and make the return there completely safe for people's lives and health. The question arises as to the provision of housing accommodation. The party Central Committee and the government have decided to settle these citizens in apartments that had been made ready for habitation and to borrow apartments and apartment blocks from various enterprises and the local soviets and settle people in them. In particular, a considerable number of power engineering workers from the station and power engineering construction workers are being settled in Kiev, Chernigov, and a number of other population centers. For the rural population the construction of primarily preassembled housing is under way to settle evacuated citizens there. Then, as the situation permits them to go back to their homes, they will return.

There are many questions about the progress of the decontamination work and its effectiveness. The decontamination work is proceeding on a very wide front. Various departments are taking part in it, including subunits of servicemen. The effectiveness of the decontamination work is growing and we have many examples of how these active decontamination meaures have enabled the condition of various areas and population centers to be restored very quickly to the level where the people can return and economic activity can be resumed. Thank you.

[Petrovskiy] Please ask your questions. We will as usual alternate the verbal and written questions. A series of questions has been asked of Yuriy Antonovich Izrael. He will now reply to them.

[Izrael] The Japanese paper ASAHI asks: Are there zones that have become unfit for people to live in on a long-term basis or even forever?

This is a very serious question. We are now studying the situation very thoroughly. I can absolutely say that the greater part of the territory that was contaminated will be restored to the economy, to life -- people will return there -- but certain small areas will possibly be subject to further study.

The next question from the Japanese paper ASAHI: As PRAVDA reported yesterday, it is forbidden to use wells in certain places in southern Belorussia. What is the level of contamination in this zone?

You know, we have inspected the wells in the contaminated zone, and if the wells were not shut punctually, if any radioactivity at all got into the water, we are no longer permitting this water to be used. We are pumping this water out, putting the well in order, and people are using clean water.

In conclusion, I would like to answer one question that has not been asked but which I am asked all the time over the telephone -- concerning radioactive contamination of the Black Sea. I am asked: What is being done in our resort areas? I want to say with all accountability that the Black Sea is totally clean, that all the resort towns of the Soviet Union are totally clean, and I think it would be right for journalists to cover this question and bring it to the knowledge of tourists and vacationers.

A series of questions are addressed to Comrade Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health.

[Shchepin] The first group of questions concerns the number of people afflicted who are in serious condition and the number of those who have died. First of all, I would like to stress that we have not added a single patient to the number of patients, or of those stricken, who were hospitalized in the course of 26-27 April, despite -- essentially -- the very large series of observations that were carried out by the country's medical workers. To date there is a total of 187 people in the country's medical-prophylactic institutions who have a registered and established diagnosis of radiation sickness to various degrees. Despite the measures adopted and the provisions of effective medical assistance, 24 patients have died during this period.

The question is asked here about how many transplants and, in particular bone marrow transplants, were carried out. A total of 19 transplants of bone marrow and of embryo liver cells have taken place. Six of the patients who underwent transplants are alive today and we would like to hope that we have indeed reached the recovery state.

The next question concerns what safety measures have been adopted and are being adopted for specialist engaged in the accident cleanup to work safely. I would like to stress in this connection that probably the main condition for carrying out in the accident zone is people's safety and you have seen from the reports that have already been given that to this end robots and radio-controlled machines are being used, but obviously I am not being asked about that, but about the medical measures.

I would like to stress that a whole package of health and hygiene measures are being taken to cut down the possible doses of radiation during work, and furthermore, drawing on the whole of the international experience amassed in this field, the USSR Ministry of Health established a permissible dose for the whole period of work in the accident zone, after which workers are withdrawn from the danger zone.

The next question from the TASS correspondent is: In the West information is being disseminated that food products being sold in various areas of the Soviet Union allegedly contain enhanced radioactive doses.

First and foremost, you know very well that in some rayons, a number of rayons of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and in part of the Russian federation, radioactive deposits -- and in particular radio iodine-131 -- resulted in radioactive iodine appearing in milk in these rayons.

But I must say that health protection organizations, along with workers of the state agro-industrial committee are carrying out a whole series of measures aimed at ensuring that not one of the batches of milk contaminated by radioactivity is put on sale, but that it is processed into [word indistinct] cheese, which, after a certain storage time, can be sent later into the trade network.

Today the appearance in Moscow of any kind of products that are radioactively contaminated is in fact completely impossible, and from this point of view all the numerous examinations and research being conducted by health protection organs in the country show that such products are not appearing on sale.

[Unidentified correspondent] Thank you. I have one final question: Do you have plans to send medical specialists to Japan to the Hiroshima hospital?

[Shchepin] Well, now, at a time when we have a lot of work, perhaps we will put consideration of plans for further cooperation on the back burner, but I would say that we by no means rule out the possibility of implementing such cooperation and would welcome it in every possible way.

[Unidentified correspondent] Thank you.

Further Details

LD0522220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1740 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Press conference with Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Yuriy Petrovich Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andronik Melkonovich Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Yuriy Antonovich Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; and Oleg Prokofyevich Shchepin, deputy minister of health, on 5 June at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Petrovskiy] "The Chernobyl accident was a serious lesson both for us, the Soviet people, and for the whole of mankind. It would be no exaggeration to say that tragedies of this kind, associated with the development of science and technology, are a test not just of the courage and moral qualities of those who battle to eliminate their aftermath, but also, in a wider sense, of the measure of responsibility that states and private citizens demonstrate in our harsh nuclear space age. The first practical step in this direction could be a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. In this connection, the Soviet Union has once again extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August of this year. All these considerations were set out by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his Soviet television address on 14 May." [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1535 GMT on 5 June adds the following: "A few days ago messages from Mikhail Gorbachev were sent to the leaders of a number of countries and international organizations. They contain proposals of new initiatives whose implementation would permit the creation and reliable functioning of a regime for the safe development of nuclear energy throughout the world. In the framework of this procedure, a system of immediate notification and reporting of information in case of an accident or malfunctioning of an AES and also an international mechanism for mutual aid if dangerous situations occur, must be set up."] "The Chernobyl accident showed that there are influential forces in the capitalist world that need confrontation to continue nuclear blasts and heap up piles of weapons of mass destruction; they need fabrications and fear to attempt -- in vain, let us say plainly -- to sow mistrust in the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policies."

"The Soviet Union is amenable to the broadest cooperation with all who really strive to rid humanity of the threat of nuclear destruction and create a system of universal security based on mutual trust."

[Announcer] Next to speak was Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

[Batalin] "The most important feature of the current period is that today we are, in practice, embarking on a new stage -- a plan of specific measures to lay up the damaged No 4 unit and its related installations. Also there is a second package of measures aimed at preventing the underground water runoff from getting into water supply sources.

"To dwell on the measures to lay up the unit, the fundamental purpose of these is to create structural elements that will completely protect the environment from radiation and completely preclude the escape of aerosols or any gases even with a small, minute content of radioactive substances. These will be various concrete, reinforced concrete, and steel structures and other elements that are widely used in Soviet and world practice.

"Very complex, major and, I would say, wide-scale measures are planned to prevent the runoff of water into supply sources. It has been reported in the press and in conferences (?like this one) that we have completed the initial stage of work in this area and that measures have been taken to prevent the runoff of rainwater from the surface and any other surface water. That system is operating reliably, and now we are embarking on measures to prevent the runoff of underground water. These are a whole system of various measures widely used in world practice, and it is by these varied technical measures that we plan to completely prevent the runoff of underground water into water supply sources. Within these systems there will be automatic observations of the radiation condition of the groundwater and, depending on the measurements recorded, various measures will be taken for the purification, discharge, and distribution of this water.

"There are questions about the progress of decontamination work and its effectiveness. The decontamination work is proceeding on a very wide front. Various departments are taking part in it, including subunits of servicemen, as everyone knows. Of course there is no actual major, substantial experience in our country or elsewhere with such wide-scale work, so we are having to learn as the work goes on. However, the effectiveness of the decontamination work is growing day by day and we already have many examples of these active decontamination measures enabling the condition of various areas and population centers to be restored very quickly to a level permitting the population to be brought back and resume their work and some sort of economic activity."

[Correspondent] "Central Television: I have a question for Comrade Petrosyants. In his speech on Soviet television, Comrade Gorbachev spoke about broad measures that have been advanced for creating an international system of nuclear power safety. Could you please comment on the role that could be played by the IAEA in enhancing the safety of nuclear power?"

[Petrosyants] "Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev very clearly and, I would say, unequivocally formulated the question of enhancing the role of the IAEA in this context. One should note the important circumstance that, as I see it, the IAEA takes an exceedingly sensitive, alert, and objective approach to matters relating, in particular, to the Chernobyl accident."

"Comrade Gorbachev's statement was made on 15 May, and on 21 May the IAEA had already adopted a special decision in which it notes the necessity of international cooperation in the sphere of the reliability and safety of atomic power stations. These are, first, international measures governing the technical safety of atomic power stations; they are international measures relating to the military and political systems [voyenno-politicheskiy rezhim] of atomic power station safety; they are international measures relating to the economic safety [ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost] of atomic power stations.

"I would like to note as a positive fact that the IAEA decides -- it has adopted Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal -- and has decided to hold a special conference, perhaps at the end of this year or the beginning of next, on matters relating to the safety of atomic power stations."

[Announcer] Next to speak was Comrade Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental control:

[Izrael] "I can say that the radiation situation has at now stabilized and that radioactivity has gone down considerably for two reasons: first, physical decay -- the principal components of the radioactive contamination are fragmentary elements [oskolochnyye elementy] accumulated in the reactor -- and also as a result of the decontamination work under way in the accident zone. The reduction resulting from delay was a five-sixfold one in the 1st month.

"I would now like to reply to some specific questions I have received. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI asks: What is the total discharge, the emission of radiation at the atomic power stations? It is put by specialists at between one and three percent of the accumulated fragments.

"The Japanese newspaper ASAHI asks: Are there any zones that have become unfit for human life for a long-term period or even forever? This is a very serious question. We are currently studying the situation in a very detailed manner, particularly the isotopic composition, and it is our calculations connected with the possible doses involved in lengthy agricultural activity in these zones that are currently determining and will determine in the future the viability of individual areas. I can say that an absolute majority of the territory that was contaminated will again be restored to the economy, to life; people will return there. However, it is possible that some small area will be subject to further study.

"The Japanese newspaper, ASAHI asks: When will the evacuees be able to return to their homes and when is it probable that operations on the first, second, and third reactors will resume? As far as people returning are concerned, people are already beginning to return to certain zones of the 30-km part of the evacuated territory -- the first evacuees will be returning literally today or tomorrow. People will be returning to certain zones later.

"I would like to end my remarks by replying to a question that has not been put here, but which has been asked over recent days -- this applies to both our citizens and firms, and foreign firms -- concerning the radioactive contamination of the Black Sea. People ask what we are doing in the resort zones, Soviet resort zones. I should like to say with full authority that the Black Sea is quite clean, that all the resort towns of the Soviet Union are quite clean and that tourists and vacationers can go there. I think that it would be right for journalists to publicize this question and inform tourists and vacationers accordingly."

[Davidow in English with superimposed Russian translation] "Mike Davidow, PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD. My question is: Is it not possible to switch to other sources of energy, which are less dangerous for mankind and which are at the same time sufficiently effective?"

[Petrosyants] "At the end of the 20th century we have entered the era of exhaustion, or the approaching exhaustion, of organic types of fuel. For oil and gas, this will happen quite soon. For coal, of course there is still enough for us, for mankind, for a lengthy period of time. But atomic energy, as a source of energy is of course extremely interesting. It is interesting for its energy capacity. For example, let us take the Leningrad atomic power station. Last year its four units, each one with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts, produced 28.5 billion kilowatts hours. What does this mean in plain language, so to speak? This means an increase in the range of -- if this station worked by coal it would be necessary to deliver about 200,000 wagons of coals every year, 200,000 wagons. But the nuclear fuel of this station is delivered in about three or four wagons.

"That is the first advantage. But I see here another question: Would it not be possible to do without atomic energy? No, it would not be possible. But of course it is necessary to work on safer principles. This is correct, this is just, this is essential."

[Announcer] Comrade Shchepin, USSR deputy minister of health.

[Shchepin] "Here the question is being asked about the number of transplants, especially bone marrow, that were carried out. In all, 19 bone marrow and embryonic liver cell transplants were carried out. Six of the patients who had transplants are still alive, and we hope that they have really entered the stage of improvement.

"Some of the patients who were, or whose condition we considered to be serious, have now passed from that serious condition into a satisfactory one. Nevertheless, about 10 patients are still in serious condition."

[Izrael] "Peres Stanislo, correspondent for the paper MAGYAR HIRLAP, asks: What is the level of radiation now in the 30-km zone. Naturally I mean the polluted places. There are completely clean places. In the polluted places, this level is 1 to 2 milliroentgens per hour. In Kiev, 0.1 to 0.2 milliroentgens per hour. In Minsk it is practically at background level of radiation. On the Black Sea coast, as I have already said, it is clean.

"Czechoslovak radio asks: The accident at the Chernobyl AES obviously caused the Soviet Union quite a bit of economic damage. Does this damage not hinder the implementation of the plans that have been adopted for the economic and social development of the USSR?"

[Batalin] "The damage is significant. It is significant in particular in electric energy. The damage is significant for indirect losses, and the damage is significant for the irect losses that we have to bear -- for the preservation of the unit, for preventing contamination from getting into the water, for decontaminating the locality, for the removal and return of the people and so on; we shall go suffering damage.

"But on the level of the economic development of the country, both this year, and even more so in the future, of course the accident at the Chernobyl AES will scarcely be noticeable on that scale and will have no effect. This is certain. I think that based on the results of work for this year you will be able to convince yourself of that. The actual statistical reports will be published in the press, and by the results for 6 months and 9 months and so on you, will be able to see the correctness of what I am saying."

[Announcer] Those taking part in the press conference also answered other questions from journalists.

Voronin on Falling Radiation

[Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 22, 26 May-1 Jun 1986 (Signed to Press 28 May 1986) carries on page 12 under the headline "Chernobyl: 1 Month After the Accident" a 1,400-word report by Special Correspondent Andrey Pralnikov on the measures being taken to decontaminate the 30-km zone around the Chernobyl AES. It cites L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as saying: "The radiation condition of the environment is being constantly monitored. All population centers have been checked. Water and soil samples have been taken. The results show that the radiation level everywhere -- both over the reactor and at the 'periphery' of the zone -- is constantly falling. This tendency to fall makes specialists confident that the entire zone will be clean!" The report goes on to note the problem created by the continuing hot, dry weather, which means that there is a lot of radioactive dust around that can easily be redistributed by the wind and end up in areas that have already been decontaminated. The report concludes: "The radiation level is falling by approximately 5 percent every day. People are gradually beginning to prepare to commission the station's undamaged 'extinguished' units: By this winter their power will meet a very great need."

Commission Official Interviewed

LD031103 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- The most intensive phase of the operation to deactivate the territory in the region of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant's settlement is over, Lev Ryabev, a member of the government commission, told the magazine OGONYOK in an interview.

Work planned for a long time ahead began and is now under way. Areas with higher than normal radioactivity detected on the plant's territory and in the area around it are treated with a special solution. In the process of solidification if absorbs and bonds dust and small fragments. After that the resulting film is removed and carried away for burial. Concrete is also used. In some cases a layer of topsoil is removed with the help of radio-controlled equipment.

Especially complex operations are under way on the No 4 unit. One of the most important is to work out as soon as possible a plan for burying the crippled unit. This will be a huge, multilayer "sarcophagus" with an intricate system of ventilation.

At present miners and subway construction workers are carrying out preparations for placing the entire structure on a thick concrete plate.

People Returning to Kiev

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 20 May carries in its First Edition on page 4 a 700-word article by V. Zhukovskiy, V. Itkin, and L. Chernenko under the headline ''Are There Tickets to Kiev?'' on residents returning to Kiev after the initial concern over the Chernobyl accident.

Describing the situation at the Kiev central railway station at the time of the nuclear power station accident, the correspondents tell how "the May Day 'peak,' usual for transport, coincided with what happened at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant." "Not without the efforts of hostile radio voices," they say, "rumors spread: 'Foreigners are fleeing Kiev, tourists and people on business trips are leaving....'''

Interviewed railway station workers tell of the "unusual passenger flow" and of extra ticket offices being opened to cope. There were "no condlicts" at the ticket offices, the correspondents report, "and people were quickly given the necessary information." Again stressing the selflessness and heroism of all those directly involved with fighting the fire at the nuclear power plant, they make the point that "the main thing is that everyone affected by what happened continues to act in the same way now."

"Public opinion," the correspondents say, "is no less powerful than nuclear energy." In this respect, "the party meetings held in labor collectives in Kiev and the oblast and the speeches on local television and in the press by the Ukrainian SSR health minister and other prominent specialists and scientists all helped people to correctly evaluate the situation and understand that there was no reason for concern and that the situation was safely under control"

As a result, they say, "by 7 May reservation offices had to be opened at the central railway station." Any lines that may have been encountered were for "ordinary spring journeys." "No one is fleeing Kiev," they report. "On the contrary, the Ukrainian capital is receiving thousands of people these days."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION LIFTS STAFF RESTRICTIONS

LD051357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] For the purpose of enhancing the role of economic methods of management, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on expanding the rights of heads of associations, enterprises, and organizations in industry regarding the establishment of staffing levels. In accordance with the resolution, beginning in 1987 the establishment of limits to the numbrr of managerial staff members for the administration of associations, enterprises, and organizations in industry, and also allocation limits for the maintenance of these officials, are lifted. Standard [normativnoye] planning or remuneration funds for managerial, enginnering, technical workers, and other employees, is introduced.

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

PM051359 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTIVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 12, 1986 carries on pages 197-199 the following USSR Council of Ministers resolutions:

"The appointment of Comrade V.R. Arkhipov as deputy chairman of the USSR State Bank Board" (dated 11 Feb 86);

"The release of Comrade L.I. Zorin from the post of deputy minister of foreign trade on his retirement" (dated 12 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade A.G. Sorokin as first deputy minister of the medical and microbiological industry" (dated 11 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade B.K. Saakyan as deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration" (dated 21 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade L.B. Vid, chief of the USSR Gosplan consolidated 5-year and 1-year planning section, as deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan" (dated 20 Feb 86);

"The appointment of Comrade A.A. Chichkan as USSR deputy minister of the coal industry and release of Comrade V.P. Gerasimov from the post on his retirement" (dated 28 Feb 86)."

ZAYKOV ADDRESSES PARTY MANAGEMENT CLASS

OW050637 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Studies have begun at the institute for raising the qualifications of leading party and Soviet cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee for newly elected Central Committee secretaries of union republic Communist Parties, kraydoms, and obkoms overseeing questions of party management in industry, construction, and agriculture. Comrade Zaykov addressed the students.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE WRITERS CONGRESS

LD051708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Congress of Ukrainian writers opened today in Kiev. In light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, delegates are analyzing the results of the creative 5-year plan and outlining future plans. The report by Zagrebelnyy, first secretary of the Board of the Union of writers of the Ukraine, mentioned the books of Mykola Bazhan, Oles Gonchar, Ivan Drach, Aleksey Kolomiyets, Vitaliy Korotych, and other prose writers, poets and playwrights.

However, of the 400 new artistic works issued every year by the Republic's publishing houses, many commit the sin of pettiness of theme [melkotemye] and stay away from the acute and large-scale problems of the present day. Those speaking emphasized that writers should activate their immense artistic potential and direct it toward restructuring an awareness in people's psychology.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, addressed the congress.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETING

LD051515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Scientists in Kazakhstan today gathered for the annual meeting of the Republic's Academy of Sciences. To reach for the frontline in the fight for scientific-technical progress and to make a weighty contribution to implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country -- these are the tasks the scientists have set themselves. Measures have been defined to more effectively use the scientific potential and expand work connected with solving current national economic problems. Taking part in the meeting was Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.